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Bill Analysis

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SUMMARY

- Establishes licensure by the State Medical Board for certified mental health assistants (CMHAs).
- Authorizes CMHAs to provide mental health care under the supervision, control, and direction of a physician with whom the CMHA has entered into a supervision agreement.
- Authorizes CMHAs to prescribe and personally furnish drugs and therapeutic devices in the exercise of physician-delegated prescriptive authority, including certain identified controlled substances.
- Specifies application procedures including education requirements, renewal procedures, and continuing education requirements for CMHAs.
- Requires the Medical Board to establish a process by which a person that seeks to operate an education program for CMHAs can apply to the Board for approval and specifies minimum course subject areas that must be covered.
- Authorizes the Medical Board to discipline CMHAs in a manner similar to that of other Board licensees.
- Prohibits an individual from claiming to be able to function as a CMHA if that individual does not hold a CMHA license, and imposes criminal penalties for violations of that and other related prohibitions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Certified mental health assistant licensure	2
Services that may be performed by a CMHA	3
Delegation of tasks	3
Prohibited services	4

Supervision agreements	4
Supervision requirements	5
Communication	5
Diagnosis and reevaluation	5
Quality assurance and review	5
Limit on the number of CMHAs that may be supervised at one time	6
Liability – termination of agreement.....	6
Physician-delegated prescriptive authority	7
Controlled substances	7
Other provisions related to prescribing	8
License issuance and renewal	9
Application and education requirements.....	9
Renewal	9
Continuing education	10
Duplicate license.....	10
Approval of CMHA education programs	10
Discipline	11
Against CMHAs	11
Against supervising physicians	13
Criminal penalties.....	13
Prohibited conduct.....	13
Penalties	13
Rulemaking.....	14
Miscellaneous provisions applicable to the Medical Board.....	14
Bill interpretation	14
Miscellaneous provisions	14

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Certified mental health assistant licensure

The bill establishes licensure for a new type of mental health professional. Under the bill, a certified mental health assistant (CMHA) is an individual who provides mental health care under the supervision, control, and direction of a physician with whom the CMHA has entered into a supervision agreement. A CMHA may practice in any setting within which a supervising

physician has supervision, control, and direction of the CMHA.¹ A supervising physician may be a physician authorized to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.²

Services that may be performed by a CMHA

The bill authorizes a CMHA to perform the following services authorized by the supervising physician that are part of the supervising physician's normal course of practice and expertise:³

1. Ordering diagnostic, therapeutic, and other medical services as appropriate based on the patient's diagnosis that has been made by the supervising physician;
2. Ordering, prescribing, personally furnishing, and administering drugs and medical devices as provided in the bill and discussed below;
3. Prescribing physical therapy or referring a patient to physical therapy, if related to the patient's diagnosis, or, in accordance with continuing law, provide services as an athletic trainer;⁴
4. Ordering occupational therapy or referring a patient to occupational therapy, if related to the patient's diagnosis;
5. Referring a patient to emergency medical services for acute safety concerns, so long the CMHA consults with the supervising physician as soon as practicable thereafter;
6. Referring a patient for voluntary or involuntary admission for substance use disorder treatment or inpatient psychiatric care, but only after consulting with the supervising physician; and
7. Performing any other services specified by the State Medical Board in rules.

Additionally, a CMHA may provide telehealth services in accordance with existing law that establishes standards for telehealth services for various health care professionals.⁵

Delegation of tasks

The bill authorizes CMHAs to delegate the performance of a task to implement a patient's care plan and, if certain conditions are met, delegate administration of a drug. The CMHA must be physically present at the location where the task is performed or the drug is administered. Before making such a delegation, the CMHA must determine that the task or

¹ R.C. 4772.01(A), 4772.09(A) and (B), 4772.11(A).

² R.C. 4772.01(E).

³ R.C. 4772.09(C).

⁴ See also R.C. 4755.48 and 4755.623.

⁵ R.C. 4772.091 and 4743.09; see also R.C. 5164.95.

drug is appropriate for the patient and the person to whom the delegation is made may safely perform the task or administer the drug. Generally, the delegation may be to any person.⁶

There are certain conditions that must be met for a CMHA to delegate administration of a drug, as follows:⁷

- The CMHA is granted physician-delegated prescriptive authority by the supervising physician and be authorized to prescribe the drug to be administered;
- The drug is not a controlled substance;
- The drug is not administered intravenously; and
- The drug is not administered in a hospital inpatient care unit, hospital emergency department, freestanding emergency department, or ambulatory surgical facility.

Prohibited services

A CMHA is prohibited from doing any of the following:⁸

1. Making an initial diagnosis;
2. Treating a patient for any diagnosis or condition not found in the most recent version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association; and
3. Engaging in electroconvulsive therapy, transcranial magnetic stimulation, or any other intervention designated as invasive by Medical Board rules.

Supervision agreements

The bill requires a physician to enter into a supervision agreement with each CMHA who will be supervised by the physician. A supervision agreement can apply to one or more CMHAs, but generally may not apply to more than one physician, unless the physician chooses to designate in the supervision agreement other physicians to act as alternate supervising physicians. The supervision agreement must clearly state that the supervising physician is legally responsible and assumes legal liability for the services provided by the CMHA. It must be signed by the supervising physician and the CMHA. A supervision agreement may be amended.⁹

A supervision agreement must include the following terms:¹⁰

1. The responsibilities to be fulfilled by the supervising physician and the CMHA;
2. Any limitations on the responsibilities to be fulfilled by the CMHA; and

⁶ R.C. 4772.092(A), (B), and (D).

⁷ R.C. 4772.092(C).

⁸ R.C. 4772.09(D); see also R.C. 4772.11(A)(2).

⁹ R.C. 4772.10(A) and (B)(5) and (C); see also R.C. 4772.11(F).

¹⁰ R.C. 4772.10(B).

3. The circumstances under which the CMHA is required to refer a patient to the supervising physician.

The Medical Board, pursuant to an adjudication conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, may take disciplinary action and impose a civil penalty against a CMHA that practices, or a supervising physician that supervises, in a manner that departs from, or fails to conform to, the terms of a supervision agreement, or otherwise fails to comply with the requirements for supervision agreements discussed above. If the Board finds that a CMHA or supervising physician has failed to keep a copy of the supervision agreement in their records, the Board may take disciplinary action and impose a civil penalty or may permit the individual to agree in writing to update the records and pay a civil penalty. Any civil penalty cannot be more than \$5,000 and must be deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Medical Board operating fund.¹¹

Supervision requirements

Communication

Generally, the bill requires that a supervising physician must be continuously available for direct communication with a CMHA, either by being physically present where the CMHA is practicing or being readily available through telecommunication being located within a distance of where a CMHA is practicing such that the physician can reasonably assure proper care of patients. During the first 500 hours of practice, however, the supervising physician must be physically present at the location where the CMHA is practicing. This does not require the physician to be in the same room as the CMHA.¹²

Diagnosis and reevaluation

As discussed above, the supervising physician must initially diagnose a patient with a diagnosis or condition found in the DSM prior to a CMHA providing services to a patient. After the initial diagnosis, the supervising physician must personally and actively review the CMHA's professional activities at least weekly.¹³ A patient must be reevaluated by the supervising physician at least every two years, or sooner if there is a significant change in the patient's condition or possible change in diagnosis. Additionally, annual reevaluation is required if the CMHA prescribes a controlled substance to the patient.¹⁴

Quality assurance and review

The supervising physician must ensure a quality assurance system is implemented and maintained with respect to each CMHA the physician supervises, which is discussed in greater

¹¹ R.C. 4772.10(D) and (E) and 4731.24.

¹² R.C. 4772.11(A)(1).

¹³ R.C. 4772.11(A)(2) and (3)(a).

¹⁴ R.C. 4772.11(A)(3)(b).

detail below. The supervising physician must regularly perform other reviews of the CMHA that the supervising physician considers necessary.¹⁵

A supervising physician can authorize a CMHA to perform a service only if the physician is satisfied that the CMHA is capable of competently performing the service. A supervising physician is prohibited from authorizing performance of any service that is beyond the physician's or CMHA's normal course of practice and expertise.¹⁶

A quality assurance system that is required under the bill must describe a process for all of the following:¹⁷

- Routine review by the supervising physician of selected patient record entries and medical orders made by the CMHA;
- Discussion of complex cases;
- Discussion of new medical developments relevant to the practice of the supervising physician and CMHA;
- Performance of quality assurance activities required in rules adopted by the Medical Board; and
- Performance of any other quality assurance activities that the supervising physician considers to be appropriate.

Supervising physicians and CMHAs must keep records of quality assurance activities and make them available to the Medical Board on request.¹⁸

Limit on the number of CMHAs that may be supervised at one time

While a physician may enter into supervision agreements with unlimited CMHAs, a physician can only supervise up to five CMHAs at one time.¹⁹

Liability – termination of agreement

The bill states that a supervising physician assumes liability for the services provided by a CMHA while the supervision agreement is pending. A supervising physician is not liable for any services provided by a CMHA after the supervision agreement expires or is terminated.²⁰

¹⁵ R.C. 4772.11(A)(4) and (5).

¹⁶ R.C. 4772.11(C).

¹⁷ R.C. 4772.11(E)(2).

¹⁸ R.C. 4772.11(E)(3).

¹⁹ R.C. 4772.11(B).

²⁰ R.C. 4772.11(F).

Physician-delegated prescriptive authority

A licensed CMHA is authorized to prescribe and personally furnish drugs and therapeutic devices in the exercise of physician-delegated prescriptive authority. The prescriptive authority may be exercised only to the extent that that it is granted by the supervising physician. A CMHA must comply with all conditions placed on the prescriptive authority by the supervising physician. Examples of conditions that may be placed on the prescriptive authority include (1) identifying drugs and therapeutic devices that the physician chooses not to permit the CMHA to prescribe, (2) limits on dosage units and refills that may be prescribed, (3) circumstances for required physician referral, and (4) any other responsibilities a supervising physician must fulfill.²¹

Controlled substances

Controlled substances that may be prescribed

If a CMHA has physician-delegated prescriptive authority for controlled substances, the CMHA must register with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. Only the following controlled substances may be prescribed by a CMHA:²²

1. Buprenorphine, but only for patients actively engaged in opioid use disorder treatment;
2. Benzodiazepines, but only for patients diagnosed with chronic anxiety disorders or acute anxiety or agitation (in the latter case, only in an amount indicated for a period of seven or less days); and
3. FDA-approved stimulants for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), but only if the supervising physician has diagnosed the patient with or confirmed the diagnosis of ADHD.

If a CMHA has physician-delegated prescriptive authority to prescribe a minor an opioid analgesic, the CMHA must comply with existing law that requires a discussion of risks and guardian consent.²³

Regarding buprenorphine for use in medication-assisted treatment, the Medical Board is required to adopt rules establishing standards and procedures a CMHA must follow, including related to detoxification, relapse prevention, patient assessment, individual treatment planning, counseling and recovery supports, diversion control, and other related topics. The rules may apply to all circumstances, or only to prescribing in office-based practices or other specified practice locations. The rules must be consistent with rules previously adopted for advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, and physicians.²⁴

²¹ R.C. 4772.12(A) and (B).

²² R.C. 4772.13(A); see also R.C. 3719.06(A)(4).

²³ R.C. 4772.12(B)(4), citing R.C. 3719.061, not in the bill.

²⁴ R.C. 4772.13(D)(2).

Compliance with OARRS

Similar to other prescribers, a CMHA must comply with the following before prescribing a controlled substance:²⁵

- Before the initial prescription, request from the Pharmacy Board’s drug database, known as OARRS, a report related to the patient covering the past 12 months;
- If the patient’s course of treatment continues for more than 90-days after the initial report, make periodic requests for OARRS reports until the treatment has ended, at least every 90 days; and
- Assess the requested reports and document it in the patient’s record.

The above provisions do not apply in various enumerated circumstances, such as when a drug is prescribed for less than seven days, to a hospice patient in a hospice care program, or for administration in a hospital, nursing home, or assisted living facility.²⁶

The Medical Board is required to adopt rules related to OARRS requirements.²⁷

Other provisions related to prescribing

Similar to other prescribers, such as physician assistants, the bill includes provisions related to:

- CMHAs personally furnishing to patients samples of drugs and therapeutic devices that are included in the CMHA’s physician-delegated prescriptive authority;²⁸
- CMHAs personally furnishing to patients complete or partial supplies of drugs and therapeutic devices that are included in the CMHA’s physician-delegated prescriptive authority;²⁹
- CMHAs treating patients with medication-assisted treatment, and prerequisites in existing law that must be met;³⁰
- CMHAs personally furnishing supplies of naloxone and prescriptions for naloxone, and authorizing it to be furnished or administered in accordance with protocols.³¹

²⁵ R.C. 4772.13(B).

²⁶ R.C. 4772.13(C).

²⁷ R.C. 4772.13(D)(1).

²⁸ R.C. 4772.14(A); see also R.C. 3719.81.

²⁹ R.C. 4772.14(B).

³⁰ R.C. 4772.15 and 3719.064; see also R.C. 4729.553, regarding office-based opioid treatment.

³¹ R.C. 3715.50 to 3715.503; see also R.C. 4729.29 and 4729.514.

The bill includes corresponding changes to Ohio's criminal drug laws and pharmacy laws related to CMHA authority to possess, prescribe, furnish, administer, and sell drugs under the bill.³²

License issuance and renewal

Application and education requirements

An individual who seeks a CMHA license must file a written application with the Medical Board. The application must include an application fee to be specified by the Board in rules.³³

To be eligible for a CMHA license, an applicant must be 18 years old or older and meet one of the following education requirements:³⁴

1. Hold a master's degree or higher from an education program approved by the Medical Board under the bill; or
2. Hold a diploma from an accredited medical school or osteopathic medical school and have completed 12 months of coursework from an education program approved by the Board under the bill.

A CMHA applicant also must comply with existing law regarding criminal records checks for professional licenses.³⁵

Renewal

A CMHA license is valid for two years, unless earlier revoked or suspended.³⁶ A license may be renewed for additional two-year periods. The Medical Board must provide licensees with renewal notices at least one month before expiration. The biennial renewal fee is to be specified by the Board in rules. Self-reporting of any criminal offense that is grounds for refusing to issue a license under the bill is required as part of the renewal application. A renewal applicant must comply with continuing education requirements, discussed below.³⁷

Similar to other licensees the Medical Board regulates, the bill includes provisions related to the automatic suspension of licenses not renewed, and reinstatement and restoration of those licenses.³⁸

³² R.C. 2925.01, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.14, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2925.55, 2925.56, 4729.01, and 4729.51.

³³ R.C. 4772.04(A); See also R.C. 4772.26, regarding fees.

³⁴ R.C. 4772.04(B).

³⁵ R.C. 4772.041 and 4776.01; R.C. 4776.02 to 4776.04, not in the bill.

³⁶ R.C. 4772.06.

³⁷ R.C. 4772.08(A) to (C).

³⁸ R.C. 4772.08(E); See also R.C. 4772.082, regarding restoration of licenses.

Continuing education

Requirements

To be eligible for license renewal, a CMHA that has been granted physician-delegated prescriptive authority must (1) complete every two years at least 12 hours of continuing education in pharmacology through a Medical Board-approved program or course and (2) if the CMHA prescribes opioid analgesics or benzodiazepines, certify the CMHA has been granted access to the OARRS drug database, unless the Pharmacy Board has notified the Medical Board that the CMHA has been restricted from obtaining information from OARRS, the Pharmacy Board no longer maintains the drug database, or the CMHA does not practice in Ohio.³⁹

The Medical Board may establish additional continuing education requirements in rules.⁴⁰

Reductions and extensions

The Medical Board must provide for pro rata reductions for continuing education in pharmacology for CMHAs who have been disabled or absent from the country. It also must grant reporting extensions for CMHA serving on active duty during a reporting period.⁴¹

Investigating compliance

The Medical Board may investigate continuing education compliance through random sampling and other means. If the Board finds a violation, it may take disciplinary action in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act or permit the individual to agree to complete the continuing education and pay a civil penalty. A civil penalty cannot exceed \$5,000.⁴²

Duplicate license

The bill requires the Medical Board, if requested by a CMHA, to issue a duplicate license to replace one that is missing or damaged, to reflect a name change, or for other reasonable cause. The duplicate license fee is \$35.⁴³

Approval of CMHA education programs

The bill requires the Medical Board to establish a process by which a person that seeks to operate an education program for CMHAs can apply to the Board for approval. To be eligible for Board-approval, an education program must be accredited by a Board-recognized

³⁹ R.C. 4772.081(A).

⁴⁰ R.C. 4772.081(C).

⁴¹ R.C. 4772.081(A)(1) and (B) and 5903.12.

⁴² R.C. 4772.08(D) and (F).

⁴³ R.C. 4772.07.

organization and include courses in the following areas for at least the number of hours established in rules adopted by the Board:⁴⁴

- Psychiatric diagnoses included in the DSM;
- Laboratory studies;
- Medical conditions that mimic or present as psychiatric conditions;
- Medical conditions associated with psychiatric conditions or treatment;
- Psychopharmacology;
- Psychosocial interventions;
- Conducting suicide and homicide risk assessments;
- Forensic issues in psychiatry, including involuntary hospitalization and mandated treatment;
- Basic behavioral health counseling;
- Clinical experiences in inpatient psychiatric units, outpatient mental health clinics, psychiatric consultation and liaison services, and addiction services; and
- Any other area established by rules.

The Medical Board may establish additional standards by rule. The rules must specify any reasons for which approval will be denied or withdrawn and may require periodic reapproval.

Discipline

Against CMHAs

The Medical Board, by an affirmative vote of at least six members, may take various disciplinary actions against CMHAs, including limiting, revoking, and suspending licenses, refusing to issue, renew, or reinstate them, and reprimanding license holders. The reasons discipline may be imposed are similar to reasons for discipline for other health care professionals regulated by the Board. Generally, disciplinary actions must be taken pursuant to an adjudication under the Administrative Procedure Act.⁴⁵

Also pursuant to an adjudication under the Administrative Procedure Act, in addition to the discipline described above, the Medical Board may impose civil penalties against CMHAs for violations of the bill's provisions. The amount of a civil penalty is to be determined by the Board in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board, but cannot exceed \$20,000. Generally, the civil penalties are to be deposited into the Board's operating fund, except that civil penalties

⁴⁴ R.C. 4772.05.

⁴⁵ R.C. 4772.20(A) to (F).

related to impairment of practice due to habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs or alcohol are to be used solely for investigations, enforcement, and compliance monitoring.⁴⁶

The bill addresses numerous other matters related to professional discipline in the standard manner that current law addresses those matters for other Medical Board licensees, such as physicians and physician assistants. These matters include:

- Consent agreements, Board-ordered mental and physical examinations of CMHAs, summary license suspensions in the case of a danger of immediate and serious harm to the public, and automatic license suspensions due to certain criminal convictions;⁴⁷
- The handling of CMHAs in default of child support orders;⁴⁸
- Probate court adjudications of mental illness or mental incompetence of a CMHA;⁴⁹
- Board investigations of evidence related to violations of the bill's provisions, including subpoena powers, confidentiality of investigatory information, and quarterly Board reports concerning cases being investigated;⁵⁰
- Prosecutor reporting of CMHA convictions related to sex offenses, drug offenses, or controlled substances violations, as well as prosecutor reporting of CMHA (1) convictions or procedural dismissals for other felonies and (2) misdemeanors committed in the course of practice or involving moral turpitude;⁵¹
- Reporting by health care facilities that take formal disciplinary actions against a CMHA;⁵²
- Reporting by CMHAs, physicians, or professional associations or societies of CMHAs or physicians that believe a violation of the bill's provisions has occurred;⁵³
- Reporting by CMHA professional associations or societies that suspend or revoke a CMHA's membership for violations of professional ethics, or reasons of professional incompetence or malpractice;⁵⁴

⁴⁶ R.C. 4772.203.

⁴⁷ R.C. 4772.20(D) and (G) to (N); See also R.C. 3719.121.

⁴⁸ R.C. 4772.201; R.C. 3123.41 to 3123.50, not in the bill.

⁴⁹ R.C. 4772.202.

⁵⁰ R.C. 4772.21; See also R.C. 3719.13.

⁵¹ R.C. 4772.22 and 2929.42.

⁵² R.C. 4772.23(A).

⁵³ R.C. 4772.23(B).

⁵⁴ R.C. 4772.23(C).

- Reporting by insurers providing professional liability insurance to CMHAs for final dispositions resulting in damages over \$25,000;⁵⁵
- Enforcement of the bill's provisions by the secretary of the Medical Board,⁵⁶ and
- Injunctions against unlicensed CMHA practice.⁵⁷

Against supervising physicians

The bill authorizes the Medical Board to take any of the disciplinary action authorized under current law against a supervising physician who fails to maintain supervision of a CMHA in accordance with the bill's requirements.⁵⁸

Criminal penalties

Prohibited conduct

The bill prohibits a nonlicensed CMHA from holding that person's self out as being able to function as a CMHA, or using words or letters indicating or implying that the person is a CMHA. It prohibits any person from practicing as a CMHA without the supervision, control, and direction of a physician, and without entering into a supervision agreement. It also prohibits the advertising of CMHA services, except when seeking employment, and prohibits a CMHA from failing to wear identification as a CMHA while practicing.⁵⁹

Regarding physicians, the bill prohibits a supervising physician from authorizing a CMHA to perform services that are not within the physician's normal course of practice and expertise or that are inconsistent with the supervision agreement.⁶⁰

Penalties

The bill specifies that a violation of any of the above "**Prohibited conduct**" is a first degree misdemeanor on the first offense, and a fourth degree felony for each subsequent offense.⁶¹

Additionally, the bill criminalizes violations of reporting duties, as described above, by health care facilities that take formal disciplinary actions against a CMHA; by CMHAs, physicians, or professional associations or societies of CMHAs or physicians that believe a violation of the bill's provisions has occurred; by CMHA professional associations or societies that suspend or revoke a CMHA's membership; and by insurers providing professional liability insurance to CMHAs. Those violations are a minor misdemeanor on the first offense, and a fourth degree misdemeanor on subsequent offenses, except that an individual guilty of a

⁵⁵ R.C. 4772.23(D).

⁵⁶ R.C. 4772.24.

⁵⁷ R.C. 4772.25.

⁵⁸ R.C. 4731.22(B)(55).

⁵⁹ R.C. 4772.02(A) through (C) and (E) and (F).

⁶⁰ R.C. 4772.02(D).

⁶¹ R.C. 4772.99(A).

subsequent offense is not subject to imprisonment, but rather, only a fine of up to \$1,000 for each offense.⁶²

Rulemaking

As discussed in greater detail above, the bill requires the Medical Board to adopt rules related to the licensure of CMHAs. The rules must be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.⁶³

Miscellaneous provisions applicable to the Medical Board

Consistent with existing Medical Board laws, the bill generally provides to the Medical Board and its agents immunity from damages related to performing official duties.⁶⁴

The bill requires the Medical Board to comply with existing law regarding human trafficking convictions of CMHAs.⁶⁵

Bill interpretation

The bill provides that it should not be construed to affect or interfere with the practice of medical personnel in the military or U.S. Veterans Administration employees. The bill does not prevent other individuals from performing services a CMHA is authorized to perform, if those services are within the individual's scope of practice under other Ohio laws. The bill does not prevent a physician from delegating to nurses and other qualified persons, so long as the physician does not hold the delegate out to be a CMHA. The bill should not be construed as authorizing a CMHA to independently order or direct the execution of procedures to a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse, except to the extent the CMHA is authorized to do so by a physician who is responsible for supervising the CMHA.⁶⁶

Miscellaneous provisions

The bill adds CMHAs to various other provisions of Ohio law that apply to other types of health care providers. The provisions include:

1. Providing immunity to volunteer health care providers rendering care to indigent uninsured individuals;⁶⁷
2. Liability of mental health professionals for failing to warn of violent behaviors of clients under certain circumstances;⁶⁸

⁶² R.C. 4772.99(B), citing R.C. 4772.23(A) through (D).

⁶³ R.C. 4772.19.

⁶⁴ R.C. 4772.27.

⁶⁵ R.C. 4772.28

⁶⁶ R.C. 4772.03.

⁶⁷ R.C. 2305.234.

⁶⁸ R.C. 2305.51.

3. Administration and distribution of drugs under a Director of Health-developed protocol during a declared public health emergency;⁶⁹
4. Patient requests for copies of medical records;⁷⁰
5. Board of health purchased liability insurance for health care professionals with whom the board contracts;⁷¹
6. Providing immunity for health care providers donating, accepting, or dispensing drugs under the drug repository program;⁷²
7. Universal blood and bodily fluid precautions developed by Medical Board rules;⁷³
8. Medical Board records of applicants and licensees;⁷⁴
9. Reporting to the Medical Board violation of certain health care professional licensing laws;⁷⁵
10. Medical Board programs for practitioners suffering impairment of practice due to habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs or alcohol;⁷⁶
11. Penalty enhancements for violations of the chiropractor licensing law;⁷⁷
12. Specifying that Ohio's emergency medical professionals law does not restrict the practice of CMHAs;⁷⁸
13. The definition of health care professional for purposes of balance billing of Medicare beneficiaries;⁷⁹
14. Unlicensed in-home health care provided to individuals with developmental disabilities when prescribed or otherwise directed by a licensed health care professional;⁸⁰ and
15. Continuing education extensions for active duty military.⁸¹

⁶⁹ R.C. 3701.048.

⁷⁰ R.C. 3701.74.

⁷¹ R.C. 3709.161.

⁷² R.C. 3715.872.

⁷³ R.C. 4731.051.

⁷⁴ R.C. 4731.07.

⁷⁵ R.C. 4731.224.

⁷⁶ R.C. 4731.25 and 4731.251.

⁷⁷ R.C. 4734.99.

⁷⁸ R.C. 4765.51.

⁷⁹ R.C. 4769.01.

⁸⁰ R.C. 5123.47.

⁸¹ R.C. 5903.12.

HISTORY

Action	Date
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