1	ENGROSSED HOUSE
2	BILL NO. 3313 By: Roe, Boles, Stark, McDugle, Phillips, Hasenbeck,
3	Bashore and Fetgatter of the House
4	and
5	Garvin of the Senate
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8	An Act relating to hospital visitation; amending 63 O.S. 2021, Section 1-706a, which relates to the No
9	Patient Left Alone Act; providing for applicability of act to certain minor patients; modifying
10	provisions related to right of adult patients; prescribing standard related to presence of visitors;
11	authorizing hospitals to enact policies related to visitation hours; providing for policies related to
12	end-of-life; modifying provisions related to actions against hospitals; authorizing civil actions;
13	prescribing remedies; providing for affirmative defense to actions; prescribing statute of
14	limitation; authorizing recovery of costs and attorney fees; providing for codification; and
15	providing an effective date.
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18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
19	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 63 O.S. 2021, Section 1-706a, is
20	amended to read as follows:
21	Section 1-706a. A. This section shall be known and may be
22	cited as the "No Patient Left Alone Act".
23	B. Subject to the provisions of subsections D and E of this
24	section, each minor who is admitted to a hospital licensed pursuant

to Section 1-702 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title, including a minor patient hospitalized with COVID-19, has the right to have a parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis who shall have the ability to be <u>physically</u> present while the minor patient is receiving hospital care.

C. Subject to the provisions of subsections D and E of this
section, each adult who is admitted to a hospital licensed pursuant
to Section 1-702 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title,
<u>including a patient hospitalized with COVID-19</u>, has the right to
designate a spouse, <u>or at least one</u> family member or caregiver who
shall have the ability to be physically present while the adult
patient is receiving hospital care.

D. A hospital may establish visitation policies that limit or restrict visitation when:

The presence of visitors would be medically or
 therapeutically contraindicated in the best clinical judgment of
 health care professionals; however, a diagnosis of COVID-19 alone
 shall not constitute a medical or therapeutic cause for visitation
 rights to be removed;

20 2. The presence of visitors would interfere with the care of or 21 rights of any patient;

3. Visitors are engaging in disruptive, threatening or violentbehavior toward any staff member, patient or other visitor; or

4. Visitors are noncompliant with hospital policy.

E. A hospital may require visitors to wear personal protective equipment, provided that any such required equipment shall be provided by the hospital. A hospital may require visitors to comply with reasonable safety protocols and rules of conduct. The hospital may revoke visitation rights for failure to comply with this section.

F. <u>A hospital may enact policies establishing reasonable</u>
visitation hours; provided, the policies allow for a compassionate
<u>exemption process for twenty-four-hour visitation in end-of-life</u>
scenarios.

11 G. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a 12 hospital to allow a visitor to enter an operating room, isolation 13 room, isolation unit, behavioral health setting or other typically 14 restricted area or to remain present during the administration of emergency care in critical situations. Nothing in this section 15 16 shall be construed to require a hospital to allow a visitor access 17 beyond the rooms, units or wards in which the patient the visitor is 18 visiting is receiving care or beyond general common areas in the 19 hospital.

20 G. H. The rights specified in this section may not be
21 terminated, suspended or waived by the hospital, the State
22 Department of Health or any governmental entity, notwithstanding
23 declarations of emergency declared by the Governor or the
24 Legislature. No hospital licensed pursuant to Section 1-702 of

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1 Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title shall require a patient
2 to waive the rights specified in this section.

H. I. Each hospital licensed pursuant to Section 1-702 of Title
63 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title shall post on its website
informational materials developed by the State Department of Health
explaining the rights specified in this section. The State
Department of Health shall develop such informational materials and
make the materials available to hospitals for this purpose.

9 I. J. Unless expressly required by federal law or regulation,
10 the State Department of Health or any other state agency shall not
11 take any action against a hospital for:

12 1. Giving a visitor individual access to a hospital-controlled 13 property or location;

14 2. Failing to protect or otherwise ensure the safety or comfort 15 of a visitor given access to a hospital-controlled property or 16 location;

Failing to follow the guidelines of the Centers for Disease
 Control and Prevention or other federal guidelines that require or
 recommend restricting visitor access all reasonable facility safety
 protocols and rules of conduct; or

4. The acts or omissions of any visitor who is given access to
a hospital-controlled property or location.

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SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-706b of Title 63, unless there
 is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. Where a complaint has been made against a hospital for
violating the No Patient Left Alone Act, a complainant may bring a
civil action against the hospital for:

7 1. Injunctive relief to prevent the hospital from further8 violations of this section;

9 2. Statutory damages in the amount of Two Thousand Five Hundred
10 Dollars (\$2,500.00) for each day that the defendant violated the No
11 Patient Left Alone Act; and

12 3. Costs and attorney fees.

B. A court may not award relief under this section in response to a violation of the No Patient Left Alone Act if the defendant demonstrates that the defendant previously paid the full amount of statutory damages in a previous action for that particular incident which violated the No Patient Left Alone Act, or if the defendant demonstrates that the defendant previously settled a civil action for the same incident that violated the No Patient Left Alone Act.

C. A person may bring an action under the No Patient Left Alone
Act not later than one (1) year after the date of the violations of
the No Patient Left Alone Act.

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1	D. A defendant of an action under this section shall be
2	entitled to costs and attorney fees as the court may find
3	appropriate for any unmerited claims.
4	SECTION 3. This act shall become effective July 1, 2022.
5	SECTION 4. It being immediately necessary for the preservation
6	of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby
7	declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and
8	be in full force from and after its passage and approval.
9	Passed the House of Representatives the 21st day of March, 2022.
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11	Presiding Officer of the House
12	of Representatives
13	Passed the Senate the day of , 2022.
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16	Presiding Officer of the Senate
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