



www.lsc.ohio.gov

# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

H.B. 398  
136<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Bill Analysis

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsors:** Reps. Deeter and T. Hall

Elizabeth Molnar, Attorney

### SUMMARY

- Authorizes certain emergency medical technicians to perform *in any area of a hospital* specified services as nonemergency medical services.
- Establishes conditions on such authority, by requiring the emergency medical technician to perform the services in accordance with privileges delineated by the hospital and under the direction and supervision of a physician or a physician assistant or registered nurse designated by a physician.
- Maintains existing law authorizing an emergency medical technician to perform emergency medical services in a hospital's emergency department or while moving a patient between the emergency department and another area of the hospital.

### DETAILED ANALYSIS

#### Emergency medical technicians – nonemergency services in hospitals

The bill authorizes emergency medical technicians (EMTs) to perform – *in any area of a hospital* – specified services as nonemergency medical services.<sup>1</sup> The services include the following, except that an EMT-basic may perform only some of them.

- In the case of an EMT-basic, EMT-intermediate, or paramedic, the EMT may obtain a patient's vital signs or transport a patient, including one who requires continuous monitoring, from one area of a hospital to another.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> R.C. 4765.36(B)(2).

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 4765.36(B)(2)(a).

- In the case of an EMT-intermediate or paramedic, the EMT may place for a patient a peripheral intravenous line or an intraosseous line, including with the assistance of ultrasound.<sup>3</sup>

### **Conditions on authority**

The bill establishes the following conditions on the authority of an EMT to perform the foregoing services as nonemergency medical services in any area of a hospital. First, the EMT must do so in accordance with privileges delineated by the hospital.<sup>4</sup> Second, the EMT must act under the direction and supervision of a physician or a physician assistant or registered nurse designated by a physician.<sup>5</sup>

### **Note on emergency medical services**

The bill maintains existing law provisions authorizing an EMT-basic, EMT-intermediate, or paramedic to perform emergency medical services in a hospital's emergency department or while moving a patient between the emergency department and another area of a hospital.<sup>6</sup> It also retains the requirement that an EMT do so under the direction and supervision of a physician or a physician assistant or registered nurse designated by a physician.

Because the services described as nonemergency medical services under the bill also may need to be performed in an emergency, the bill clarifies that it does not prevent an EMT from performing any of the following when performed as emergency medical services in a hospital emergency department or while moving a patient between the emergency department and another hospital area – taking patient vital signs; transporting a patient; or placing, with the assistance of ultrasound, a peripheral intravenous line or an intraosseous line.<sup>7</sup>

### **Corresponding changes**

Considering the bill's revisions to the law governing EMT performance of services in a hospital, the bill makes conforming changes to a related provision of existing law regarding nonemergency medical services performed by EMTs in places or settings other than hospitals.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> R.C. 4765.36(B)(2)(b).

<sup>4</sup> R.C. 4765.36(B)(2).

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 4765.36(A).

<sup>6</sup> R.C. 4765.36(B)(1).

<sup>7</sup> R.C. 4765.36(C).

<sup>8</sup> R.C. 4765.361.

---

---

## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	07-24-25

---