



Ohio Breakout Session: Positive Developments in the Buckeye State

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Presenters



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House Bill 352

Employment Law Uniformity Act

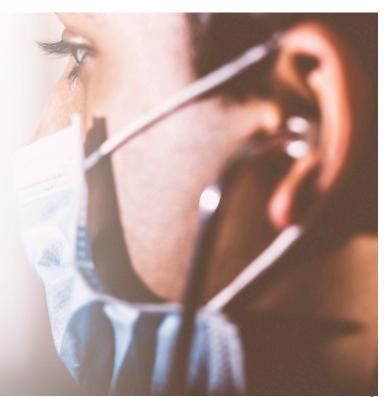
Reduces the Statute of Limitations from 6 years to 2 years	Requires Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies	Limits Personal Liability for Managers & Supervisors
Chapter 4112 did not previously set a statute of limitations The Ohio Supreme Court applied a 6-year limitation period 4112 claim, which was the longest limitation period in the country	Plaintiffs previously could pursue claims in state court, at the Civil Rights Commission (OCRC), or both at the same time Now Plaintiffs must first file with OCRC and then may elect to sue in court after OCRC concludes its investigation	Chapter 4112 was previously silent on supervisor liability The Ohio Supreme Court judicially extended 4112 to include individual liability
Codifies the <i>Faragher-Ellerth</i> Affirmative Defense	Clarifies the Process of Bringing Age Discrimination Claims	Managers & Supervisor Liability

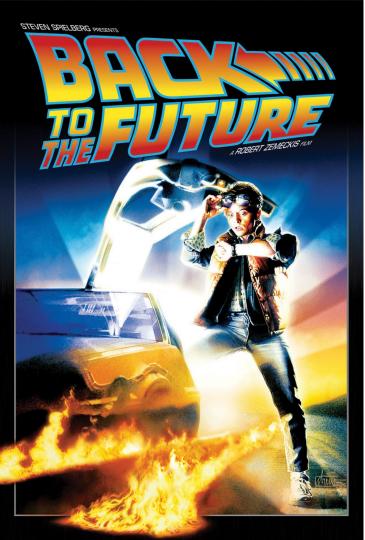
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House Bill 606

Grant Immunity to Essential Workers Who Transmit COVID-19

- Grants state-law immunity from civil suits for "injury, death, or loss" caused by exposure to or transmission / contraction of COVID-19, unless a Plaintiff can show the Defendant acted with reckless disregard or engaged in intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct.
- Applies to "persons," as that term is defined in R.C. 1.59.
 - "Person" includes an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, and association.
 - Also includes a school, a for-profit or nonprofit entity, a governmental entity, a religious entity, or a state institution of higher education.
- Shields healthcare providers in tort actions arising from the provision, withholding, or withdrawal of health care services resulting from the coronavirus pandemic unless a Plaintiff can show that the healthcare provider acted with reckless disregard or engaged in intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct.
- Failure to follow Executive Orders can be used to show intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct.





Retroactive Effect?

HB 352

- No—retroactivity is not specifically provided in the statute.
- R.C. 1.48 provides that every statute "is presumed to be prospective in its operation unless expressly made retroactive."
- Effective Date: April 15, 2021

HB 606

- Yes—retroactivity is provided in the statute.
- Even though the bill went into effect on December 16, 2020, it applies retroactively from March 9, 2020 and sunsets on September 30, 2021.



Questions? Contact us:





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