The OSU Extension FARM OFFICE IS OPEN

Thursday's session will include updates on the CARES Act, CFAP, and other emerging legal and economic issues.

Join us and share your questions, concerns, and topics of interest. Each office hour will include a short update and lead into a question and answer time on additional topics of interest.

OSU Extension's Farm Office Team

Ben Brown
Peggy Hall
David Marrison
Dianne Shoemaker
Julie Strawser
Barry Ward

June 11, 2020 9:00 to 10:30 a.m.

Your farm's ag law and farm management resource center: https://farmoffice.osu.edu



Farm Office Team















Dicamba Update



1. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Decision -- June 3, 2020

- Vacated US EPA's registration of XtendiMax, FeXapan and Engenia
- EPA substantially understated several risks of registration and entirely failed to acknowledge other risks.
 - Data on acreage, complaints to state ag departments, whether products caused damage and how much damage.
 - Risk of noncompliance with increasingly restrictive label restrictions.
 - Risk of economic costs from anti-competitive effect of dicamba.
 - Social costs to farming communities: dicamba vs. non-dicamba users.
- EPA "failed to perform a proper analysis of the risks and resulting costs..."



US EPA Cancellation Order -- June 8, 2020

- **Distribution or sale by the registrant.** Distribution or sale by the registrant of all existing stocks of the products is prohibited effective as of the time of the order **on June 3**, except for distribution for the purposes of proper disposal.
- **Distribution or sale by persons other than the registrant.** Distribution or sale of existing stocks of the products that are **already in the possession** of persons other than the registrant is permitted **only for** the purposes of proper disposal **or** to facilitate return to the registrant or a registered establishment under contract with the registrant, unless otherwise allowed below.
- **Distribution or sale by commercial applicators.** For the purpose of facilitating use **no later than July 31, 2020**, distribution or sale of existing stocks of products that are in the possession of commercial applicators is permitted.
- Use. Use of existing stocks of products inconsistent in any respect with the previously-approved labeling accompanying the product is prohibited. All use is prohibited after July 31, 2020.



Now what?

- 1. Ohio Department of Agriculture oversees registration and use of pesticides in Ohio.
 - Dicamba product registrations expire June 30, 2020.
 - Ohio growers should wait for guidance from ODA.
- 2. Challenges to Cancellation Order are likely.
- 3. Appeal to Ninth Circuit opinion is likely.
- 4. Complexities with liability for dicamba damage are likely.





Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)

https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2020/05/20/sign-up-for-usda-cfap-direct-support-to-begin-may-26-2020/

News from The Farm Office May 20, 2020 https://farmoffice.osu.edu

Sign up for USDA-CFAP Direct Support to Begin May 26, 2020

Ben Brown, Peggy Kirk Hall, David Marrison, Dianne Shoemaker and Barry Ward The Ohio State University

Since the enactment of the Coronavirus Aid. Relief. and Economic Security (CARES) Act on March 27, 2020 and the announcement of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) on April 17, 2020, producers in Ohio and across the country have been anxiously awaiting additional details on how the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) will provide financial assistance for losses experienced as a result of lost demand, short-term oversupply and shipping pattern disruptions caused by COVID-19. The additional details on CFAP eligibility, payment limitations, payment rates, and enrollment timeline arrived on May 19, 2020, when the USDA issued its Final Rule for CFAP. We explain the Final Rule in this issue of News from the Farm Office.

Background

CFAP will utilize \$9.5 billion of funding provided from the CARES Act and \$6.5 billion from the Commodity Credit agricultural producers through two elements: \$16 billion in Direct Support to Farmers and Ranchers and \$3 billion in the USDA Purchase and Distribution Program. The Purchase Eligible specialty crops include apples, avocados, and Distribution Program is already underway.

Agricultural Appropriations Chairman John Hoeven (SD) per commodity at \$5.1 billion for cattle, \$2.9 billion for dairy. press release on May 19, 2020. The remainder of this article dealing with producers of specialty crops. focuses on what we do know about the Direct Support to Farmers and Ranchers Program portion in CFAP based upon the USDA's Final Rule.

Eligibility Requirements

Eligible producers are defined as any person or legal entity that shared in the risk of producing the crop or is entitled to share in the revenue from marketing on January 15, 2020 or April 16, 2020 through May 14, 2020. An eligible producer must also be a U.S. citizen or resident alien.



Photo Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Eligible non-specialty crops and wool include malting barley, canola, corn, upland cotton, millet, oats, soybeans, sorghum, sunflowers, durum wheat, hard red spring wheat Corporation (CCC) to provide \$19 billion in total support to and wool. Notable for Ohio producers is the absence of soft red winter wheat.

blueberries, cantaloupe, grapefruit, kiwifruit, lemons, oranges, papaya, peaches, pears, raspberries, strawberries, Until May 19, little was known about the Direct Support for tangerines, tomatoes, and watermelons, artichokes, Farmers and Ranchers Program. Early in May, Senate asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, iceberg lettuce, released to reporters the anticipated payment breakdowns romaine lettuce, dry onions, green onions, peppers, rhubarb, spinach, squash, sweet potatoes, taro, almonds, pecans, \$1.6 billion for hogs, \$3.9 billion for row crops, \$2.1 billion for walnuts, beans, and mushrooms. Additional crops may be specialty crops and \$0.5 billion for other crops. These added later, specifically aquaculture and nursery crops breakdowns in funding have not been confirmed by USDA including cut flowers. The Agricultural Marketing Service will nor were they mentioned in USDA's press conference and assist the Farm Service Agency with respect to matters

> Eligible livestock include cattle, sheep (yearlings and lambs only), and hogs. Dairy milk is eligible but has a separate payment calculation.

> To be eligible, commodities had to experience a 5% or greater drop in their corresponding futures prices between the weeks of January 13-27 and April 6-9, 2020. For non-specialty crops and livestock, the decline in price was calculated by using the average of futures prices or cash prices if futures prices were not available. For specialty crops, the price decline was calculated using the same periods and reported prices by the Agricultural Marketing Service.



CFAP: Eligible Inventory

Non-Specialty Cro	p Marketing Contract Eligibility for CFAP			
Type of Contract in Existence	Explanations			
on January 15, 2020				
Со	ntracts Eligible for CFAP			
Basis Contract	Draducer leaks in a basis leaving the future price to be set leter			
Basis Fixed Contract	Producer locks in a basis leaving the future price to be set later.			
No Price Established				
Delayed Price	Producer delivers commodity without setting a sales price.			
Deferred Price Contract				
Cor	ntracts Ineligible for CFAP			
Cash Contract	Producer receives a cash price for a commodity when sold.			
Fixed Price Contract	Producer receives a cash price for a confiniouity when sold.			
Forward Price Contract	Producer receives a cash price for a commodity based on a future delivery.			
Cash Forward Contract	Froducer receives a cash price for a confiniounty based on a ruture delivery.			
Minimum Price Contract	Producer locks in the cash price and buys a call option to establish a			
Option Contract	minimum price. The net cash price will never be less than the original cash			
Window Contract	value minus the cost of the call option.			
Hedge to Arrive (HTA)				
Futures Fixed Contract	Producer locks in a futures price leaving the basis to be set later.			
Futures Contract				
	Source: USDA.gov/CFAP			

CFAP: Payment Rates

Commodity	Unit	CARES Act Payment Rate (\$/unit)	CCC Payment Rate (\$/unit)	Average Payment Rate for Grain*
Barley (malting)	bushel	\$0.34	\$0.37	\$0.355
Canola	pound	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Corn	bushel	\$0.32	\$0.35	\$0.335
Durum Wheat	bushel	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.195
Hard Red Spring Wheat	bushel	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.19
Millet	bushel	\$0.31	\$0.34	\$0.325
Oats	bushel	\$0.15	\$0.17	\$0.16
Sorghum	bushel	\$0.30	\$0.32	\$0.31
Soybeans	bushel	\$0.45	\$0.50	\$0.475
Sunflowers	pound	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Upland Cotton	pound	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.095

^{*} Since the formula is 50% of eligible bushels times each payment rates, the formula can be simplified to the simple average of the CARES Act and CCC payment rates time 100% of eligible bushels.





OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

News from The Farm Office June 9, 2020

CFAP Program for Beef Producers

By David Marrison, OSU Extension, marrison.2@osu.edu For Ohio Beef Cattle Letter & Ohio Ag Manager

Since the beginning of January, market prices for major commodities have fallen sharply since COVID-19 reached the United States. There have been many efforts through federal and state legislation to offset the impact of COVID-19.

Enrollment is currently being taken by the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) for one such program targeted to help agricultural producers. This program called the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) is providing financial assistance for losses experienced as a result of lost demand, short-term oversupply and shipping pattern disruptions caused by COVID-19.

The general details about the CFAP program can be found in a previous article written by the OSU Farm Office team. This article can be accessed at: https://do.osu.edu/CFAP-2020

Purpose

The purpose of this article is to describe how CFAP can provide assistance to beef producers and to answer questions posed on the classification of animals. Complete details about the livestock portion of CFAP can be found on the Farm Service Agency's website at farmers.gov/cfap/livestock or

https://www.farmers.gov/sites/default/files/documents/FSA CFAP ForLivestock Fact-Sheet.pdf

Fligibility

To be eligible for CFAP, a producer must have shared in the risk of producing an agricultural commodity which suffered a five percent or greater price decline or who had losses due to market chain disruptions due to COVID-19. The decline for the beef industry over this time period was over 25% thus making it an eligible commodity.

Producers do not have to have prior program participation in a federal farm program in order to participate in CFAP. However, new applicants must complete a farm operating plan and complete additional eligibility paperwork such as citizen status, farm operating structure, adjusted gross income verification, and highly erodible land and wetland certification. Producers who have previously participated in FSA programs will have most of these forms on record at their local FSA office.

CFAP payments are subject to payment limitations of \$250,000 per person. This limit is the sum of all eligible commodity payments paid to a person or entity. Special payment limitations (maximum of \$750,000) will be applied to participants that are corporations, LLCs, and limited partnerships classified as corporate entities. As applications are approved, 80% of the payment will be released with the remaining 20% held and paid at a later date if adequate funds remain.

Livestock Program:

Funding for CFAP originates from both the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Because of this, payment rates are split in two parts for the livestock (and non-specialty crops) program. Eligible livestock include cattle, sheep (yearlings and lambs only), pigs, and hogs.

The CARES portion is intended to provide producers with financial assistance to "help offset sales losses and increased marketing expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic." Meanwhile, the CCC funding "is based on projected costs that are likely to be incurred by cattle producers for marketing their 2020 inventory due to unexpected surplus and disrupted markets". The support from CFAP is to assist producers with losses, but not intended to cover total losses.

Cattle producers can participate in either or both components of the program. All sales and inventory of livestock must have been subject to price risk as of January 15, 2020. A contract grower who does not own the livestock is eligible if the contract allows the grower to have price risk in the livestock. Any livestock subject to an agreed upon price in the future through a forward contract, agreement, or similar binding document as of January 15, 2020 is ineligible.

A single payment will be calculated using the sum of two parts:

Part 1: Livestock sales (number of head) between January 15, 2020 and April 15, 2020 multiplied by the corresponding animal species CFAP Act payment rate per head. See CARES Act payment rate in Table 1.

Part 2: The highest amount of livestock inventory (number of head) on any day between April 16, 2020 and May 14, 2020 multiplied by the corresponding species CCC payment rate per head. See CCC payment rate in Table 1.

Separate payment rates exist for cattle of different size and age classifications: slaughter cattlemature cattle, slaughter cattle-fed cattle, feeder cattle less than 600 pounds, feeder cattle 600 pounds or more; and all other cattle.

Table 1: Payment rates for non-specialty crops, dairy, and livestock							
Commodity	Unit	CARES Act Payment Rate (\$/unit)	CCC Payment Rate (\$/unit)				
Slaughter Cattle- Mature cattle	head	\$92	\$33				
Slaughter Cattle-Fed cattle	head	\$214	\$33				
Feeder cattle less than 600 pounds	head	\$102	\$33				
Feeder cattle 600 pounds or more	head	\$139	\$33				
All other cattle	head	\$102	\$33				

https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2020/06/08/cfapprogram-for-beef-producers/

Payment rates for non-specialty crops, dairy, and livestock					
Commodity	Unit	CARES Act Payment Rate (\$/unit)	CCC Payment Rate (\$/unit)		
Dairy	cwt	\$4.71	\$1.47		
Slaughter Cattle- Mature cattle	head	\$92	\$33		
Slaughter Cattle-Fed cattle	head	\$214	\$33		
Feeder cattle less than 600 pounds	head	\$102	\$33		
Feeder cattle 600 pounds or more	head	\$139	\$33		
All other cattle	head	\$102	\$33		
Pigs	head	\$28	\$17		
Hogs	head	\$18	\$17		
Lambs and Yearlings	head	\$33	\$7		
Wool (graded, clean basis)	pound	\$0.71	\$0.78		
Wool (non-graded, greasy basis)	pound	\$0.36	\$0.39		

Payment rates for livestock							
Commodity	Unit	CARES Act Payment Rate (\$/unit)	CCC Payment Rate (\$/unit)				
Slaughter Cattle- Mature cattle	head	\$92	\$33				
Slaughter Cattle- Fed cattle	head	\$214	\$33				
Feeder cattle less than 600 pounds	head	\$102	\$33				
Feeder cattle 600 pounds or more	head	\$139	\$33				
All other cattle	head	\$102	\$33				

Example for Livestock

Scenario: 50 head of feeder cattle more than 600 pounds sold 3/20/20 and 100 head of other cattle 5/01/2020.

(Animals (head) sold 1/15/20-4/15/20 * CARES Rate)

+

(Head of unpriced animals 4/16/20-5/14/20 * CCC Rate)

Total Payment of \$10,250 (80% will be paid up front)



	Table 2: Classification of Cattle	
Cattle Common Name	Description	CFAP Category
Newborn Calf	Calves from birth to days old	Feeder Cattle: < 600 lbs
Calf	Calves still nursing the cow, animals that generally weigh less than 500 pounds	Feeder Cattle: < 600 lbs
Bucket Calf	Orphan or newborn calf normally purchased when they are 1 to 10 days old	Feeder Cattle: < 600 lbs
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of FOC	D, AGRICULTURAL, and ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	CFAES

Livestock Classifications

<u>Feeder Cattle: <600 pounds</u>: newborn calf, calf, bucket calf, heiferette, steer, weaned calf, backgrounded calf, stocker/feeders, open heifer \$102

<u>Feeder Cattle: >600 pounds</u>: heiferette, steer, weaned calf, backgrounded calf, stocker/feeders, open heifer, yearlings \$139

<u>Slaughter Cattle - Mature</u>- open cows slaughter, cows-culled (dairy & beef), herd bulls culled (beef & dairy) \$92

Slaughter Cattle - Fed- Finished cattle (1200 pounds or more), fat steer/heifer (1200 pounds or more) \$214

All Other Cattle- replacement heifers, bred heifers, first calf heifers, bred cows, open cows (retained in herd), & herd bulls (beef breeding only). \$102



CFAP: Reminders

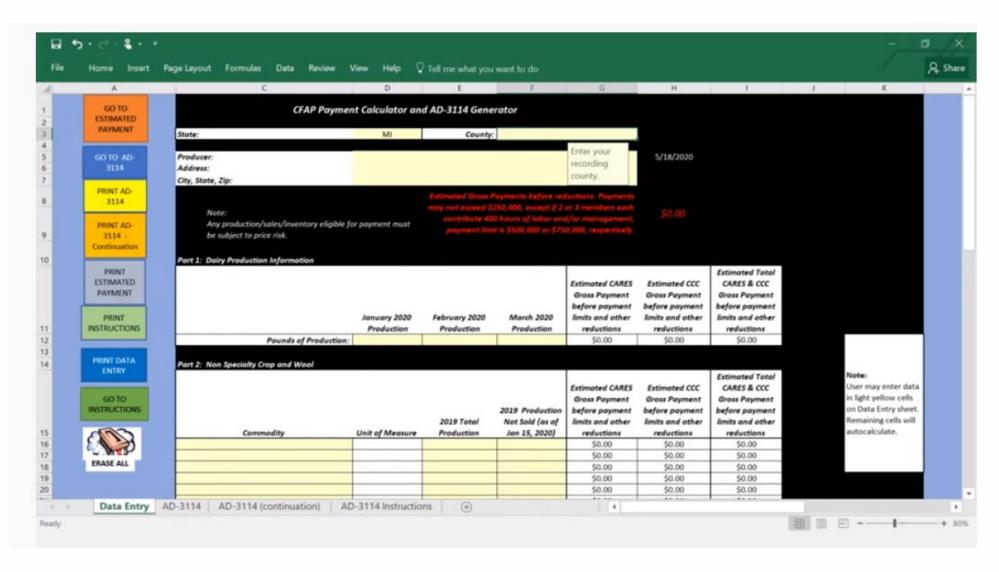
- ❖ Program sign-up started May 26, 2020 and ends August 28, 2020.
- Apply at any USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) Service Center
 - Currently not available for walk-in appointments
 - Applications can be filled out online, downloaded, signed and then submitted either by mail, fax, or other electronic means.
 - Please call your local office before mailing in applications.
 - Applicants have 60 days after submitting CFAP application to get all related forms completed.
- Tools and resources including applications, first time participant videos, frequently asked questions, and CFAP calculator can be found at farmers.gov/cfap





FSA will have calculator:

farmers.gov/cfap



ARC/PLC Reminders

ARC/PLC: Reminders

2020 ARC/PLC Contracts need to be signed by June 30, 2020

- You do not get to change your election between ARC/PLC
- ❖ Even if you signed a 2019 contract you need one for 2020.

Producers have till **September 30, 2020** to update Price Loss Coverage Yields

- Many counties did not allow producers to do a yield update at enrollment. Don't forget to do it as there might not be another change.
- ❖ Those that update yields for 2020 or change the make-up of their operation will likely need to sign a new 2020 enrollment form.

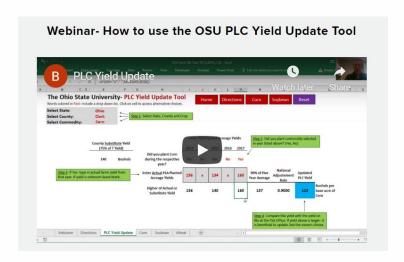
OSU Yield Update Tool

Farmoffice@osu.edu

Farm Management -> Farm Bill -> Decision Tools



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.





Prevent Plant

Farm Management: Prevent Plant Reminders

Important Dates for Ohio:

Corn

Final Plant Date- **June 5, 2020**Late Planting **Period-June 6-June 25**: guarantee reduces 1% per day
Prevented Planting Formula: Actual Production History x coverage level x 55% x \$3.88

Soybeans

Final Plant Date- **June 20, 2020**Late Planting Period- **June 21- July 15**: guarantee reduces 1% per day
Prevented Planting Formula: Actual Production History x coverage level x 60% x \$9.17

Changes made in 2019 only that are not expected to apply to 2020:

Haying/Grazing of cover crops In 2019, the Risk Management Agency moved the haying and grazing date to September 1. For 2020, that haying and grazing date is the regular **November 1.**

Disaster Assistance

In 2019, there was an additional 15% added to prevented plant payments along with WHIP+ payments for any additional losses. Those are **not** expected in 2020.

Farm Management: Prevent Plant Cash Flow

Corn

Payment Above Fixed Cost	\$202
Applied variable costs (~15% of total variable costs)	62.78
Weed Control or Cover Crop (\$/acre)	\$25
Prevent Plant Payment	\$290
Prevent Plant Factor	55%
Projected Price	\$3.88
APH (Bu./acre)	170
Coverage Level	80%

Returns to Planting Corn Above Fixed Costs

Bushels Per Acre						
Price	160	170	180	190	200	210
\$2.80	\$143	\$143	\$143	\$147	\$175	\$203
\$2.90	\$143	\$143	\$143	\$166	\$195	\$224
\$3.00	\$143	\$143	\$155	\$185	\$215	\$245
\$3.10	\$143	\$143	\$173	\$204	\$235	\$266
\$3.20	\$143	\$159	\$191	\$223	\$255	\$287
\$3.30	\$143	\$176	\$209	\$242	\$275	\$308
\$3.40	\$159	\$193	\$227	\$261	\$295	\$329

Maximum number of acres eligible for PP is equal to the maximum number of acres planted to that crop in the one of the previous four years minus any corn planted in 2020.

Farm Management: Prevent Plant Cash Flow

Soybeans

Payment Above Fixed Cost	\$185
Applied variable costs (~15% of total variable costs)	\$28
Weed Control or Cover Crop (\$/acre)	\$25
Prevent Plant Payment	\$238
Prevent Plant Factor	60%
Projected Price	\$9.17
APH (Bu./acre)	54
Coverage Level	80%

Returns to Planting Soybeans Above Fixed Costs

	Bushels Per Acre						
Price	48	50	52	54	56	58	
\$7.90	\$159	\$175	\$191	\$206	\$222	\$238	
\$8.00	\$164	\$180	\$196	\$212	\$228	\$244	
\$8.10	\$168	\$185	\$201	\$217	\$234	\$250	
\$8.20	\$174	\$190	\$206	\$223	\$240	\$256	
\$8.30	\$178	\$195	\$212	\$228	\$245	\$261	
\$8.40	\$184	\$200	\$217	\$234	\$250	\$267	
\$8.50	\$188	\$205	\$222	\$239	\$256	\$273	

Remember our corn return per acre was \$202/acre. This comes down to the relative APH ratio between corn and soybeans.

Farm Management: Representative Farm Cash Flow

		Corn			Soybeans	
	2018	2019	2020 F	2018	2019	2020 F
Yield per acre	194	151	188	61	49	59
Price per bushel	\$3.67	\$3.81	\$3.20	\$8.83	\$9.26	\$8.30
Crop Revenue	\$712	\$575	\$601	\$539	\$454	\$490
ARC/PLC with respective year	\$1	\$20	\$39	\$1	\$20	\$39
MFP	\$2	\$66	\$0	\$107	\$66	\$0
CFAP- 2019 Only	-	\$22	-	-	\$10	-
Crop Insurance Indemnity	\$2	\$7	\$0	\$1	\$4	\$0
Gross Revenue	\$717	\$690	\$640	\$648	\$554	\$529
Variable and Non-land Costs	\$475	\$494	\$466	\$262	\$288	\$249
Cash Rent	\$230	\$226	\$226	\$230	\$226	\$226
Farmer Return	\$12	-\$30	-\$52	\$156	\$40	\$54

The Author would like to give a special thanks to the farm panel members that help create these representative farms.



Farm Management: Action Steps

- For acres still left to plant- soybeans still pencil out better relative to corn.
 - ❖ If taking prevent plant- maximize corn aces (max of corn planted the last three years)
- If you haven't already, begin marketing the remainder of your 2019 crop corn and soybeans.
 - ❖ There have been opportunities of relatively strong basis and futures have increased.
- Consider PPP, EIDL, CFAP, WHIP+.. if eligible. Conserve working capital.
 - ❖ The reality is participation is not mutually exclusive.
- ❖ Adjust your 2020 crop marketing goals to new expectations.
 - Outside a major weather event, it is difficult seeing prices become overly bullish in the next 12-14 months.
 - ❖ If concerned about selling at a loss- remember to calculate your ARC/PLC income support.
- ❖ Begin to have conversations on 2021 cash rents.
 - ❖ At Ohio State we serve both tenants and landlords, but from the tenant's perspective- be careful to set too high of cash rents just to "keep" land.



Update of the CARES ACT Paycheck Protection Program

CARES Act Paycheck Protection Program

Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Flexibility Act—June 5, 2020

- 1. Extends covered period for the loan from June 30 to December 31, 2020.
- 2. Extends covered period for loan forgiveness from eight weeks after the date of loan disbursement to **24 weeks** after the date of loan disbursement.
 - Not certain how extensions affect employee compensation cap of \$15,385.
- 3. Gives employers until **December 31, 2020** to rehire and restore salaries.
 - And exempts from forgiveness reduction if unable to rehire original or similar employees or documents reduction in business activity level from March 1 to December 31, 2020.
- 4. Lowers requirement that 75% of loan proceeds be used for payroll costs and 75% of forgiveness amount be spent on payroll costs during 24-week loan forgiveness covered period to **60 percent** for each of these requirements.
 - Partial forgiveness allowed.



CARES Act Paycheck Protection Program

Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Flexibility Act—June 5, 2020

- 5. Increases the term for repayment to **five years for new loans**. Old loans remain at a two year term but lenders and borrower can agree to modify.
- 6. Extends the **deferral period** to the date the SBA remits the borrower's loan forgiveness amount to the lender (or, if the borrower does not apply for forgiveness, 10 months after the end of the loan forgiveness covered period).
- 7. PPP Borrowers can now delay payroll tax submissions.
- 8. No new PPP loans after June 30, 2020.
- Current amount distributed: \$511.6 billion



Business and Industry CARES Act Program

Business and Industry CARES Act Program

- This program offers loan guarantees to lenders for their loans to rural businesses and agricultural producers to supplement their working capital to prevent, prepare for and respond to the economic impacts of the coronavirus.
- Rural areas outside of a city or town with a population of fewer than 50,000 people.
- Loans must be used as working capital to prevent, prepare for or respond to the effects of the coronavirus pandemic.
- Maximum loan term is 10 years. Interest payments may be deferred in the first year; principal payments may be deferred for up to 3 years.
- Applications are accepted from lenders through USDA local offices year-round.
- Interested borrowers should inquire about the program with their lender.
- Lenders interested in participating in this program should contact the USDA Rural
 Development Business Programs Director in the state where the project is located.



COVID-19 Liability Protection

Ohio House Bill 606

"Those individuals who decide to go out into public places are responsible to take those steps they feel are necessary to avoid exposure to COVID-19, such as social distancing and wearing masks."

- States that COVID-19 orders do not create legal duties for tort liability.
- Grants general liability protection from March 9 to December 31 to "any person."
 - Unless exposure to or transmission was result of reckless, intentional, willful or wanton misconduct.

Passed House May 28, 2020, now before Senate Judiciary Committee

Senate Bill 308 also moving, but allows immunity only for health care providers



Questions?

Contact Information

- Barry Ward
 - 614.688.3959 or <u>ward.8@osu.edu</u>
- Peggy Hall
 - 937.645.3123 or <u>hall.673@osu.edu</u>
- Ben Brown
 - 614.688.8686 or <u>brown.6888@osu.edu</u>
- Dianne Shoemaker
 - 330.533.5538 or shoemaker.3@osu.edu
- David Marrison
 - 740.622.2265 or marrison.2@osu.edu
- Julie Strawser
 - 614.292.2433 or <u>strawser.35@osu.edu</u>

