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Final Analysis
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Effective date: *

ACT SUMMARY

- Permits the fire chief of a township, fire district, city fire department, or village fire department to request the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) to conduct a criminal records check with respect to any person who is under consideration for appointment or employment as a permanent, full-time paid firefighter or appointment as a volunteer firefighter.
- Permits an appointing authority to request the Superintendent of BCII to conduct a criminal records check with respect to any person who is under consideration for appointment or employment as an emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, or emergency medical technician-paramedic.
- Generally prohibits the appointment or employment of a person as a firefighter or emergency medical technician if the person is revealed by a

* *The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared. Additionally, the analysis may not reflect action taken by the Governor.*

criminal records check to have been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, arson, or an offense substantially equivalent to a felony or arson.

- Requires the Superintendent of BCII to prescribe a form to obtain the necessary information to conduct a criminal records check under the act, a standard fingerprint impression sheet for that purpose, and a reasonable fee to be charged for conducting the records check.
- Exempts from the Public Records Law specified residential and familial information about a firefighter or an emergency medical technician.
- Changes one aspect of the definition of "hotel" used in the Hotel Licensure Law to generally mean specified structures held out to the public as places of temporary residence for pay and to specifically include an extended stay hotel or extended stay motel that (1) is specifically constructed, and approved by the building official having jurisdiction over it and by the Fire Marshal, for extended stay temporary residence by persons and (2) contains six or more dwelling units with provision for living, eating, cooking, sanitation, and sleeping.
- Provides that the Hotel Licensure Law does not apply to apartment buildings and other structures in which all of the units are residential premises.
- Allows an agricultural labor camp, apartment house, lodging house, rooming house, or hospital or college dormitory to be located in the same structure as a licensed hotel or SRO facility if the camp, house, or dormitory has been constructed as, and been approved by the building official having jurisdiction over it and by the Fire Marshal as being, a separate building within the hotel or SRO facility structure in accordance with approved building separation rated assemblies.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Criminal records checks

Covered individuals and BCII conduct

The act permits the fire chief of a township, fire district, city fire department, or village fire department (hereafter, "fire chief" refers to a fire chief of all four entities) to request the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) to conduct a criminal records check with respect to any person who is under consideration for appointment or employment as a *permanent, full-time paid firefighter*. An appointing authority also may request the Superintendent of BCII under the act to conduct a criminal records check with respect to any person who is under consideration for appointment or employment as an *emergency medical technician-basic*, an *emergency medical technician-intermediate*, or an *emergency medical technician-paramedic* (hereafter, "an EMT"). (R.C. 505.381(A), 737.081(A), 737.221(A), and 4765.301(A).)

The act requires a fire chief or appointing authority who intends to request a criminal records check to inform each applicant, at the time of initial application for appointment or employment, that the applicant must provide a set of fingerprint impressions and that the fire chief or appointing authority requires a criminal records check to be conducted and satisfactorily completed (R.C. 505.381(F), 737.081(F), 737.221(F), and 4765.301(F)).

Upon receipt of a request for a criminal records check, a completed information form (see next paragraph), and a set of fingerprint impressions, the Superintendent of BCII must conduct a criminal records check to determine if any information exists that indicates that the person subject to the request has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any disqualifying offense (see "Appointment," below). The Superintendent must review or cause to be reviewed all relevant information gathered and compiled by BCII that relates to the person, any relevant information contained in sealed conviction records, and, upon request, any information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). (R.C. 109.578(A) and (B).)



The act requires the Superintendent to prescribe a form to obtain from a prospective firefighter or EMT the information necessary to conduct a criminal records check. The Superintendent also must prescribe standard impression sheets to obtain the fingerprint impressions of a prospective firefighter or EMT. The act permits both the form and the standard impression sheets to be in a tangible format, in an electronic format, or in both formats and permits the Superintendent to prescribe methods of forwarding information and fingerprint impressions necessary to conduct a criminal records check that include, but are not limited to, electronic methods. Any prospective firefighter or EMT for whom a criminal records check is requested must obtain fingerprint impressions at a county sheriff's office, municipal police department, or other entity with the ability to make the impressions on the prescribed standard impression sheets. The office, department, or entity may charge the person a reasonable fee for making the impressions. (R.C. 109.578(C)(1), (2), and (4).)

A determination whether any information exists that indicates that a prospective firefighter or EMT previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any felony or arson offense which is made by the Superintendent with respect to information considered in a criminal records check requested under the act is valid for the prospective firefighter or EMT for a period of one year from the date upon which the Superintendent makes the determination. During that period, if another request is made for a criminal records check for that prospective firefighter or EMT, the Superintendent must provide the information that was the basis for the Superintendent's initial determination. (R.C. 109.578(D).)

The act requires the Superintendent to prescribe and charge a reasonable fee for providing an initial criminal records check for a prospective firefighter or EMT. The person making the criminal records check request must pay this fee. The Superintendent also must prescribe and charge for subsequent criminal records checks pertaining to a prospective firefighter or EMT a lower fee than the fee prescribed for the initial criminal records check during the period that the initial check is valid (see above). (R.C. 109.578(C)(3) and (D).)

The act defines, for its purposes, "criminal records check" to mean any criminal records check conducted by the Superintendent in accordance with the act (R.C. 109.578(E)).

Local procedures

The act authorizes a fire chief or appointing authority to request the Superintendent of BCII to obtain information from the FBI as a part of a criminal records check of a prospective firefighter or EMT. And, it requires a fire chief or appointing authority (1) to provide to each prospective firefighter or EMT for whom the fire chief or appointing authority intends to request a criminal records

check a copy of the prescribed information form and standard fingerprint impression sheet, (2) to obtain the completed information form and impression sheet from the person, and (3) to forward the completed information form and impression sheet to the Superintendent at the time the criminal records check is requested. Each prospective firefighter or EMT who so receives an information form and fingerprint impression sheet and is requested to complete the form and provide a set of fingerprint impressions must complete the form or provide all the information necessary to complete it and must provide the impression sheet with impressions of the person's fingerprints. If a prospective firefighter or EMT fails to provide the information necessary to complete the form or fails to provide impressions of the person's fingerprints, the appointing authority (see "Miscellaneous provisions," below) is prohibited from appointing or employing the person as a permanent, full-time paid firefighter, a volunteer firefighter, or an EMT. (R.C. 505.381(B), 737.081(B), 737.221(B), and 4765.301(B).)

Appointment

The act prohibits, except as mentioned in the next paragraph, an appointing authority from appointing or employing a person as a permanent, full-time paid firefighter, a volunteer firefighter, or an EMT if the fire chief or appointing authority has requested a criminal records check and the check indicates that the person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following: (1) a felony, (2) arson, or (3) a violation of an existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to a felony or arson (hereafter referred to as a "disqualifying offense") (R.C. 505.381(C)(1), 737.081(C)(1), 737.221(C)(1), and 4765.301(C)(1)).

The act permits, however, an appointing authority to appoint or employ a person as a permanent, full-time paid firefighter, a volunteer firefighter, or an EMT, although a requested criminal records check indicates that the person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a disqualifying offense, if the person meets *rehabilitation standards* that the appointing authority establishes in rules adopted under the act (R.C. 505.381(C)(2), 737.081(C)(2), 737.221(C)(2), and 4765.301(C)(2)).

If a fire chief or appointing authority requests a criminal records check under the act, the act permits an appointing authority to appoint or employ a person as a permanent, full-time paid firefighter, volunteer firefighter, or EMT *conditionally* until the criminal records check is completed and the fire chief or appointing authority receives its results. If the results indicate that the person does not qualify for appointment or employment, the fire chief or appointing authority must release the person from appointment or employment. (R.C. 505.381(C)(3), 737.081(C)(3), 737.221(C)(3), and 4765.301(C)(3).)

Miscellaneous provisions

The act requires the fire chief or appointing authority to pay to BCII the prescribed fee for each criminal records check conducted in accordance with the act. But, the fire chief or appointing authority may charge the applicant a fee for the costs the fire chief or appointing authority incurs in obtaining the criminal records check. The fee charged cannot exceed the amount of fees the fire chief or appointing authority pays for the criminal records check. If a fee is charged to an applicant, the fire chief or appointing authority must notify the applicant at the time of initial application for appointment or employment of its amount and that, unless it is paid, the person will not be considered for appointment or employment. (R.C. 109.578(C)(3), 505.381(D), 737.081(D), 737.221(D), and 4765.301(D).)

The act requires *appointing authorities* to adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to implement its provisions. The rules must include rehabilitation standards that a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a disqualifying offense must meet for the appointing authority to appoint or employ the person as a permanent, full-time paid firefighter, a volunteer firefighter, or an EMT. (R.C. 505.381(E), 737.081(E), 737.221(E), and 4765.301(E).) The act defines "appointing authority" as any person or body that has the authority to hire, appoint, or employ permanent, full-time paid firefighters, volunteer firefighters, or EMTs (R.C. 505.381(G)(1), 737.081(G)(1), 737.221(G)(1), and 4765.301(G)(1)).

Public Records Law

Continuing law

In general. The Public Records Law (R.C. 149.43) specifies generally that all "public records" (see below) must be promptly prepared and made available for inspection to any person at all reasonable times during regular business hours. Upon request, a public office or person responsible for public records generally must make copies available at cost, within a reasonable period of time, and in accordance with specified choice of medium and mailing procedures. (R.C. 149.43(B).)

Public record. For purposes of the Public Records Law, "public record" generally means any record that is kept by any public office, including, but not limited to, state, county, city, village, township, and school district units, and records pertaining to the delivery of educational services by an alternative school in Ohio kept by the nonprofit or for-profit entity operating the school. But, "public record" does not mean any of the following: medical records; records pertaining to probation and parole proceedings; records pertaining to certain abortion-related actions and to appeals of those actions; records pertaining to

adoption proceedings and certain other adoption-related records; information in a Putative Father Registry record; trial preparation records; confidential law enforcement investigatory records; certain mediation communication and civil rights action records; DNA records stored in BCII's DNA Database; inmate records released by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) to the Department of Youth Services (DYS) or a court of record; records maintained by DHS pertaining to children in its custody that are released to DRC; intellectual property records; donor profile records; certain records maintained by the Department of Job and Family Services; *peace officer residential and familial information* (see detail below); county hospital information that constitutes a trade secret; information pertaining to specified recreational activities of a person under the age of 18; certain child fatality review board-related records; certain records provided to and statements made by the executive director of a public children services agency or a prosecuting attorney pertaining to the death of a child; test materials, examinations, or evaluation tools used in nursing home administrator licensure examinations; and records the release of which is prohibited by state or federal law. (R.C. 149.43(A)(1).)

The Public Records Law defines "peace officer residential and familial information" as either of the following (R.C. 149.43(A)(7)):

(1) Any information maintained in a personnel record of a peace officer that discloses: (a) the address of the actual personal residence of a peace officer, except for the state or political subdivision in which the peace officer resides, (b) information compiled from referral to or participation in an employee assistance program, (c) the Social Security number, the residential telephone number, any bank account, debit card, charge card, or credit card number, or the emergency telephone number of, or any medical information pertaining to, a peace officer, (d) the name of any beneficiary of employment benefits, including, but not limited to, life insurance benefits, provided to a peace officer by the peace officer's employer, (e) the identity and amount of any charitable or employment benefit deduction made by the peace officer's employer from the peace officer's compensation unless the amount of the deduction is required by state or federal law, and (f) the name, the residential address, the name of the employer, the address of the employer, the Social Security number, the residential telephone number, any bank account, debit card, charge card, or credit card number, or the emergency telephone number of the spouse, a former spouse, or any child of a peace officer;

(2) Any record that identifies a person's occupation as a peace officer, other than statements required to include the disclosure of that fact under the Campaign Finance Law.

There is one important caveat to the peace officer residential and familial information exception. Under certain circumstances, information generally

excepted from inspection or copying under the exception *must be disclosed to a journalist* by the public office, or person responsible for public records, having custody of the records of the "agency employing a peace officer." If a journalist submits a signed written request in a specified form that includes a statement that disclosure of the information sought is "in the public interest," the public office or person responsible for public records must disclose to the journalist the peace officer's personal residence address and, if the peace officer's spouse, former spouse, or child is employed by a public office, that employer's name and address. (R.C. 149.43(B)(5).)

Changes made by the act

The act enacts a new, specific exception to the Public Records Law. Under the act, a "public record" also does not include *firefighter or EMT residential and familial information*. The firefighters and EMTs are added to existing law's provisions that exempt the above-listed peace officer residential and familial information from the Law, thereby protecting a firefighter's or EMT's residential and familial information in the same manner as peace officers are protected under continuing law. That protection includes the "journalist" caveat described above. (R.C. 149.43(A)(1)(p) and (7) and (B)(5).)

The act defines, for purposes of the Public Records Law, "firefighter" to mean any regular, paid or volunteer, member of a lawfully constituted fire department of a municipal corporation, township, fire district, or village, and "EMT" to mean EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, and paramedics that provide emergency medical services for a public emergency medical service organization. "Emergency medical service organization," "EMT-basic," "EMT-I," and "paramedic" have the same meanings as in the Emergency Medical Service Law. (R.C. 149.43(A)(7).)

Changes in the Hotel Licensure Law

Changes in definition of "hotel"

Continuing law defines a "hotel" for purposes of the Hotel Licensure Law, in part, as any structure consisting of one or more buildings, with more than five sleeping rooms, that is kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests for a period of 30 days or less. The act specifies that this part of the definition includes, but is not limited to, such a structure denoted as a hotel, motel, motor hotel, lodge, motor lodge, bed and breakfast, or inn. (R.C. 3731.01(A)(1)(a).)

Former law further defined a "hotel" as those facilities specifically constructed, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to offer temporary residence to persons either relocating their residence in an area or on temporary work assignment in an area. The act revises this part of the definition to *generally* mean any structure consisting of one or more buildings, with more than five sleeping rooms, that is specifically constructed, kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where temporary residence is offered for pay to persons. It also revises this part of the definition to specifically include as an example, an extended stay hotel or extended stay motel that (1) is specifically constructed, and approved by the building official having jurisdiction over it and by the Fire Marshal, for extended stay temporary residence by persons, and (2) contains six or more dwelling units with provision for living, eating, cooking, sanitation, and sleeping. (R.C. 3731.01(A)(1)(b).)

Exclusion of certain apartment buildings from the Law's scope

The act provides that the Hotel Licensure Law does not apply to apartment buildings and other structures in which all of the units are residential premises (R.C. 3731.01(B)).

Location of other facilities within a hotel or SRO facility

Former law prohibited a person licensed by the Fire Marshal to maintain and operate a hotel or SRO facility (see below) from also maintaining and operating an agricultural labor camp, apartment house, lodging house, rooming house, or hospital or college dormitory in the same building or structure as was located the licensed hotel or SRO facility (R.C. 3731.03(C)). "SRO facility" means a facility with more than five sleeping rooms that is kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place where sleeping rooms are offered on a single room occupancy (SRO) basis and that is intended for use as a primary residence for residential guests for a period of more than 30 days (R.C. 3731.01(B); under the act, R.C. 3731.01(A)(2)).

The act generally continues the prohibition but makes an exception to it by allowing an agricultural labor camp, apartment house, lodging house, rooming house, or hospital or college dormitory to be located in the same structure as a licensed hotel or SRO facility if the camp, house, or dormitory has been constructed as, and has been approved by the building official having jurisdiction over it and by the Fire Marshal as being, *a separate building* within the hotel or SRO facility structure in accordance with approved building separation rated assemblies (R.C. 3731.03(C)(1)).

Continued uses

The act provides that all hotel and SRO facility uses must continue in accordance with their approval under the license issued by the Fire Marshal unless a change in use has been approved by the building official having jurisdiction over the hotel or SRO facility and by the Fire Marshal (R.C. 3731.03(C)(2)).

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	04-23-02	p. 1690
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Passed Senate (33-0)	06-19-02	pp. 1924-1925
Reported, H. State Government	12-04-02	p. 2201
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Concurrence (31-0)	12-10-02	p. 2339

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