



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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(As Reported by S. Judiciary – Criminal Justice)

Reps. Ruhl and Burke, Murray, Snitchler, Maag, Combs, Phillips, Stebelton, Boose, McClain, Grossman, Patmon, J. Adams, Winburn, Garland, Hayes, Bulp, Slaby, R. Adams, Amstutz, Ashford, Barnes, Blair, Blessing, Buchy, Budish, Butler, Celeste, Dovilla, Fedor, Gerberry, Gonzales, Hackett, C. Hagan, Hall, Heard, Landis, Letson, Newbold, O'Brien, Pillich, Schuring, Uecker, Weddington, Batchelder

BILL SUMMARY

- Includes five synthetic cannabinoids commonly known as K2 or Spice as Schedule I controlled substances with the result that all Revised Code provisions pertaining to Schedule I controlled substances, including the drug offenses, apply to those five synthetic cannabinoids except as otherwise specified in the bill.
- Provides that "possession of Spice" is a minor misdemeanor.
- Provides that "trafficking in Spice" is a fifth degree felony or, if committed in the vicinity of a school or juvenile, a fourth degree felony.
- Provides that if Spice is the drug involved in the offense of "corrupting another with drugs" the penalty for the offense is a fourth degree felony or, if committed in the vicinity of a school, a third degree felony (the same as if marijuana was the drug involved in the offense).
- Adds six synthetic derivatives of cathinone that have been found in bath salts to the list of Schedule I controlled hallucinogenic substances.

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Judiciary – Criminal Justice Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.

- Defines "controlled substance analog" for the purposes of the Controlled Substances Law and provides that controlled substance analogs must be treated as Schedule I controlled substances.
- Specifies that the residential and familial information of probation officers and bailiffs is not a public record.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inclusion of Spice as Schedule I controlled substance	2
Operation of the bill	2
Controlled substances and existing law.....	3
Possession of Spice.....	4
Trafficking in Spice.....	4
Corrupting another with drugs	5
List of Schedule I controlled hallucinogenic substances	6
Controlled substance analog.....	7
Controlled substance analog treated as Schedule I controlled substance	8
Background for drug-related provisions.....	8
Ohio law	8
Federal policy and law.....	8
Federally listed "Drugs and Chemicals of Concern"	9
Public Records Law – exclusion of residential and familial information of probation officers and bailiffs	10
Introduction	10
"Public records" and exclusions	11
Journalist access to specified information regarding a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation	13
Limitation on Internet publication of public records	13

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Inclusion of Spice as Schedule I controlled substance

Operation of the bill

The bill includes five synthetic cannabinoids commonly known as K2 or Spice as Schedule I controlled substances. Specifically, the bill includes as a Schedule I controlled substance any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of any of the following substances, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted under federal drug abuse control laws, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole (some trade or other names: JWH-018);
- (2) 1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole (some trade or other names: JWH-073);
- (3) 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (some trade or other names: JWH-200);
- (4) 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (some trade or other names: CP-47,497);
- (5) 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (some trade or other names: cannabicyclohexanol; CP-47,497 C8 homologue).

Throughout the remainder of this analysis, these five listed synthetic cannabinoids shall simply be referred to as "Spice." They are included within the portion of Schedule I that lists hallucinogens that are Schedule I controlled substances.¹ Consequently, all of the Revised Code provisions pertaining to controlled substances (see "**Ohio law**" under "**Background**," below) will apply to Spice.

Controlled substances and existing law

Existing law defines a "controlled substance" as any drug, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of Ohio's Controlled Substances Law.² Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V are established by statute,³ but current law provides that the Schedules are amended automatically to reflect changes in the federal Drug Abuse Control Law Schedules that are made by the U.S. Attorney General and that the Schedules are subject to changes in them made by rule adopted by the State Board of Pharmacy.⁴ Schedule I contains controlled substances that generally are considered to be the most dangerous (e.g., heroin, L.S.D., marihuana, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, tetrahydrocannabinols, hashish, methaqualone, *Salvia divinorum*, etc.), whereas Schedule V contains controlled substances that generally are considered to be less potent but still dangerous (e.g., not more than specified small amounts of codeine or opium in medicinal usage, ephedrine unless otherwise exempted, etc.). Schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances fit in a continuum, as to potency and dangerousness, between Schedules I and V.

¹ R.C. 3719.41 (Schedule I, (C)(35), (36), (37), (38), and (39)).

² R.C. 3719.01, not in the bill.

³ R.C. 3719.41, not in the bill.

⁴ R.C. 3719.43 and 3719.44, not in the bill.

Possession of Spice

Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly obtaining, possessing, or using a controlled substance.⁵ Since the bill includes Spice, or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing Spice, as a Schedule I controlled substance, this prohibition applies to Spice. Under the bill, if the drug involved in a violation of this prohibition is Spice, the offender is guilty of "possession of Spice," a minor misdemeanor.⁶ Existing law provides for higher penalties when a person knowingly obtains, possesses, or uses a controlled substance that is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule I or II, but includes an exception for marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish. The penalties that apply when marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, or hashish is the drug involved in the violation differ from those that apply when any other Schedule I or II controlled substance is involved in the violation. The bill includes Spice in this list of exceptions⁷ and, as discussed above, possession of Spice is a minor misdemeanor.

Trafficking in Spice

Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly selling or offering to sell a controlled substance or preparing for shipment, shipping, transporting, delivering, preparing for distribution, or distributing a controlled substance, when the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the controlled substance is intended for sale or resale by the offender or another person.⁸ Since the bill includes Spice or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing Spice, as a controlled substance, this prohibition applies to Spice. Under the bill, a person who violates this prohibition when it involves Spice or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing Spice is guilty of "trafficking in Spice." Except as described below, trafficking in Spice is a fifth degree felony and, when determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender, the court must consider the purposes of felony sentencing (to protect the public from future crime by the offender and others and to punish the offender), the seriousness of the conduct, and the likelihood of the offender's recidivism.⁹ Trafficking in Spice is a fourth degree felony if the offense is committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile. In that situation, the court must

⁵ R.C. 2925.11(A).

⁶ R.C. 2925.11(C)(8).

⁷ R.C. 2925.11(C)(1).

⁸ R.C. 2925.03(A).

⁹ R.C. 2925.03(C)(8)(a) and 2929.13(C), not in the bill.

consider the same factors as described above when determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.¹⁰

Existing law provides for higher penalties when a person knowingly sells or offers to sell a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance contained in Schedule I or II, or prepares for shipment, ships, transports, delivers, prepares for distribution, or distributes any such compound, mixture, preparation, or substance when the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the controlled substance is intended for sale or resale by the offender or another person, but includes an exception for marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish. The penalties that apply when marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, or hashish is the drug involved in the violation differ from those that apply when any other Schedule I or II controlled substance is involved in the violation. The bill includes Spice in this list of exceptions,¹¹ and, as discussed above, trafficking in Spice is a fourth or fifth degree felony.

Corrupting another with drugs

Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly doing any of the following:¹²

(1) By force, threat, or deception, administering to another or inducing or causing another to use a controlled substance;

(2) By any means, administering or furnishing to another or inducing or causing another to use a controlled substance with purpose to cause serious physical harm to the other person, or with purpose to cause the other person to become drug dependent;

(3) By any means, administering or furnishing to another or inducing or causing another to use a controlled substance, and thereby causing serious physical harm to the other person, or causing the other person to become drug dependent;

(4) By any means, furnishing or administering a controlled substance to a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard, or inducing or causing a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to use a controlled substance or commit a felony drug abuse offense, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard, or use a juvenile to perform certain activity related to the commission of a felony drug abuse offense or to prevent an arrest for the commission of that offense.

¹⁰ R.C. 2925.03(C)(8)(b) and 2929.13(C), not in the bill.

¹¹ R.C. 2925.03(C)(1).

¹² R.C. 2925.02(A).

A person who violates any of the prohibitions described above in (1) to (4) is guilty of "corrupting another with drugs," and the penalty depends upon the involved controlled substance. Since the bill makes Spice a controlled substance, all of the prohibitions apply to Spice. Under the bill, if the controlled substance is Spice, "corrupting another with drugs" is a fourth degree felony and, when determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender, the court must consider the purposes of felony sentencing (to protect the public from future crime by the offender and others and to punish the offender), the seriousness of the conduct, and the likelihood of the offender's recidivism. If the offense involves Spice and was committed in the vicinity of a school, the violation is a third degree felony. In that situation, the court must consider the same factors as described above when determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.¹³

Existing law provides for higher penalties, generally, when a person commits the offense of "corrupting another with drugs" and the compound, mixture, preparation, or substance involved is included in Schedule I or II, but includes an exception for marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish. The penalties that apply when marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, or hashish is the drug involved in the violation differ from those that apply when any other Schedule I or II controlled substance is involved in the violation. The bill includes Spice in this list of exceptions¹⁴ and, as discussed above, "corrupting another with drugs" is a third or fourth degree felony, if the controlled substance involved is Spice.

The bill additionally excepts Spice from the mandatory prison terms the court must impose if the offender is found to be guilty of "corrupting another with drugs" and the court additionally finds that the offender is a major drug offender. Existing law already includes marihuana in this exception.¹⁵

List of Schedule I controlled hallucinogenic substances

The bill adds the following six synthetic derivatives of cathinone that have been found in bath salts to the list of Schedule I controlled hallucinogenic substances: methydone (3,4-methylenedioxy-methcathinone); MDPV (3,4-methylenedioxy-pyrovalerone); mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone); 4-methoxymethcathinone; 4-fluoromethcathinone; and 3-fluoromethcathinone.

¹³ R.C. 2925.02(C)(3).

¹⁴ R.C. 2925.02(C)(1).

¹⁵ R.C. 2925.02(E).

Continuing law compiles controlled substances in five schedules. Drug offenses involving schedule I controlled substances are subject to the severest penalties.¹⁶

Controlled substance analog

The bill defines "controlled substance analog" for the purposes of the Controlled Substances Law as generally a substance to which both of the following apply:¹⁷

(1) The chemical structure of the substance is substantially similar to the structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II.

(2) One of the following applies regarding the substance:

(a) The substance has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II.

(b) With respect to a particular person, that person represents or intends the substance to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II.

"Controlled substance analog" does not include any of the following:¹⁸

(1) A controlled substance;

(2) Any substance for which there is an approved new drug application;

(3) With respect to a particular person, any substance if an exemption is in effect for investigational use for that person pursuant to federal law to the extent that conduct with respect to that substance is pursuant to that exemption;

(4) Any substance to the extent it is not intended for human consumption before the exemption described in (2) above takes effect with respect to that substance.

¹⁶ R.C. 3719.41 (Schedule I, (C)(40) to (45)).

¹⁷ R.C. 3719.01(HH)(1).

¹⁸ R.C. 3719.01(HH)(2).

Controlled substance analog treated as Schedule I controlled substance

The bill requires that a controlled substance analog, to the extent it is intended for human consumption, be treated for purposes of any provision of Ohio law as a Schedule I controlled substance.¹⁹

Background for drug-related provisions

Ohio law

The sale and distribution of controlled substances is regulated pursuant to R.C. Chapters 3719. and 4729., and a series of criminal offenses contained in those Chapters and R.C. Chapter 2925. prohibit the sale, distribution, possession, use, manufacture, etc., of controlled substances other than in accordance with the regulatory provisions of R.C. Chapters 3719. and 4729. or in accordance with specified exceptions to the prohibitions. The criminal penalties for many controlled substance offenses vary, depending on whether the drug involved in the offense is a Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V controlled substance, with the penalties for offenses involving a Schedule I or II controlled substance generally being classified as a higher degree of misdemeanor or felony than the same offenses involving Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substances.

Fifteen Revised Code sections use the term "Schedule I controlled substance" in substantive provisions. Most of those sections are contained in the Drug Offenses Law and use the term in criminal prohibitions, in determining the penalty for a prohibition, or in related provisions.²⁰ Others pertain to criminal sentencing, penalties under the Controlled Substances Law, licensing of terminal distributors, and penalties under the Pharmacy Law.²¹

Federal policy and law

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), issued a final order on March 1, 2011, to temporarily place five synthetic cannabinoids into the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions. The substances are 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-018), 1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-073), 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-200), 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (CP-47,497), and 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (cannabicyclohexanol; CP-47,497 C8 homologue).

¹⁹ R.C. 3719.013.

²⁰ R.C. 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.041, 2925.05, 2925.11, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, and 2925.51.

²¹ R.C. 2929.14, 3719.99, 4729.54, and 4729.99.

The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984,²² which was signed into law on October 12, 1984, gives the U.S. Attorney General the authority to temporarily place a substance into Schedule I of the CSA for one year if he finds that such action is necessary to avoid imminent hazard to the public safety. According to the final order, "[t]he temporary placement of these five synthetic cannabinoids into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary in order to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. First, these substances are not intended for human consumption, but there has been a rapid and significant increase in abuse of these substances in the United States. As a result of this abuse, synthetic cannabinoids are banned in at least 18 states in the United States and several countries, and all five branches of the U.S. military prohibit military personnel from possessing or using synthetic cannabinoids. Second, law enforcement has seized synthetic cannabinoids in conjunction with controlled substances and based on self-reports to law enforcement and health care professionals, synthetic cannabinoids are abused for their psychoactive properties. Third, numerous state and local public health departments and poison control centers have issued health warnings describing the adverse health effects associated with synthetic cannabinoids. Based on scientific data currently available, these five substances have the potential to be extremely harmful and, therefore, pose an imminent hazard to the public safety."²³

Federally listed "Drugs and Chemicals of Concern"

The DEA's Office of Diversion Control includes on its Internet web site a list entitled "Drugs and Chemicals of Concern." Included within that list are five substances referred to as "Spice Cannabinoids." The Spice Cannabinoid substances are: (1) JWH-018, JWH-073, CP-47,497, and CP-47,497 C8 homologue, which the bill adds to Ohio's Schedule I, (2) HU-210, [(6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c] chromen-1-ol)], which is not addressed in the bill, and (3) HU-211, (dexanabinol, (6aS,10aS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol), which is not addressed in the bill. The list specifies illicit uses for each of the substances, stating that JWH-018 and JWH-073 have been identified in "Spice," "K2," "K3," and "other similar herbal incense products," that CP-47,497 and homologues have been identified in "Spice," "Spike 99," and other herbal incense products, that HU-210 and HU-211 are purported ingredients of "Spice," and that "Spice," "K2," "K3," "Spike 99," and the "other similar herbal products" may be smoked for their psychoactive effects. As of April 2011, the list provided the following information regarding HU-210 and HU-211 and regarding reports of synthetic cannabinoids:

²² Pub. L. 98-473.

²³ Federal Register Volume 76, Number 40 (Tuesday, March 1, 2011).

(1) HU-210, which is not included within the bill, is structurally and pharmacologically similar to Δ 9-THC. It is used in basic scientific research to identify cannabinoid receptors in the brain and study the mechanisms of action of Δ 9-THC. HU-211, which is not included within the bill, is structurally similar to Δ 9-THC. It is used in scientific research as a pharmacological tool to study the brain, and is being explored for several therapeutic uses. *HU-210 is a Schedule I controlled substance under federal controlled substances law.* HU-211 is not a controlled substance in the U.S. under federal controlled substances law.

(2) The System to Retrieve Drug Evidence (STRIDE), a federal database for the seized drugs analyzed by DEA forensic laboratories, and the National Forensic Laboratory System (NFLIS), a system that collects drug analysis information from state and local forensic laboratories, contain more than 1,300 reports of various synthetic cannabinoids in seized exhibits from over 30 states. As of July 2009, the Systems did not contain reports of HU-210 or HU-211.

Public Records Law – exclusion of residential and familial information of probation officers and bailiffs

Introduction

The state's Public Records Law provides that, upon request and subject to an exception regarding certain incarcerated persons, all "public records" responsive to the request must be promptly prepared and made available for inspection to any person at all reasonable times during regular business hours. Upon request and subject to that exception, a public office or person responsible for public records must make copies of the requested public record available at cost and within a reasonable period of time. If a public record contains information that is exempt from the duty to permit public inspection or to copy the public record, the public office or the person responsible for the public record must make available all of the information within the public record that is not exempt. When making that public record available for public inspection or copying that public record, the public office or the person responsible for the public record must notify the requester of any redaction or make the redaction plainly visible. A redaction is deemed a denial of a request to inspect or copy the redacted information, except if federal or state law authorizes or requires a public office to make the redaction. The Law sets forth other procedures regarding public records and the satisfaction of a request for them, provides for a mandamus action for persons aggrieved by a failure to comply with its provisions, and provides sanctions that apply if a judgment in a

mandamus action is rendered against a public office or person responsible for the public record.²⁴

"Public records" and exclusions

As used in the Public Records Law, except as described below, "public record" means records 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 alternative school. The Public Records Law excludes many types of records from the definition of "public record," including "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information."

As used in the Public Records Law, "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" means any information that discloses any of the following about a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau:

(1) The address of the actual personal residence of a person in any of the specified categories of persons, except for the state or political subdivision in which the person resides;

(2) Information compiled from referral to or participation in an employee assistance program;

(3) 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 person in any of the specified categories of persons;

(4) The name of any beneficiary of employment benefits, including, but not limited to, life insurance benefits, provided to a person in any of the specified categories of persons by the person's employer;

²⁴ R.C. 149.43.

(5) The identity and amount of any charitable or employment benefit deduction made by the employer of a person in any of the specified categories of persons from the person's compensation unless the amount of the deduction is required by state or federal law;

(6) 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 person in any of the specified categories of persons;

(7) A photograph of a peace officer who holds a position or has an assignment that may include undercover or plain clothes positions or assignments as determined by the peace officer's appointing authority.

The bill does all of the following:²⁵

(1) Expands the definition of "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" so that it also includes probation officers and bailiffs;

(2) Modifies the term itself so that it will refer to "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information";

(3) Modifies the related current exclusion from the definition of "public record" so that it now excludes from that definition "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information."

²⁵ R.C. 149.43(A)(1)(p) and (A)(7).

Journalist access to specified information regarding a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation

Currently, upon written request made and signed by a journalist on or after December 16, 1999, a public office, or person responsible for public records, having custody of the records of the agency employing a specified peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is required to disclose to the journalist the address of the actual personal residence of the specified person and, if the specified person's spouse, former spouse, or child is employed by a public office, the name and address of the employer of the specified person's spouse, former spouse, or child. The request must include the journalist's name and title and the name and address of the journalist's employer and state that disclosure of the information sought would be in the public interest. As used in this provision, "journalist" means a person engaged in, connected with, or employed by any news medium, including a newspaper, magazine, press association, news agency, or wire service, a radio or television station, or a similar medium, for the purpose of gathering, processing, transmitting, compiling, editing, or disseminating information for the general public.

The bill expands this journalist access provision so that it also applies regarding the address of the actual personal residence of a probation officer or bailiff and, if the probation officer's or bailiff's spouse, former spouse, or child is employed by a public office, the name and address of the employer of the probation officer's or bailiff's spouse, former spouse, or child.²⁶

Limitation on Internet publication of public records

Existing law authorizes a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to request that a public office other than a county auditor or a person responsible for the public records of any such public office redact the address of the person making the request from any record made available to the general public on the Internet that includes "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" of the person making the request. Upon receiving a written

²⁶ R.C. 149.43(B)(9).

request for such a redaction, a public office other than a county auditor or a person responsible for the public records must act within five business days in accordance with the request to redact the address of the requesting person from any record made available to the general public on the Internet that includes "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" of the requesting person. If a redaction is not practicable, the public office or person responsible for the records must verbally or in writing within five business days after receiving the written request explain to the requesting person why the redaction is impracticable. Subject to limited specified exceptions, a public office other than an employer of a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation or a person responsible for the public records of the employer is not required to redact the "residential and familial information of the peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation" from other records maintained by the public office.

The bill incorporates by reference the expanded definition of "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" the bill adopts under the Public Records Law, and it modifies all of the provisions described in the preceding paragraph so that they now apply regarding "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information."²⁷

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, also generally prohibits a public office or person responsible for a public office's public records from making available to the general public on the Internet any document that contains an individual's Social Security number without otherwise redacting, encrypting, or truncating the Social Security number and authorizes any individual to request that a public office or a

²⁷ R.C. 149.45(A) and (D).

person responsible for a public office's public records redact personal information of that individual from any record made available to the general public on the Internet.²⁸

HISTORY

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²⁸ R.C. 149.45(A) to (C).

