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Bill Analysis

Version: As Reported by Senate Veterans and Public Safety

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Baldrige and O'Brien

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SUMMARY

Immediate effective date (upon filing with Secretary of State)

- Extends a general moratorium on the issuance of new, and geographic transfer of existing, fireworks manufacturer or wholesaler licenses from December 31, 2021, to December 31, 2022.
- Establishes a one-time license application and issuance date, outside of the normal fireworks manufacturer and wholesaler licensing timeline, at the end of the new license moratorium.
- Declares an emergency.

Normal effective date (91st day after filed with Secretary of State):

- Establishes the Ohio Fire Code Rule Recommendation Committee to review the Fireworks Law and make recommendations to the State Fire Marshal.
- Requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt rules regulating the time, manner, and location of consumer fireworks use.
- Imposes a 4% fee on the retail sale of consumer grade fireworks, beginning 100 days after the fee provision's effective date.
- Credits revenue from the new fee to fund firefighter training programs and the State Fire Marshal's regulation and enforcement of the fireworks industry.

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Veterans and Public Safety Committee appeared in the Senate journal. Note that the legislative history is incomplete.

- Creates a new license allowing retailers to sell ground-based or hand-held sparklers called “fountain devices,” which the State Fire Marshal may begin to issue in 2022.
- Requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt rules for and enforce the new provisions for fountain device retailers
- Increases from 5,000 to 7,500 square feet the maximum floor area of a retail sales showroom, to which the public has access, that a licensed fireworks manufacturer or wholesaler uses to sell consumer grade fireworks, but requires expanded showrooms to be equipped with sprinkler systems meeting a specific standard.
- Establishes that the “state militia” for purposes of an existing exemption from the fireworks law is the state militia as recognized by the Adjutant General of Ohio.

Effective July 1, 2022:

- Allows individuals to possess consumer-grade fireworks in Ohio, eliminating a requirement that purchasers transport consumer-grade fireworks out of the state within 48 hours of purchase.
- Allows any person authorized to possess consumer grade fireworks to discharge them on their own property or on another person’s property with permission on the following days:
 - New Year’s Day;
 - Chinese New Year;
 - Cinco de Mayo;
 - Memorial Day weekend;
 - Juneteenth;
 - July 3, 4, and 5, and the Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays preceding and following;
 - Labor Day weekend;
 - Diwali;
 - New Year’s Eve.
- Permits local governments to restrict the dates and times that individuals may discharge consumer-grade fireworks or to impose a complete ban on the use of consumer-grade fireworks.
- Prohibits discharging fireworks (1) while in possession of, or under the influence of, alcohol or a controlled substance, or (2) on the property of another without the property owner’s permission.
- Prohibits the State Fire Marshal from unreasonably withholding a variance that would allow hobbyists to manufacture, possess, and use individual display-grade and consumer-grade fireworks and requires cause for revocation of a hobbyist variance.

- Requires hobbyists seeking variances to demonstrate that they can engage in the hobby safely and legally and limits hobbyists to possession of five pounds of raw materials and finished fireworks produced through the hobby.
- Requires a licensed wholesaler, manufacturer, or retailer who is selling consumer grade fireworks to have safety glasses available for free or at a nominal charge.
- Requires licensed fireworks wholesalers, manufacturers, and retailers to distribute a safety pamphlet with certain minimum information to each consumer purchaser of fireworks.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS

Effective immediately due to emergency clause

The bill includes an emergency clause for certain provisions related to the existing moratorium on the issuance of new fireworks manufacturer and wholesaler licenses and the geographic transfer of existing licenses. Due to the emergency clause, those provisions will be effective immediately after the bill is passed, signed by the Governor (or the Governor's veto is overridden), and filed with the Secretary of State.¹

Geographic transfer moratorium

The bill extends current law's moratorium on the geographic transfer of existing fireworks manufacturer and wholesaler licenses, which is currently scheduled to expire on December 31, 2021. Under the bill, this moratorium will expire on December 31, 2022.²

Fireworks license moratorium and one-time license period

The bill extends a general moratorium on the issuance of fireworks manufacturer and wholesaler licenses for a particular plant or location. Under current law, the moratorium applies to all persons except those who possessed a license for that plant or location immediately prior to June 29, 2001, and expires on December 31, 2021. The bill extends the moratorium until December 31, 2022, and allows renewal of licenses that were geographically transferred under exceptions to the transfer moratorium enacted in the 2021 Transportation Budget.

To coincide with the end of the moratorium, the bill establishes a one-time license period for new fireworks manufacturers and wholesalers. Any person who wishes to be a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler of fireworks on January 1, 2023, and who does not already hold a license that will run through that date, may submit an application by November 1, 2022. If the application meets the requirements for licensure, the State Fire Marshal must issue a license on January 1, 2023.

Licenses issued at the end of the moratorium will run through November 30, 2023. The issuance date and license period are a departure from continuing law's normal requirements, which only allow fireworks manufacturer and wholesaler licenses to be issued on the first day of December, with a one-year duration.

Finally, the bill specifically states that after the moratorium expires, the State Fire Marshal may issue new fireworks manufacturer and wholesaler licenses, but those licenses must not be approved in a manner that unduly burdens the State Fire Marshal's ability to ensure public safety.³

¹ Section 5.

² R.C. 3743.75(A)(2).

³ R.C. 3743.021, 3743.041, 3743.151, 3743.171, and 3743.75(A) and (E).

Normal effective date (91st day after filed with Secretary of State):

Several of the bill's provisions are effective on the 91st day after the bill is passed, signed by the Governor (or the Governor's veto is overridden), and filed with the Secretary of State (the "standard effective date" under Ohio law). Several of those provisions, in turn, require something to be done with reference to a number of days after their effective date. Those provisions (and relevant related timelines) are discussed in this section.

Fire Code Rule Recommendation Committee

The bill creates the Ohio Fire Code Rule Recommendation Committee to review the Fireworks Law and make recommendations to the State Fire Marshal. At a minimum, the Committee must make recommendations relating to all of the following:

- Fireworks manufacturer licensing and plant operation and fireworks wholesaler licensing and operations;
- The purchase of consumer-grade fireworks;
- The moratorium on licenses described in "**Fireworks license moratorium,**" below;
- The State Fire Marshal's rulemaking as it pertains to building code requirements for 1.3G display-grade fireworks manufacturing facilities;
- Development of a licensing program for fireworks wholesalers and manufacturers.

The Committee must meet periodically, with the first meeting not later than ten days after the provisions' effective date. It must submit its report and recommendations to the State Fire Marshal not later than 100 days after the provision's effective date.

The Committee is to be made up of the following individuals:

1. The State Fire Marshal, or the State Fire Marshal's designee;
2. Four local fire chiefs appointed by the Ohio Fire Chiefs' Association, or appointed by the Association's designee;
3. A local police chief appointed by the Attorney General, or the Attorney General's designee;
4. Five members of the Ohio State Pyrotechnics Association, appointed by the president of the Association, one of whom must be a licensed wholesaler, one of whom must be a licensed exhibitor, and one of whom must be a licensed manufacturer;
5. One member of Prevent Blindness Ohio, or the organization's designee;
6. One member of the Ohio Optometric Association or the association's designee;
7. One member of the Ohio Pyrotechnic Arts Guild or the guild's designee;
8. One representative of the Ohio Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, appointed by the chapter president;

9. One member of the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants or the council's designee.⁴

Rules for consumer-grade fireworks use

The bill requires State Fire Marshal to adopt rules regulating the time, manner, and location of consumer grade fireworks (see "**Consumer grade fireworks**," below). The rules must permit adult consumers to safely and responsibly use consumer grade fireworks on their own property or on property where they have the owner's express permission, and are not to be construed as a de facto ban on such use. The rules may, however, include provisions requiring that all fireworks be used only in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and provisions for all of the following:

- The use of aerial fireworks;
- Separation distances between fireworks discharges, ignitions, or explosions and adjacent structures, railroads, roadways, airports, publicly owned or controlled places, and places where hazardous materials are manufactured, used, or stored;
- Fireworks usage on common areas of multi-tenant properties;
- The suspension of fireworks discharges, ignitions, or explosions during times of drought or similar conditions;
- The proximity of fireworks discharges, ignitions, or explosions to children;
- Any other similar matters.

The bill requires the State Fire Marshal to file those rules with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review no later than 180 days after the standard effective date.⁵

Consumer-grade fireworks fee

For the purpose of providing revenue to fund training programs and the enforcement and regulation of the fireworks industry, the bill imposes a fee on licensed retailers, licensed manufacturers, and licensed wholesalers selling consumer-grade fireworks. The fee is set at 4% of each licensed retailer's, manufacturer's, and wholesaler's gross receipts from the retail sale of consumer-grade fireworks beginning 100 days after the standard effective date. The bill excludes from "gross receipts" sales tax the retailer, manufacturer, or wholesaler collects on behalf of the state or local governments.

The bill requires retailers, manufacturers, and wholesalers to annually report and remit the fee to the State Fire Marshal, no later than October 23.

⁴ R.C. 3743.67.

⁵ R.C. 3743.451 and Section 3; R.C. 3743.54, not in the bill.

While the bill requires licensed retailers, manufacturers, and wholesalers to remit the fee to the State Fire Marshal, it also specifies that they may separately or proportionately bill or invoice the fee to others.

The fee's proceeds are to be credited to the Fireworks Fee Receipts Fund, which the bill creates. The State Fire Marshal is required to use $\frac{7}{8}$ of the money in the fund for firefighter training programs. The remaining $\frac{1}{8}$ is to be used to pay the State Fire Marshal's expenses in administering the Fireworks Law.⁶

If the State Fire Marshal determines that a licensee has failed to timely report and remit the fee due, the State Fire Marshal may either:

- Order the licensee to report and remit the fee within a specified timeframe;
- Revoke or deny renewal of the license, which requires the licensee to immediately cease operations and prohibits, for two years, licensed manufacturers and licensed wholesalers from applying for new licenses.

The State Fire Marshal is also permitted to adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce the fee.⁷

Fountain device retailer licenses

The bill creates a new license for retailers who wish to sell what are called fountain devices and permits the State Fire Marshall to begin issuing those licenses in 2022. Under the bill, a "**fountain device**" is defined as a specific type of 1.4G consumer grade firework that meets all of the following criteria:

- It is nonaerial and nonreport producing;
- It is recognized and manufactured in accordance with sections 3.1.1 and 3.5 of APA standard 87-1 (2001 edition);
- It is a ground-based or hand-held sparkler with one or more tubes containing a nonexplosive pyrotechnic mixture that produces a shower of sparks, with or without additional effects that may include a colored flame, audible crackling effect, audible whistle effect, or smoke;
- It contains no more than 75 grams of the pyrotechnic mixture in any individual tube and no more than 500 total grams of the mixture total in the case of multiple tubes.⁸

⁶ R.C. 3743.22(A) to (C).

⁷ R.C. 3743.08, 3743.21, and 3743.22(D) and (E), conforming changes in R.C. 3743.57 and 5703.21.

⁸ R.C. 3743.01(H) and Section 4.

General licensing process

Generally, the bill requires persons who wish to be licensed as fountain device retailers to apply to the State Fire Marshal by September 30, in any given year. An application must be submitted for each location at which the person wishes to sell fountain devices, and must include:

- A license fee, to be set by the State Fire Marshal at \$25 or less;
- An affidavit affirming that the applicant is in compliance with the National Fire Protection Association’s standard “NFPA 1124, Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (2006 Edition)” (**NFPA 1124**) or that they will be in compliance before engaging in the storage and sale of fountain devices;
- Proof of insurance in an amount and type specified in rules by the State Fire Marshal.

The bill requires the State Fire Marshal to review timely submitted applications and determine if they comply with its requirements. If an application is compliant, the State Fire Marshal must issue a license.

The bill also establishes several general standards for licenses. First, licenses are effective for one year, beginning on December 1. Second, licenses can only be issued on that date. Third, the State Fire Marshal must send licensees a written notice of expiration by September 1, annually. Fourth, licensees must apply for renewal by October 1 of the year the license expires.⁹

Special licensing circumstances

The bill establishes two special licensing circumstances for fountain device retailers. The first is a one-time license that starts 260 days after the fountain device provisions’ effective date. Any person wishing to be licensed as a retailer of fountain devices on that date must submit an application by the date that is 190 days after the provisions’ effective date. If an application is received by the deadline, and if the State Fire Marshal determines that it meets the bill’s licensing requirements, the State Fire Marshal must issue a license 260 days after the provisions’ effective date.

The effective period of those licenses depends on the date they are ultimately issued. If the 260th day after the fountain device provisions’ effective date falls anytime January through May, the licenses will be effective through the end of November during the same calendar year. If it falls June through December, the licenses will be effective through the last day of November in the subsequent calendar year.

The second special licensing circumstance for fountain device retailers under the bill applies to retailers that open for business after the annual application deadline in any given year. The bill allows those retailers to apply for a license any time between the date they open for business and the subsequent annual deadline. If an application is received under this provision between October 1 and November 30, and meets the bill’s requirements for fountain device retailers, the State Fire Marshal is required to issue a license no earlier than December 1 and no

⁹ R.C. 3743.26(A) and (B).

later than two months after the application is received. If a compliant application is received at any other time pursuant to the provision, the State Fire Marshal is required to issue the license no later than two months after the application is received.¹⁰

Licensed fountain device retailer operations

Licensed fountain device retailers are authorized, under the bill, to possess fountain devices and sell them at retail. Possession and storage of the devices, though, must comply with NFPA 1124 and several other requirements. Those are:

- Sales displays are limited to 300 square feet in total, with no display larger than 150 square feet, and all displays at least 25 feet from other highly flammable materials.
- Retailers may only possess and sell fountain devices as packaged merchandise with covered fuses.
- Fountain devices displayed for sale must be under visual supervision of an employee or other responsible party whenever the retailer is open to the public.
- The possession, storage, *and sale* of the devices must also comply with any rules adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to the bill (see “**Rules for fountain device retailers,**” below).
- Sales are restricted to purchasers who are at least 18 years old.
- Sales are prohibited to individuals who are obviously drunk or under the influence of a drug of abuse.
- All sales must be conducted from the licensed location and be made inside of a licensed building. Sales from any structure or device outside of a licensed building, such as a tent or trailer, are prohibited.
- Retailers must prohibit smoking in the licensed location.
- Purchasers must be provided with the pamphlet and the opportunity to obtain safety glasses that the bill requires for other consumer-grade fireworks sales. (See “**Safety glasses and pamphlets required,**” below.)¹¹

Rules for fountain device retailers

The bill requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt rules for fountain device retailers under the Administrative Procedure Act. The rules must be designed to promote the safety and security of employees, the public, and the premises from which fountain devices are sold, be consistent with the Revised Code and NFPA 1124, and, at a minimum, address the following:

- With respect to buildings and other structures on a retailer’s premises:

¹⁰ R.C. 3743.26(C) and (D).

¹¹ R.C. 3743.27 and 3743.99(G).

- Cleanliness and orderliness;
- Heating, lighting, and use of stoves and flame-producing items;
- The availability of fire extinguishers or other fire-fighting equipment and their use;
- Emergency procedures.
- Storage of fountain devices;
- Insurance.

The bill requires the State Fire Marshal to file the rules with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review no later than 180 days after the fountain device provisions' effective date.¹²

Enforcement authority

The bill grants the State Fire Marshal authority to inspect a fountain device retailer's premises, inventory, and retail sale records to ensure compliance with the Fireworks Law and the State Fire Marshal's rules. If an inspection reveals noncompliance, the State Fire Marshal has discretion to do one or more of the following:

- Order the retailer, in writing, to eliminate, correct, or otherwise remedy the issues by a certain date;
- Order the retailer, in writing, to immediately cease the storage and sale of fountain devices.
- Revoke, or deny the renewal of a license pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. If a license is revoked, the State Fire Marshal must remove the retailer's name from the list of licensed retailers and must notify local law enforcement of a revocation or refusal to renew.¹³

Showroom size

Under continuing law, a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler may sell consumer grade fireworks only from a representative sample showroom or a retail sales showroom. If a retail sales showroom is used (and first began to operate on or after June 30, 1997), the showroom structure must comply with specified safety requirements, including a size limitation for the floor area to which the public has access for retail purposes. The bill increases the size limit from 5,000 square feet to 7,500 square feet in floor area.

The bill also expands application of the size limit requirement to fireworks showrooms that resume operations at any time after a one-year or greater period of inactive licensure status. Showrooms that expand beyond 5,000 square feet, to which the public has access, pursuant to the increased limit must be equipped with a sprinkler system meeting a particular technical

¹² R.C. 3743.28.

¹³ R.C. 3743.29.

standard. That is the standard for “extra hazard (group 2) occupancies” under “NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (2019 Edition). Variance may be granted to the standard’s requirement, however, if the State Fire Marshal finds that a proposed sprinkler system matches or exceeds the degree of safety provided by a compliant system.¹⁴

Militia exemption

Under continuing law, the U.S. military and the militia of Ohio are exempt from the Fireworks Law’s provisions regarding the manufacture, transportation, storage, and possession of pyrotechnic devices. The bill establishes the state militia covered by the exemption is the militia of the state that is recognized by the Adjutant General of Ohio.

Effective July 1, 2022:

The remainder of the bill’s provisions are effective July 1, 2022. Those provisions are discussed here.

Consumer-grade fireworks

State residents: purchase and possession

Under continuing law, “1.4G fireworks” are consumer grade fireworks designated under division 1.4 of the U.S. Department of Transportation’s regulations.¹⁵ The bill continues to allow Ohio residents to possess consumer fireworks but eliminates, beginning July 1, 2022, the requirement that an Ohio resident who purchases these fireworks must transport the fireworks out of Ohio within 48 hours after the purchase. Under current law, a purchaser may only obtain possession of consumer fireworks from a manufacturer or wholesaler licensed under the Fireworks Law. The bill adds licensed fountain device retailers to that list.¹⁶

Out-of-state residents: purchase and possession

The bill eliminates, beginning July 1, 2022, the current law requirement that an out-of-state resident purchasing consumer fireworks must transport them directly out of Ohio within 48 hours.¹⁷

Use and regulation

Beginning July 1, 2022, any person who is authorized to possess consumer fireworks under the bill (both Ohio residents and nonresidents) may set those fireworks off in Ohio, either on the person’s own property or on another person’s property with permission, on specific days. Those days are:

- New Year’s Day;

¹⁴ R.C. 3743.25(C)(2)(a) and (b) and 3743.17.

¹⁵ R.C. 3743.01.

¹⁶ R.C. 3743.45 and 3743.63(C) and (D).

¹⁷ R.C. 3743.44(A) and (B), 3743.63(A), and Section 3.

- Chinese New Year;
- Cinco de Mayo;
- Memorial Day weekend;
- Juneteenth
- July 3, 4, and 5, and the Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays preceding and following;
- Labor Day weekend;
- Diwali;
- New Year's Eve.

Consumer fireworks set off in accordance with this authorization are not considered a “public exhibition” and are therefore not subject to additional state regulations pertaining to public exhibitions.¹⁸

While the bill prohibits the State Fire Marshal's rules from banning the discharge of consumer grade fireworks (see “**Rules for consumer-grade fireworks use,**” above), it specifically permits a county (with respect to its unincorporated territory), township (with respect to its unincorporated territory), or municipal corporation to restrict the dates and times that a person may discharge consumer fireworks or impose a complete ban. The bill also specifies that a resolution to this effect adopted by a board of township trustees prevails over a conflicting resolution adopted by the board of county commissioners in the county within which the township is located. The consumer fireworks changes in the bill do not limit the enforcement of an ordinance, resolution, or statute that regulates noise, disturbance of the peace, or disorderly conduct.¹⁹

Safety glasses and pamphlets required

Beginning July 1, 2022, any licensed retailer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed wholesaler selling consumer grade fireworks, other than to a licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or exhibitor, must offer safety glasses for free at the point of sale, or make them available to the purchaser for a nominal charge. The retailer, manufacturer, or wholesaler must also provide purchasers with a safety pamphlet that contains certain minimum information detailed in the bill.

A licensed retailer, manufacturer, or wholesaler who fails to comply with the bill's pamphlet or safety glasses requirement is guilty of a second degree misdemeanor.²⁰

¹⁸ R.C. 3743.45(B) and (C), and Section 3, with conforming changes in R.C. 3743.04, 3743.17, 3743.63, and 3743.65, and R.C. 1.14, not in the bill.

¹⁹ R.C. 3743.45(D) and (E).

²⁰ R.C. 3743.27(B) and (C), 3743.47, 3743.60(K) and (L), 3743.61(K) and (L), and 3743.99(G) and Section 3.

Display-grade fireworks

Under continuing law, “1.3G fireworks” are display grade fireworks designated under division 1.3 of the U.S. Department of Transportation’s regulations.²¹ The bill eliminates, beginning July 1, 2022, the requirement that a nonresident may possess display fireworks in Ohio only while directly transporting the fireworks out of Ohio, and that the nonresident do so within 48 hours of purchase. The bill maintains, however, a criminal prohibition on a nonresident’s failure to transport display fireworks out of Ohio within 72 hours, a first degree misdemeanor.

The bill also maintains requirements that individuals purchasing display-grade fireworks do so only from licensed fireworks manufacturers and wholesalers and that manufacturers and wholesalers only sell display fireworks to persons who have an appropriate license.²² (See **Comment**.)

New prohibitions

The bill prohibits, beginning July 1, 2022, any person from negligently using fireworks while in possession or control of, or under the influence of, any intoxicating liquor, beer, or controlled substance. A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor. The bill also specifies that, regardless of any other law that specifies otherwise, a person may be convicted of both that violation and a disorderly conduct violation for the same underlying conduct.

Additionally, the bill prohibits, beginning on the same date, any person from negligently discharging, igniting, or exploding fireworks on another person’s property without that person’s permission. A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.²³

Licensee discipline

Current law allows the State Fire Marshal to revoke, or deny renewal of, a fireworks manufacturer or fireworks wholesaler license if the licensee has violated the Fireworks Law or the State Fire Marshal’s rules. The bill adds provisions allowing suspension of a license, but leaves the State Fire Marshal’s ability to revoke, or deny renewal of, a license in place.²⁴

Exemptions to the fireworks law

Licensing variances

Current law allows the State Fire Marshal to grant variances to the Fireworks Law’s prohibitions against the possession and use of pyrotechnic compounds to a person who possesses those compounds for personal and noncommercial use as a hobby. The bill amends the variance provisions by defining “hobbyist activities,” limiting the amount of materials a

²¹ R.C. 3743.01.

²² R.C. 3743.44, 3743.63(A) and (B), and 3743.99(C), conforming change in R.C. 3743.45(B).

²³ R.C. 3743.65(G) and (H) and 3743.99(F) and (H).

²⁴ R.C. 3743.08, 3743.21, 3743.60, and 3743.61.

variance allows, adding requirements for variance applications, and limiting the State Fire Marshal's ability to deny and revoke variances.

The bill defines "**hobbyist activities**" as the manufacture, possession, and use of individual items, each of which meets the definition of either a 1.3G firework or 1.4G firework. The bill also limits a variance holder to possession of five pounds, in total, of explosives, pyrotechnics, or similar raw materials for, and finished 1.3G and 1.4G fireworks manufactured during, hobbyist activities.

A person seeking a variance under the bill's new provisions must do all of the following:

- Demonstrate that they have the experience, education, and training necessary to protect public safety when engaging in hobbyist activities;
- Demonstrate that the person has a safe and legal way to acquire, store, and use explosives, pyrotechnics, and similar raw materials for the manufacture of fireworks;
- Provide any other information or records the State Fire Marshal considers necessary to protect public safety during a person's hobbyist activities.

Finally, the bill prohibits the State Fire Marshal from unreasonably withholding a variance, beginning 260 days after the provision's effective date. It also changes the State Fire Marshal's authority to revoke such a variance, which is discretionary under current law, by requiring cause for revocation.²⁵

COMMENT

Continuing law prohibits fireworks manufacturers and wholesalers from selling fireworks to an out-of-state resident unless (1) the person possesses (and presents) a fireworks manufacturer's, seller's, or exhibitor's license or permit from their home state or (2) the person presents a driver's license or state identification card issued by their home state.

In existing law, these requirements are stated in R.C. 3743.44, which deals with fireworks sales to nonresidents, whether consumer grade or display grade. The bill moves them to a new section, R.C. 3743.46, as a result of the bill's new organization that addresses display-grade fireworks in R.C. 3743.44 and consumer-grade fireworks in R.C. 3743.45, regardless of the purchaser's residency.

The new section adds a preface to the requirements, stating that they apply "except" as otherwise provided in R.C. 3743.44 and R.C. 3743.45. It is unclear, however, to what the exception stated in R.C. 3743.46 refers. A similar exception, and ambiguity, is stated in continuing law under R.C. 3743.65(E).

²⁵ R.C. 3743.59(C).

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	03-03-21
Reported, H. Commerce & Labor	04-22-21
Passed House (73-24)	05-06-21
Reported, S. Veterans and Public Safety	---
