



# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

*Joseph Rogers*

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## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

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**Bill:** H.B. 529 of the 131st G.A.

**Date:** November 16, 2016

**Status:** As Introduced

**Sponsor:** Reps. Retherford and Hagan

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

**Contents:** Permits tactical medical professionals to carry firearms while on duty

### State Fiscal Highlights

- The annual costs for the Attorney General (including the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission and the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy) to perform certification and training duties are likely to be minimal at most. The costs are likely to be offset, at least to some degree, by money, in particular training tuition, collected from tactical medical professionals or their employing law enforcement agency.
- The potential is created for minimal annual fee revenue to be lost for the General Reimbursement Fund (Fund 1060), which the Attorney General uses, in part, to fund the cost of concealed carry work performed by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI). The revenue loss would, to some extent, be offset by an expenditure reduction, as BCI will have fewer concealed carry-related tasks to perform.

### Local Fiscal Highlights

- The annual expenditures likely to be incurred by any given law enforcement agency for the cost of training will be minimal at most.
- The potential is created for minimal annual fee revenue to be lost for each county's Sheriff's Concealed Handgun License Issuance Expense Fund. The revenue loss would, to some extent, be offset by an expenditure reduction, as county sheriffs will have fewer concealed carry-related tasks to perform.

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## Detailed Fiscal Analysis

### Firearms training

The bill permits, under certain specified circumstances, a tactical medical professional to carry firearms while on duty in the same manner as the law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency that the professional is serving. For the professional to be eligible to carry firearms, the law enforcement agency must authorize the professional to carry firearms while on duty, and the professional must have completed an approved training program.

The bill requires: (1) the Ohio Attorney General to adopt training rules, (2) the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission to recommend rules to the Attorney General, (3) the Commission to certify and issue appropriate certificates to tactical medical professionals, and (4) the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy to permit such professionals to attend training courses at the Academy. The Academy already offers a range of firearms qualification courses, and has indicated that a training course for tactical medical professionals can be ready with no more than a minimal one-time expense.

The number of tactical medical professionals likely to receive such training in any given year is uncertain, but likely to be relatively small. In most, if not all, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team units there are no more than a few tactical medical professionals (EMTs, paramedics, nurses, or physicians trained to render tactical combat casualty care in the field). A further limiting factor is that some law enforcement agencies may decide that they will not authorize the professionals to carry firearms while on duty. Additionally, some of these professionals may already have been certified to carry firearms through previous employment and training. Thus, the number of professionals statewide likely to require such training in any given year will be relatively small.

The anticipated cost of the 60-hour Academy training course will be \$100 per day for each person, plus the cost of ammunition. The bill permits the law enforcement agency served by a tactical medical professional who attends the Academy to pay the tuition costs of the professional. The training course-related expenditures for any given law enforcement agency are likely to be minimal at most annually.

The annual costs for the Attorney General (including the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission and the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy) to perform the necessary certification and training duties are likely to be minimal at most. The costs are likely to be offset, at least to some degree, by money (tuition) collected from tactical medical professionals or their employing law enforcement agency.

## **Concealed carry**

The bill permits a tactical medical professional who is authorized to carry a firearm while on duty to carry a concealed handgun without obtaining a concealed handgun license. This provision may reduce the number of new and renewed concealed handgun licenses issued annually, as these are individuals who, absent this provision, otherwise might have obtained a license. The number of new or renewal licenses issued to such professionals in any given year is uncertain, but likely to be fairly small.

Under current law, the fee for a concealed carry license is as follows: new (\$67/\$91) and renewal (\$50/\$74).<sup>1</sup> A license is valid for five years. The fees are collected by the county sheriff as part of their duties and responsibilities to administer and enforce the state's Concealed Handgun Law. The sheriff retains a portion of the fee (\$27 of a new license and \$15 of the renewal license) for deposit into the Sheriff's Concealed Handgun License Issuance Expense Fund, which is used solely to pay for related administrative and enforcement costs. The remainder is forwarded for deposit into the state treasury to the credit of the General Reimbursement Fund (Fund 1060), which the Attorney General uses, in part, to fund the cost of background checks performed by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), as well as any checks requested from the FBI.

As a result of this concealed carry provision, the potential is created for fee revenue to be lost for Fund 1060 and each county's Sheriff's Concealed Handgun License Issuance Expense Fund. This potential revenue loss would, to some extent, be offset by an expenditure reduction, as county sheriffs and BCI will have fewer concealed carry-related tasks to perform. For the state and counties, this potential revenue loss and related expenditure reduction will likely be minimal at most annually.

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<sup>1</sup> Applicants residing in Ohio for five years or more pay a fee of \$67 for a new license or \$50 for a renewal license. Applicants residing in Ohio for less than five years pay an additional \$24 for a new or renewal license for the cost of the required FBI background check (R.C. 2923.125).