## As Passed by the House

## **124th General Assembly Regular Session** 2001-2002

To

Am. Sub. S. B. No. 115

1

SENATORS Hottinger, Coughlin, Blessing, Mead, Mumper, Goodman, Spada, Oelslager, Robert Gardner

REPRESENTATIVES Flowers, Schaffer, Carmichael, Reidelbach, Young, Schmidt, Kearns, Otterman, Hagan, Carey, Setzer, Rhine, Flannery, Clancy, Wilson, Niehaus, Coates, Cirelli, Evans, Perry, Latell, Sferra, Carano, D. Miller, Widowfield, Hughes, Olman, Fessler, Hollister, Damschroder, Salerno, Wolpert, Brown, Barrett, DeBose, Key, Willamowski

## A BILL

amend sections 9.60, 146.01, 146.12, 2743.02,	1
2909.01, 2921.22, 3737.01, 3737.03, 3737.16,	2
3737.21, 3737.22, 3737.26, 3737.27, 3737.28,	3
3737.42, 3737.43, 3737.45, 3737.81, and 4765.49 and	4
to enact sections 124.1310 and 3737.221 of the	5
Revised Code to revise the laws governing the	6
state's waiver of immunity, to provide certain	7
limited civil immunity for the State Fire Marshal's	8
Office and certain employees of the State Fire	9
Marshal, to provide that the State Fire Marshal's	10
Office is a fire department for purposes of	11
allowing it to assist with local fire suppression	12
and emergencies, to allow the State Fire Marshal's	13
Office, townships, and municipal corporations to	14
appeal a decision of the State Board of Building	15
Appeals to the court of common pleas, to otherwise	16
revise the laws governing the State Fire Marshal's	17
Office, to provide for paid leave for service as a	18

Am. Sub. S. B. No. 115 As Passed by the House	Page 2
volunteer firefighter or emergency medical services	19
worker, to make changes to the law governing the	20
Volunteer Fire Fighters' Dependents Fund, and to	21
statutorily authorize the State Fire Commission's	22
maintenance of the Ohio Fire Services Hall of Fame.	23
BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:	
Section 1. That sections 9.60, 146.01, 146.12, 2743.02,	24
2909.01, 2921.22, 3737.01, 3737.03, 3737.16, 3737.21, 3737.22,	25
3737.26, 3737.27, 3737.28, 3737.42, 3737.43, 3737.45, 3737.81, and	26
4765.49 be amended and sections 124.1310 and 3737.221 of the	27
Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:	28
Sec. 9.60. (A) As used in this section:	29
(1) "Emergency medical service" and "emergency medical	30
service organization" have the same meanings as in section 4765.01	31
of the Revised Code.	32
(2) "Fire protection" means the use of firefighting equipment	33
by the fire department of a firefighting agency or a private fire	34
company, and includes the provision of ambulance, emergency	35
medical, and rescue services by those entities.	36
(3) "Firefighting agency" means a municipal corporation,	37
township, township fire district, joint ambulance district, joint	38
emergency medical services district, or joint fire district and	39
the office of the state fire marshal.	40
(4) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in section	41
4511.01 of the Revised Code.	42
(5) "Private fire company" means a nonprofit group or	43
organization owning and operating firefighting equipment not	44
controlled by a firefighting agency.	45

- (B) Any firefighting agency, private fire company, or public or private emergency medical service organization may contract with any governmental entity in this state or another jurisdiction to provide fire protection or emergency medical services, as appropriate, whether on a regular basis or only in times of emergency, upon the approval of the governing boards or administrative heads of the entities that are parties to the contract.
- (C) Any governmental entity in this state may contract with any firefighting agency, private fire company, or public or private emergency medical service organization of this state or another jurisdiction to obtain fire protection or emergency medical services, as appropriate, whether on a regular basis or only in times of emergency, upon the approval of the governing boards or administrative heads of the entities that are parties to the contract.
- (D)(1) Any firefighting agency other than the office of the state fire marshal, private fire company, or public or private emergency medical service organization may provide fire protection or emergency medical services, as appropriate, to any governmental entity in this state or another jurisdiction, without a contract to provide fire protection or emergency medical services, upon the approval of the governing board of the agency, company, or organization and upon authorization by an officer or employee of the agency, company, or organization designated by that individual's title, office, or position pursuant to the authorization of the governing board of the agency, company, or organization.
- (2) The office of the state fire marshal may provide fire protection or emergency medical services, as appropriate, to any governmental entity, firefighting agency, private fire company, or emergency medical service organization in this state or another

Sec. 2743.02. (A)(1) The state hereby waives its immunity
from liability, except as provided for the office of the state
fire marshal in division (G)(1) of section 9.60 and division (B)
of section 3737.221 of the Revised Code, and consents to be sued,
and have its liability determined, in the court of claims created
in this chapter in accordance with the same rules of law
applicable to suits between private parties, except that the
determination of liability is subject to the limitations set forth
in this chapter and, in the case of state universities or
colleges, in section 3345.40 of the Revised Code, and except as
provided in division $(A)(2)$ of this section. To the extent that
the state has previously consented to be sued, this chapter has no
applicability.

Except in the case of a civil action filed by the state, filing a civil action in the court of claims results in a complete waiver of any cause of action, based on the same act or omission, which the filing party has against any officer or employee, as defined in section 109.36 of the Revised Code. The waiver shall be void if the court determines that the act or omission was manifestly outside the scope of the officer's or employee's office or employment or that the officer or employee acted with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner.

- (2) If a claimant proves in the court of claims that an officer or employee, as defined in section 109.36 of the Revised Code, would have personal liability for his the officer's or employee's acts or omissions but for the fact that the officer or employee has personal immunity under section 9.86 of the Revised Code, the state shall be held liable in the court of claims in any action that is timely filed pursuant to section 2743.16 of the Revised Code and that is based upon the acts or omissions.
- (B) The state hereby waives the immunity from liability of all hospitals owned or operated by one or more political

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

subdivisions and consents for them to be sued, and to have their liability determined, in the court of common pleas, in accordance with the same rules of law applicable to suits between private parties, subject to the limitations set forth in this chapter. This division is also applicable to hospitals owned or operated by political subdivisions which have been determined by the supreme court to be subject to suit prior to July 28, 1975.

- (C) Any hospital, as defined under section 2305.11 of the Revised Code, may purchase liability insurance covering its operations and activities and its agents, employees, nurses, interns, residents, staff, and members of the governing board and committees, and, whether or not such insurance is purchased, may, to such extent as its governing board considers appropriate, indemnify or agree to indemnify and hold harmless any such person against expense, including attorney's fees, damage, loss, or other liability arising out of, or claimed to have arisen out of, the death, disease, or injury of any person as a result of the negligence, malpractice, or other action or inaction of the indemnified person while acting within the scope of his the indemnified person's duties or engaged in activities at the request or direction, or for the benefit, of the hospital. Any hospital electing to indemnify such persons, or to agree to so indemnify, shall reserve such funds as are necessary, in the exercise of sound and prudent actuarial judgment, to cover the potential expense, fees, damage, loss, or other liability. The superintendent of insurance may recommend, or, if such hospital requests him the superintendent to do so, the superintendent shall recommend, a specific amount for any period that, in his the superintendent's opinion, represents such a judgment. This authority is in addition to any authorization otherwise provided or permitted by law.
  - (D) Recoveries against the state shall be reduced by the

aggregate of insurance proceeds, disability award, or other collateral recovery received by the claimant. This division does not apply to civil actions in the court of claims against a state university or college under the circumstances described in section 3345.40 of the Revised Code. The collateral benefits provisions of division (B)(2) of that section apply under those circumstances.

(E) The only defendant in original actions in the court of claims is the state. The state may file a third-party complaint or counterclaim in any civil action, except a civil action for two thousand five hundred dollars or less, that is filed in the court of claims.

(F) A civil action against an officer or employee, as defined in section 109.36 of the Revised Code, that alleges that the officer's or employee's conduct was manifestly outside the scope of his the officer's or employee's employment or official responsibilities, or that the officer or employee acted with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner shall first be filed against the state in the court of claims, which has exclusive, original jurisdiction to determine, initially, whether the officer or employee is entitled to personal immunity under section 9.86 of the Revised Code and whether the courts of common pleas have jurisdiction over the civil action.

The filing of a claim against an officer or employee under this division tolls the running of the applicable statute of limitations until the court of claims determines whether the officer or employee is entitled to personal immunity under section 9.86 of the Revised Code.

(G) Whenever a claim lies against an officer or employee who is a member of the Ohio national guard, and the officer or employee was, at the time of the act or omission complained of, subject to the "Federal Tort Claims Act," 60 Stat. 842 (1946), 28

Am. Sub. S. B. No. 115 As Passed by the House	Page 12
U.S.C. 2671, et seq., then the Federal Tort Claims Act is the	327
exclusive remedy of the claimant and the state has no liability	328
under this section.	329
Sec. 2909.01. As used in sections 2909.01 to 2909.07 of the	330
Revised Code:	331
(A) To "create a substantial risk of serious physical harm to	332
any person" includes the creation of a substantial risk of serious	333
physical harm to any emergency personnel.	334
(B) "Emergency personnel" means any of the following persons:	335
(1) A peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the	336
Revised Code;	337
(2) A member of a fire department or other firefighting	338
agency of a municipal corporation, township, township fire	339
district, joint fire district, other political subdivision, or	340
combination of political subdivisions;	341
(3) A member of a private fire company, as defined in section	342
9.60 of the Revised Code, or a volunteer firefighter;	343
(4) A member of a joint ambulance district or joint emergency	344
medical services district;	345
(5) An emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical	346
technician-intermediate, emergency medical technician-paramedic,	347
ambulance operator, or other member of an emergency medical	348
service that is owned or operated by a political subdivision or a	349
private entity;	350
(6) The state fire marshal, the chief deputy state fire	351
marshal, or an assistant state <u>fire</u> marshal, or an arson	352
investigator of the office of the state fire marshal;	353
(7) A fire prevention officer of a political subdivision or	354
an arson investigator, fire, or similar inspector investigator of	355

(C) No person who discovers the body or acquires the first	386
knowledge of the death of a person shall fail to report the death	387
immediately to a physician whom the person knows to be treating	388
the deceased for a condition from which death at such time would	389
not be unexpected, or to a law enforcement officer, an ambulance	390
service, <u>an</u> emergency squad, or the coroner in a political	391
subdivision in which the body is discovered, the death is believed	392
to have occurred, or knowledge concerning the death is obtained.	393
(D) No person shall fail to provide upon request of the	394
person to whom the person a report required by division (C) of	395
this section was made, or to any law enforcement officer who has	396
reasonable cause to assert the authority to investigate the	397
circumstances surrounding the death, any facts within the person's	398
knowledge that may have a bearing on the investigation of the	399
death.	400
(E)(1) As used in this division, "burn injury" means any of	401
the following:	402
(a) Second or third degree burns;	403
(b) Any burns to the upper respiratory tract or laryngeal	404
edema due to the inhalation of superheated air;	405
(c) Any burn injury or wound that may result in death:	406
(d) Any physical harm to persons caused by or as the result	407
of the use of fireworks, novelties and trick noisemakers, and wire	408
sparklers, as each is defined by section 3743.01 of the Revised	409
Code.	410
(2) No physician, nurse, or limited practitioner who, outside	411
a hospital, sanitarium, or other medical facility, attends or	412
treats a person who has sustained a burn injury that is inflicted	413
by an explosion or other incendiary device, or that shows evidence	414
of having been inflicted in a violent, malicious, or criminal	415

manner, shall fail to report the burn injury immediately to the

local arson, or fire and explosion investigation, bureau, if there 417 is such a bureau of this type in the jurisdiction in which the 418 person is attended or treated, or otherwise to local law 419 enforcement authorities.

- (3) No manager, superintendent, or other person in charge of a hospital, sanitarium, or other medical facility in which a person is attended or treated for any burn injury that is inflicted by an explosion or other incendiary device, or that shows evidence of having been inflicted in a violent, malicious, or criminal manner, shall fail to report the burn injury immediately to the local arson, or fire and explosion investigation, bureau, if there is such a bureau of this type in the jurisdiction in which the person is attended or treated, or otherwise to local law enforcement authorities.
- (4) No person who is required to report any burn injury under division (E)(2) or (3) of this section shall fail to file, within three working days after attending or treating the victim, a written report of the burn injury with the office of the state fire marshal. The report shall be made on a form provided comply with the uniform standard developed by the state fire marshal pursuant to division (A)(15) of section 3737.22 of the Revised Code.
- (5) Anyone participating in the making of reports under division (E) of this section or anyone participating in a judicial proceeding resulting from the reports is immune from any civil or criminal liability that otherwise might be incurred or imposed as a result of such actions. Notwithstanding section 4731.22 of the Revised Code, the physician-patient relationship is not a ground for excluding evidence regarding a person's burn injury or the cause of the burn injury in any judicial proceeding resulting from a report submitted pursuant to under division (E) of this section.
  - (F)(1) Any doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine,

hospital intern or resident, registered or licensed practical	449
nurse, psychologist, social worker, independent social worker,	450
social work assistant, professional clinical counselor, or	451
professional counselor who knows or has reasonable cause to	452
believe that a patient or client has been the victim of domestic	453
violence, as defined in section 3113.31 of the Revised Code, shall	454
note that knowledge or belief and the basis for it in the	455
patient's or client's records.	456

- (2) Notwithstanding section 4731.22 of the Revised Code, the doctor-patient privilege shall not be a ground for excluding any information regarding the report containing the knowledge or belief noted pursuant to under division (F)(1) of this section, and the information may be admitted as evidence in accordance with the Rules of Evidence.
- (G) <u>Division Divisions</u> (A) or <u>and</u> (D) of this section <u>does do</u> not require disclosure of information, when any of the following applies:
- (1) The information is privileged by reason of the relationship between attorney and client; doctor and patient; licensed psychologist or licensed school psychologist and client; member of the clergy, rabbi, minister, or priest and any person communicating information confidentially to the member of the clergy clergyman, rabbi, minister, or priest for a religious counseling purpose the of a professional character of the member of the clergy, rabbi, minister, or priest; husband and wife; or a communications assistant and those who are a party to a telecommunications relay service call.
- (2) The information would tend to incriminate a member of the actor's immediate family.
- (3) Disclosure of the information would amount to revealing a 478 news source, privileged under section 2739.04 or 2739.12 of the 479

this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. Violation of

division (B) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second

509

and furnish them with all relevant material acquired during its investigation of the fire loss, cooperate with and take such action as may be requested of it by any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, and permit any other person ordered by a court to inspect any of its records pertaining to the policy and the loss.

- (C) If an agency, official, or officer mentioned in division

  (A) or (B) of this section has received information pursuant to

  under those divisions from an insurance company that has

  investigated or is investigating a fire loss of real or personal

  property, the agency, official, or officer may release to, and

  share with, the insurance company any information in his the

  agency's, official's, or officer's possession relative to such the

  loss, upon the request of the insurance company.
- (D) In the absence of fraud or malice, no insurance company, or person who furnishes information on its behalf, is liable for in damages in any civil action, including any action brought pursuant to section 1347.10 of the Revised Code, or subject to criminal prosecution for any oral or written statement made or any other action taken that is necessary to supply information required pursuant to under this section.
- (E) Except as otherwise provided in division (C) of this section, the officials and departmental and agency personnel receiving any information furnished pursuant to under this section shall hold the information in confidence until such time as its release is required pursuant to a criminal or civil proceeding.
- (F) Any official referred to in division (A) of this section may testify as to any information in his the official's possession regarding the fire loss of real or personal property in any civil action in which any person seeks recovery under a policy against an insurance company for the fire loss.

experience in fire inspection, fire code enforcement, fire

investigation, fire protection engineering, teaching of fire

660

731732733734735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

(B) The fire marshal shall appoint a chief deputy <u>fire</u>
marshal, and shall employ professional and clerical assistance
assistants as the fire marshal considers necessary. The chief
deputy shall be a competent former or current member of a fire
agency and possess five years of recent, progressively more
responsible experience in fire inspection, fire code enforcement,
and fire code management. All The chief deputy, with the approval
of the director of commerce, shall temporarily assume the duties
of the fire marshal when the fire marshal is absent or temporarily
unable to carry out the duties of the office. When there is a
vacancy in the office of fire marshal, the chief deputy, with the
approval of the director of commerce, shall temporarily assume the
duties of the fire marshal until a new fire marshal is appointed
under section 3737.21 of the Revised Code.

All employees, other than the fire marshal; the chief deputy, fire marshal; the superintendent of the Ohio fire academy7; the grants administrator7; the fiscal officer7; the executive secretary to the state fire marshal, legal counsel; the pyrotechnics administrator, the chief of the forensic laboratory; the person appointed by the fire marshal to serve as administrator over functions concerning testing, license examinations, and the issuance of permits and certificates; and the chiefs of the bureau bureaus of fire prevention, the arson bureau, the arson crime laboratory of fire and explosion investigation, of code enforcement, and the bureau of underground storage tanks, shall be in the classified civil service. The fire marshal shall authorize the chief deputy and other employees under the fire marshal's supervision to exercise powers granted to the fire marshal by law as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the fire marshal's office.

(C) The fire marshal shall create, in and as a part of the office of fire marshal, an arson a fire and explosion

investigation bureau consisting of a chief of the bureau, and such additional assistant fire marshals as the fire marshal determines necessary for the efficient administration of the bureau. The chief shall be experienced in the investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires, and in administration, including the supervision of subordinates. The chief, among other duties delegated to the chief by the fire marshal, shall be responsible, under the direction of the fire marshal, for the investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of each fire fires and explosions in the state, and for assistance in the prosecution of persons believed to be guilty of arson or a similar crime.

- (D) At the fire marshal's discretion, the (1) The fire marshal shall create, as part of the office of fire marshal, a bureau of code enforcement consisting of a chief of the bureau and additional assistant fire marshals as the fire marshal determines necessary for the efficient administration of the bureau. The chief shall be qualified, by education or experience, in fire inspection, fire code development, fire code enforcement, or any other similar field determined by the fire marshal, and in administration, including the supervision of subordinates. The chief is responsible, under the direction of the fire marshal, for fire inspection, fire code development, fire code enforcement, and any other duties delegated to the chief by the fire marshal.
- (2) The fire marshal, or the chief deputy under the direction of the fire marshal, the chief of the bureau of code enforcement, or any assistant fire marshal under the direction of the fire marshal, the chief deputy fire marshal, or the chief of the bureau of code enforcement may cause the inspection to be conducted the inspection of all buildings, structures, and other places, the condition of which may be dangerous from a fire safety standpoint to life or property, or to property adjacent thereto to the

## buildings, structures, or other places.

(E) The fire marshal shall create, as a part of the office of fire marshal, a bureau of fire prevention consisting of a chief of the bureau, and such additional assistant fire marshals as the fire marshal determines necessary for the efficient administration of the bureau. The chief shall be qualified, by education or experience, to promote programs for rural and urban fire prevention and protection. The chief, among other duties delegated to the chief by the fire marshal, is responsible, under the direction of the fire marshal, for the promotion of rural and urban fire prevention and protection through public information and education programs.

- (F) The fire marshal shall cooperate with the director of job and family services when the director promulgates adopts rules pursuant to under section 5104.052 of the Revised Code regarding fire prevention and fire safety in certified type B family day-care homes, as defined in section 5104.01 of the Revised Code, recommend procedures for inspecting type B homes to determine whether they are in compliance with those rules, and provide training and technical assistance to the director and county directors of job and family services on the procedures for determining compliance with those rules.
- (G) The fire marshal, upon request of a provider of child day-care in a type B home that is not certified by the county director of job and family services, as a precondition of approval by the state board of education pursuant to under section 3313.813 of the Revised Code for receipt of United States department of agriculture child and adult care food program funds established under the "National School Lunch Act," 60 Stat. 230 (1946), 42 U.S.C. 1751, as amended, shall inspect the type B home to determine compliance with rules promulgated pursuant to adopted under section 5104.052 of the Revised Code regarding fire

Sec. 3737.221. (A) As used in this section, "motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in section 4511.01 of the Revised Code.

Revised Code. In townships outside municipal corporations where

made by the fire marshal.

there is no certified fire safety inspector, inspections shall be

(B) The office of the fire marshal is liable for injury, death, or loss to person or property caused by the negligent operation of any motor vehicle by its employees upon the public roads, highways, or streets in the state when the employees are engaged within the scope of their employment and authority, without regard to the proximity of that operation to the office of the fire marshal. Notwithstanding division (A)(1) of section 2743.02 of the Revised Code, a full defense to that liability is that if the fire marshal, the chief deputy fire marshal, or an assistant fire marshal was operating the motor vehicle, the fire marshal, chief deputy fire marshal, or assistant fire marshal was acting within the scope of division (A)(2), (4), or (14) of section 3737.22, or section 3737.24 or 3737.26, of the Revised Code and the operation of the vehicle did not constitute willful or wanton misconduct.

(C) The fire marshal, the chief deputy fire marshal, and any assistant fire marshal is immune from liability for injury, death, or loss to person or property caused by the operation of any motor vehicle upon the public roads, highways, or streets in the state when acting within the scope of division (A)(2), (4), or (14) of section 3737.22, or section 3737.24 or 3737.26, of the Revised 848 Code, without regard to the proximity of that operation to the 849

investigation and in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised 910 Code, notify the responsible person by certified mail of the 911 citation and penalty, if any, proposed to be assessed under 912 section 3737.51 of the Revised Code, and of the responsible 913 person's right to appeal the citation and penalty, under Chapter 914 119. of the Revised Code, to the state board of building appeals 915 established under section 3781.19 of the Revised Code within 916 thirty days after receipt of the notice. 917

(B) If the responsible person is aggrieved by an order of the board, the person may appeal to the court of common pleas where the property that is the subject of the citation is located, 920 within thirty days after the board renders its decision.

918

919

921

(C) As used in this section, "issuing authority" means the 922 office of the fire marshal, in the case of a citation issued by 923 the fire marshal or an assistant fire marshal, or the applicable 924 township or municipal corporation, in the case of a citation 925 issued by a certified fire safety inspector. 926

Sec. 3737.45. If any responsible person fails to comply with 927 an order of the fire marshal, an assistant fire marshal, or a 928 certified fire safety inspector as finally affirmed or modified by 929 the hearing officer pursuant to state board of building appeals 930 under section 3737.43 of the Revised Code, within the time fixed 931 in such the order, then such officer the fire marshal, assistant 932 fire marshal, or certified fire safety inspector may file a 933 complaint in the court of common pleas of the county where the 934 property is located for a court order authorizing him the fire 935 marshal, assistant fire marshal, or certified fire safety 936 inspector to cause the building, structure, or premises to be 937 repaired, or demolished, materials to be removed, and all 938 dangerous conditions to be remedied, if such was the mandate of 939 the order as affirmed or modified by the hearing officer state 940 board of building appeals, at the expense of the responsible 941

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

person. If the responsible person, within thirty days thereafter, fails, neglects, or refuses to pay the expense that would be incurred in enforcing the court order of the court of common pleas court under this section, the court shall order that the real estate upon which the building, structure, or premises is or was situated be sold pursuant to Chapter 2329. of the Revised Code, except as otherwise provided in this section. The proceeds of the sale shall be credited to the fire marshal's fund. The fire marshal shall use the proceeds of the sale to cause the repair or demolition of any building, structure, or premises, the removal of materials, or the remedy of all dangerous conditions unless the purchaser of the real estate enters into an agreement with the court to perform the repair, demolition, removal, or remedy within a time period acceptable to the court. No bid of a prospective purchaser shall be acceptable which is insufficient to pay the expense which that the fire marshal would incur. If the amount received from the sale exceeds the expense which that the fire marshal would incur, the court shall direct the payment of the surplus first to those parties with encumbrances, mortgages, or liens on the real estate in order of their priority, and then to the responsible person or into the court for its use and benefit.

Sec. 3737.81. (A) There is hereby created the state fire commission consisting of ten members to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The fire marshal or his chief deputy fire marshal, a representative designated by the department of public safety who has tenure in fire suppression, and a representative designated by the board of building standards shall be ex officio members. Of the initial appointments made to the commission, two shall be for a term ending one year after the effective date of this section November 1, 1978, two shall be for a term ending two years after that date, two shall be for a term ending three years after that date, two

shall be for a term ending four years after that date, and two	974
shall be for a term ending five years after that date. Thereafter,	975
terms of office shall be for five years, each term ending on the	976
same day of the same month of the year as did the term which it	977
succeeds. Each member shall hold office from the date of his	978
appointment until the end of the term for which he the member was	979
appointed. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior	980
to the expiration of the term for which his the member's	981
predecessor was appointed shall hold office for the remainder of	982
such that term. Any member shall continue in office subsequent to	983
the expiration date of <del>his</del> <u>the member's</u> term until <del>his</del> <u>a</u> successor	984
takes office, or until a period of sixty days has elapsed,	985
whichever occurs first. Members shall be qualified by experience	986
and training to deal with the matters that are the responsibility	987
of the commission. Two members shall be members of paid fire	988
services, one shall be a member of volunteer fire services, two	989
shall be mayors, managers, or members of legislative authorities	990
of municipalities municipal corporations, one shall represent	991
commerce and industry, one shall be a representative of a fire	992
insurance company domiciled in this state, one shall represent the	993
flammable liquids industry, one shall represent the construction	994
industry, and one shall represent the public. At no time shall	995
more than six members be members of or associated with the same	996
political party. Membership on the commission shall not constitute	997
holding a public office, and no person shall forfeit or otherwise	998
vacate his the person's office or position of employment because	999
of membership on the commission.	1000

- (B) The ex officio members may not vote, except that the fire 1001 marshal or his chief deputy fire marshal may vote in case of a 1002 tie.
- (C) Each member of the commission, other than ex officio 1004 members, shall be paid an amount equal to that payable under pay 1005

registered nurse designated by a physician, who is advising or 1048 1049 assisting in the emergency medical services by means of any communication device or telemetering system, is not liable in 1050 damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or 1051 property resulting from the individual's advisory communication or 1052 assistance, unless the advisory communication or assistance is 1053 provided in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton 1054 misconduct. Medical directors and members of cooperating physician 1055 advisory boards of emergency medical service organizations are not 1056 liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to 1057 person or property resulting from their acts or omissions in the 1058 performance of their duties, unless the act or omission 1059 constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. 1060

(B) A political subdivision, joint ambulance district, joint 1061 emergency medical services district, or other public agency, and 1062 any officer or employee of a public agency or of a private 1063 organization operating under contract or in joint agreement with 1064 one or more political subdivisions, that provides emergency 1065 medical services, or that enters into a joint agreement or a 1066 contract with the state, any political subdivision, joint 1067 ambulance district, or joint emergency medical services district 1068 for the provision of emergency medical services, is not liable in 1069

1079

1080

1081

1082

1083

1095

1096

1097

1098

1099

1100

1101

1070 damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or 1071 property arising out of any actions taken by a first responder, 1072 EMT-basic, EMT-I, or paramedic working under the officer's or 1073 employee's jurisdiction, or for injury, death, or loss to person 1074 or property arising out of any actions of licensed medical 1075 personnel advising or assisting the first responder, EMT-basic, 1076 EMT-I, or paramedic, unless the services are provided in a manner 1077 that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct.

- (C) A student who is enrolled in an emergency medical services training program accredited under section 4765.17 of the Revised Code or an emergency medical services continuing education program approved under that section is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from either of the following:
- (1) The student's administration of emergency medical 1084 services or patient care or treatment, if the services, care, or 1085 treatment is administered while the student is under the direct 1086 supervision and in the immediate presence of an EMT-basic, EMT-I, 1087 paramedic, registered nurse, or physician and while the student is 1088 receiving clinical training that is required by the program, 1089 unless the services, care, or treatment is provided in a manner 1090 that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct; 1091
- (2) The student's training as an ambulance driver, unless the driving is done in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton 1093 misconduct.
- (D) An EMT-basic, EMT-I, paramedic, or other operator, who holds a valid commercial driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 4506. of the Revised Code or driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code and who is employed by an emergency medical service organization that is not owned or operated by a political subdivision as defined in section 2744.01 of the Revised Code, is not liable in damages in a civil action

for injury, death, or loss to person or property that is caused by the operation of an ambulance by the EMT-basic, EMT-I, paramedic, or other operator while responding to or completing a call for emergency medical services, unless the operation constitutes willful or wanton misconduct or does not comply with the precautions of section 4511.03 of the Revised Code. An emergency medical service organization is not liable in damages in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that is caused by the operation of an ambulance by its employee or agent, if this division grants the employee or agent immunity from civil liability for the injury, death, or loss.

- (E) An employee or agent of an emergency medical service organization who receives requests for emergency medical services that are directed to the organization, dispatches first responders, EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, or paramedics in response to such those requests, communicates such those requests to those employees or agents of the organization who are authorized to dispatch first responders, EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, or paramedics, or performs any combination of these functions for the organization, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the individual's acts or omissions in the performance of those duties for the organization, unless an act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct.
- (F) A person who is performing the functions of a first responder, EMT-basic, EMT-I, or paramedic under the authority of the laws of a state that borders this state and who provides emergency medical services to or transportation of a patient in this state is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the person's administration of emergency medical services, unless the services are administered in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton

misconduct. A physician or registered nurse designated by a	1134
physician, who is licensed to practice in the adjoining state and	1135
who is advising or assisting in the emergency medical services by	1136
means of any communication device or telemetering system is not	1137
liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to	1138
person or property resulting from the person's advisory	1139
communication or assistance, unless the advisory communication or	1140
assistance is provided in a manner that constitutes willful or	1141
wanton misconduct.	1142
waitedii iii bediiaace.	

- (G) A person certified under section 4765.23 of the Revised 1143 Code to teach in an emergency medical services training program or 1144 emergency medical services continuing education program, and a 1145 person who teaches at the Ohio fire academy established under 1146 section 3737.33 of the Revised Code or in a fire service training 1147 program described in division (B) of section 4765.55 of the 1148 Revised Code, is not liable in damages in a civil action for 1149 injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the 1150 person's acts or omissions in the performance of the person's 1151 duties, unless an act or omission constitutes willful or wanton 1152 misconduct. 1153
- (H) In the accreditation of emergency medical services 1154 training programs or approval of emergency medical services 1155 continuing education programs, the state board of emergency 1156 medical services and any person or entity authorized by the board 1157 to evaluate applications for accreditation or approval are not 1158 liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to 1159 person or property resulting from their acts or omissions in the 1160 performance of their duties, unless an act or omission constitutes 1161 willful or wanton misconduct. 1162
- (I) A person authorized by an emergency medical service 1163 organization to review the performance of first responders, 1164 EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, and paramedics or to administer quality 1165