



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Shannon Pleiman

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Bill: H.B. 114 of the 131st G.A.

Date: May 27, 2015

Status: As Reported by House State Government

Sponsor: Reps. Roegner and Bishoff

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Contents: Requires the Board of Building Standards to adopt rules for the use of school door barricade devices and revises the State Fire Marshal's authority to regulate these devices

State Fiscal Highlights

- The bill requires the Board of Building Standards within the Department of Commerce to adopt rules for the use of a barricade device on a school door in an emergency situation. This may result in a minimal administrative cost to adopt rules. Expenses for this program are paid from various fees deposited into the Industrial Compliance Operating Fund (Fund 5560).
- The bill requires that each institution of higher education provide its staff members in-service training on the use of a barricade device approved by the Board of Building Standards. Consequently, state colleges and universities may incur a minimal administrative cost to provide staff with training on the use of door barricades, most likely incorporating it within trainings provided by their public safety departments.

Local Fiscal Highlights

- The bill requires that each public and private school also provide its staff members in-service training on the use of a barricade device approved by the Board of Building Standards. Schools may incur a minimal administrative cost to provide staff with training on the use of door barricades, most likely incorporating it within the existing required annual safety training programs for school employees.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

State fiscal effects

The bill requires the Board of Building Standards (BBS) within the Department of Commerce to adopt rules for staff members of a school to use a barricade device that prevents both ingress and egress through a door in a school building, for a finite period of time, in an emergency situation and during active shooter drills. The rules must be adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act, which would require BBS to give notice of the intention to adopt a rule, to conduct a public hearing on the proposed rule, and to give notice to persons who are affected by the rule's adoption. This may result in a minimal increase in administrative costs to adopt these rules. The operating costs for the BBS are supported by fees assessed to regulated entities that are deposited into the Industrial Compliance Operating Fund (Fund 5560).

The bill also prohibits the State Fire Code from containing any provision that prohibits the use of a barricade device that is operated in a school in accordance with rules adopted by BBS. This makes any provision of the State Fire Code that is in conflict with the bill's barricade device statute unenforceable. Overall, this provision does not appear to have any fiscal effect on the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Additionally, the bill requires institutions of higher education to provide staff members with in-service training on the use of the barricade device approved by BBS and maintain a record verifying that the required training has occurred. This training would likely be handled by college and university public safety departments at minimal additional cost.

Local fiscal effects

Similar to the requirements for institutions of higher education, each public and private school also must provide staff members with in-service training on the use of the barricade device approved by BBS and maintain a record verifying this training. Under current law, schools are required to hold annual training sessions for employees regarding school safety drills. Training on the use of the barricade device as required under the bill would likely be incorporated within this annual training session. As result, schools might incur some minimal administrative costs to add training on the use of door barricades to their annual safety training programs.