

OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Final Analysis

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Sub. H.B. 494

132nd General Assembly (As Passed by the General Assembly)

Reps. Antani, Brenner, Green, Greenspan, Hambley, Henne, Lang, Merrin, Patton, Pelanda,

Reineke, Riedel, Roegner, Ryan, Schaffer, Scherer, Schuring, Seitz, Thompson,

Wiggam, R. Smith

Sens. LaRose, Coley, Eklund, Hackett, Terhar, Wilson

Effective date: March 20, 2019

ACT SUMMARY

Franchisors

- Considers, unless an exception applies, a franchisor not to be an employer of a franchisee or a franchisee's employees for purposes of the minimum wage and overtime laws, the Bimonthly Pay Law, the Workers' Compensation Law, the Unemployment Compensation Law, and the Income Tax Law.
- Considers a franchisor to be the employer of a franchisee or a franchisee's employees
 if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the franchisor exercises a type or
 degree of control over the franchisee or the franchisee's employees that is not
 customary in a franchise relationship.
- Allows a franchisor to agree in writing to assume the role of an employer with respect to a franchisee or a franchisee's employees.

Women-owned Business Enterprise Program

- Requires the Director of Administrative Services to establish the Women-owned Business Enterprise Program.
- Requires the Director to adopt rules under the Administrative Procedure Act to establish specified elements of the Program, including eligibility, certification, and outreach.

- Extends eligibility under the Program to women-owned businesses that are certified by another state under a similar business assistance program if the Director has entered into a reciprocal agreement with the state.
- Exempts generally from disclosure as a public record any business and personal financial information and trade secrets submitted by a Program applicant.
- Requires the Director to file an annual report with the Governor and General Assembly describing the progress made by state agencies in advancing the Program.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Franchisor not an employer

Under the act, unless an exception applies a franchisor (see "**Definition of franchise**," below) is not considered the employer of a franchisee or a franchisee's employees for purposes of the following state laws:

- The Minimum Fair Wage Standards Law¹ (governing overtime and minimum wage);²
- The Bimonthly Pay Law;³
- The Workers' Compensation Law;4
- The Unemployment Compensation Law;⁵
- The Income Tax Law.⁶

Exceptions

Under the act, a franchisor is considered the employer of a franchisee or a franchisee's employees for purposes of the laws listed above if either:

⁶ R.C. Chapter 5747.; R.C. 5747.01(II).



¹ R.C. Chapter 4111.; see also Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 34a.

² R.C. 4111.03(D) and 4111.14(B).

³ R.C. 4113.15 and 4113.16.

⁴ R.C. Chapters 4121., 4123., 4127., and 4131.; R.C. 4121.01(A) and 4123.01(B), with conforming changes in R.C. 1349.61, 4123.30, 4123.38, and 4123.77.

⁵ R.C. Chapter 4141.; R.C. 4141.01(A).

- A court of competent jurisdiction determines that the franchisor exercises
 a type or degree of control over the franchisee or the franchisee's
 employees that is not customarily exercised by a franchisor for the
 purpose of protecting the franchisor's trademark, brand, or both;
- The franchisor agrees in writing to assume the role of an employer.⁷

Definition of franchise

Under the act, a franchise is a continuing commercial relationship or arrangement in which one individual or entity (the "franchisee") obtains from another individual or entity (the "franchisor") one or both of the following rights through a contract with the franchisor or the franchisor's representative:

- (1) The right to operate a business that is identified or associated with the franchisor's trademark;
- (2) The right to offer, sell, or distribute goods, services, or commodities that are identified or associated with the franchisor's trademark.

The contract must allow the franchisor to exert (or have the authority to exert) a significant degree of control over the franchisee's method of operation or provide significant assistance in the franchisee's method of operation. As a condition of obtaining or starting operation of the franchise, the franchisee must make a required payment to the franchisor or the franchisor's affiliate, or must promise to make that payment.⁸

Women-owned Business Enterprise Program

The act requires the Director of Administrative Services to establish the Womenowned Business Enterprise Program to assist women-owned business enterprises in obtaining state contracts.

Eligibility

To be eligible, a business enterprise must be owned and controlled, for at least one year, by women who are U.S. citizens and Ohio residents or residents of a state with whom Ohio has a reciprocal agreement as discussed below. For a business enterprise to be "owned and controlled" by women, women must own at least 51% of

⁷ R.C. 4111.03(D), 4111.14(B), 4113.15(D), 4121.01(A), 4123.01(B), 4141.01(A), and 5747.01(II).

⁸ R.C. 4111.03(D), 4111.14(B), 4113.15(D), 4121.01(A), 4123.01(B), 4141.01(A), and 5747.01(II), by reference to 16 Code of Federal Regulations 436.1.

the business.⁹ They must have control over the business's day-to-day operations and an interest in its capital, assets, and profits and losses proportionate to their percentage of ownership.¹⁰

Reciprocal agreements with other states

The Director may extend eligibility under the Program to women-owned businesses that are certified by another state under a substantially similar business assistance program. To do so, the Director must enter into a reciprocal agreement with the state's appropriate officials. The Attorney General must approve each agreement. Under the agreement, certified participants under the other state's program must be eligible to participate in Ohio's Program, and Ohio's certified participants must be eligible to participate in the other state's program.¹¹

Administration

The Director must adopt rules under the Administrative Procedure Act¹² to administer the program, specifically, to establish:

- -- Procedures to apply for certification;
- -- Eligibility standards;
- -- A system to validate eligibility including self-reporting and inspection;
- --An outreach program to educate potential participants about the Program;
- -- A process to mediate complaints and review certification appeals;
- --A system to assist state agencies in identifying and utilizing certified businesses; and
 - -- A system to make publicly available a list of certified businesses. 13

¹³ R.C. 123.154(B).



⁹ Including corporate stock if the business is a corporation.

¹⁰ R.C. 123.154(A).

¹¹ R.C. 123.154(D).

¹² R.C. Chapter 119.

Financial information and trade secrets

Unless the Director presents financial information or trade secrets at a public hearing regarding an applicant's eligibility, the act specifically exempts that information from disclosure as a public record.¹⁴

Report to Governor and General Assembly

The Director must issue a report annually by October 1 to the Governor and each member of the General Assembly describing: the progress made by state agencies in advancing the Program, the total number of contracts each agency awards to womenowned businesses, and the initiatives implemented to encourage participation by women-owned businesses in programs funded with state or federal money. The Director issues this report under continuing law regarding the Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and Encouraging Diversity, Growth, and Equity (EDGE) programs, but the act expands the report to include (1) programs funded by *state* money, and (2) programs funded by *any* federal money. Former law limited the report to programs funded by federal money received by the state "for fiscal stabilization and recovery purposes." ¹⁵

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-05-18
Reported, H. Gov't Accountability & Oversight	03-21-18
Passed House (69-24)	06-20-18
Reported, S. Transportation, Commerce	
& Workforce	12-05-18
Passed Senate (23-9)	12-12-18
House concurred in Senate amendments (61-25)	12-13-18

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¹⁵ R.C. 123.153.



¹⁴ R.C. 123.154(C).