



HME Services Provider Application Legal & Disciplinary Questions

Updated 5/5/2025

The required legal & disciplinary questions on a home medical equipment services provider license (HMEL) and home medical equipment services provider registration (HMER) application (both initial and renewal) provides the opportunity for the Board to review the facts and circumstances related to a particular case to determine its potential connection, if any, to the issuance or renewal of a license or registration.

The following guidance provides information about the application legal and disciplinary questions. A full list of the questions is included at the end of this guidance document. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** The Board is in the process of updating all license applications and requests that contain the legal and disciplinary questions.

Q1: Who is covered by the APPLICANT legal & disciplinary questions? Does this apply to all employees, agents, or contractors of an entity, even those that do not work on-site?

A1: The questions include the following:

- The business entity
- Owner
- Operator
- Corporate officers, including: president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, CEO, CFO, or any equivalent position
- Partner(s)
- Sole proprietor
- Employees responsible for the provision of home medical equipment services (this includes contract prescribers and other healthcare professionals) ▪ Any other person with access to home medical equipment*

***NOTE:** Access to home medical equipment includes not only physical access, but also any influence over the handling or services of the equipment such as purchases, inventories, sales, deliveries, maintenance, installation, replacement, demonstrations, etc. It does not

include employees/contractors such as maintenance, janitorial, IT or other staff who may need limited supervised access to areas where home medical equipment is kept.

These questions **do not** apply to:

- Former employees or agents of the licensee/registrant at the time the legal & disciplinary questions are answered.
- The applicant's designated representative (DR). The designated representative has their own set of legal & disciplinary questions on the application.

Q2: How is it possible for an applicant to acknowledge that they have correctly answered the legal and disciplinary questions at the time of initial licensure or renewal – how will the applicant know the criminal history of those listed in A1 and the designated representative?

A2: The entity seeking licensure/registration (including renewal) should exercise due diligence in ensuring they know the answers to these questions for the persons described in A1 and the designated representative. This also means having screening policies for owners, officers, employees or contractors who meet the criteria listed in A1 and for the designated representative.

For legal or disciplinary questions on the renewal application, the Board does not advise an entity on how to obtain their information nor instruct an entity as to what their policy must include. However, as a general rule, a policy with a mandatory reporting clause has been found to be acceptable by the Board. Such a policy should be implemented in accordance with all federal and state laws. There must be mechanism in place for results of that mandatory reporting to be relayed to the designated representative/owner/applicant on the license so that the legal/disciplinary questions can be answered honestly and accurately.

As long as the entity/designated representative is aware that such a mechanism is in place requiring such reporting and that the necessary personnel (i.e., designated representative) would be aware of it when completing and signing the application, the entity/designated representative may answer the questions accordingly.

NOTE REGARDING THE FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (EEOC):

The EEOC does not have the authority to prohibit employers from obtaining or using arrest or conviction records. The EEOC simply seeks to ensure that such information is not used in a discriminatory way.

In implementing policies related to obtaining appropriate employment information in the home medical equipment services provider setting, be mindful that the policy should be applied equally to all applicants. The EEOC publishes the following guidance:

In all cases, make sure that you're treating everyone equally. It's illegal to check the background of applicants and employees when that decision is based on a person's race, national origin, color, sex, religion, disability, genetic information (including family medical history), or age (40 or older). For example, asking only people of a certain race about their financial histories or criminal records is evidence of discrimination.

The EEOC enforces Title VII, which prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Having a criminal record is not listed as a protected basis in Title VII. Therefore, whether a covered employer's reliance on a criminal record to deny employment violates Title VII depends on whether it is part of a claim of employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Title VII liability for employment discrimination is determined using two analytic frameworks: "disparate treatment" and "disparate impact."

Title VII also does not preempt federal statutes and regulations that govern eligibility for occupational licenses and registrations. These restrictions cover diverse sectors of the economy including the transportation industry, the financial industry, and import/export activities, among others.

Q3: If a person described in A1 (or the designated representative) has been charged/convicted/disciplined prior to initial licensure or renewal, must the entity terminate that individual's employment in order to obtain a license?

A3: The Board does not advise an entity on whether to terminate an individual with a criminal case/conviction or disciplinary action; that decision rests with the entity's personnel policies. However, the entity **MUST** report the underlying charge/conviction/discipline to the Board (as stated in the application) so that the Board may review the facts and circumstances related to

a particular case to determine its potential connection, if any, to the license for which the entity is applying.

Q4: How can the Board expect an employer to require an employee, agent, etc. to disclose an expunged or sealed felony or misdemeanor drug offense?

A4: Section 2953.33(B) of the Ohio Revised Code permits inquiry into sealed convictions if the question bears a direct and substantial relationship to the position for which the person is being considered. This code section applies to applications for employment, license, or other right or privilege.

Q5: What does the Board consider a misdemeanor related to, or committed in, the person's professional practice (i.e., medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy, etc.)?

A5: The Board considers a misdemeanor related to, or committed in, a person's professional practice to be a misdemeanor for which an Ohio licensing agency may take or has taken action against a licensee/registrant under its regulatory authority. A misdemeanor offense seemingly only related to administrative tasks has been found to be within the course of the person's professional practice.

If you are not sure whether the Board would consider a particular offense to be a misdemeanor related to, or committed in, a person's professional practice, it is recommended that the designated representative disclose the information to the Board on the application materials so that the Board may review the facts and circumstances to determine whether a direct and substantial relationship exists.

Q6: What constitutes a crime of moral turpitude as defined in section 4776.10 of the Ohio Revised Code?

A6: A crime of moral turpitude as defined in section 4776.10 of the Ohio Revised Code, includes the following:

- **Sexually oriented offenses:** Rape, Sexual Battery, Gross Sexual Imposition, Sexual Imposition, Importuning, Voyeurism, Compelling Prostitution, Promoting Prostitution,

Pandering Obscenity, Pandering Obscenity or Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor, and Illegal Use of a Minor in Nudity Oriented Material.

- **The following offenses of violence that are first or second degree felonies:** Aggravated Murder, Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, Involuntary Manslaughter, Felonious Assault, Aggravated Assault, Assault, Permitting Child Abuse, Aggravated Menacing, Menacing, Menacing by Stalking, Kidnapping, Abduction, Extortion, Trafficking in persons, Rape, Sexual Battery, Gross Sexual Imposition, Aggravated Arson, Arson, Terrorism, Aggravated Robbery, Robbery, Aggravated Burglary, Inciting to Violence, Aggravated Riot, Riot, Inducing Panic, Domestic Violence, Intimidation (including of witness or attorney), Escape, Improper Discharge of Firearm, Patient abuse, Burglary (specific sections), Endangering Children (specific sections), Felonious Sexual Penetration, and Strangulation (specific sections).

Note: Please consult legal counsel for a complete listing of crimes of moral turpitude as defined in section 4776.10 of the Revised Code.

Q7: What theft offenses are included in division (K)(3) of section 2913.01 of the Revised Code?

A7: The following theft offenses are included in division (K)(3) of section 2913.01 of the Revised Code:

- 2911.01 Aggravated Robbery
- 2911.02 Robbery
- 2911.11 Aggravated Burglary
- 2911.12 Burglary
- 2911.13 Breaking and Entering
- 2911.31 Safecracking
- 2911.32 Tampering with coin machines
- 2913.02 Theft
- 2913.03 Unauthorized use of a vehicle
- 2913.31 Forgery – forging identification cards or selling or
- 2913.04 Unauthorized use of property – computer, cable, or telecommunication property
- 2913.041 Possession or sale of unauthorized cable television device
- 2913.05 Telecommunications fraud
- 2913.06 Unlawful use of telecommunications device
- 2913.11 Passing bad checks
- 2913.21 Misuse of credit cards
- 2913.45 Defrauding creditors
- 2913.47 Insurance fraud

- distributing forged identification cards
- 2913.32 Criminal simulation
- 2913.33 Making or using slugs
- 2913.34 Trademark counterfeiting
- 2913.40 Medicaid Fraud
- 2913.43 Securing writings by deception
- 2913.44 Personating an officer
- 2913.48 Workers' compensation fraud
- Former sections:
 - 2913.47
 - 2913.18
- 2913.51 Receiving stolen property
- 2915.05 Cheating – corrupting sports
- 2921.41 Theft in office

Q8: What does the Board consider to be a disciplinary action as defined in [4729:11-1-01](#) (K) of the Ohio Administrative Code by an appropriate issuing body of any federal, state, or other jurisdiction?

A8: The Board considers a disciplinary action to include any of the following regardless of whether the action occurred by formal proceeding, consent, settlement, or other agreement:

1. An action to revoke, suspend, restrict, limit, or refuse to grant or renew a license, registration, or certification;
2. A summary or emergency suspension of a license, registration or certification, of any length, and any subsequent revision to the action;
3. An administrative fine or money penalty, taken as a result of a formal proceeding, to include any fine or money penalty connected to the delivery of health care services or taken in conjunction with other adverse licensure, registration or certification actions, such as revocation, suspension, censure, reprimand, or probation;
4. An action to reprimand or place the license, registration, or certification holder on probation;
5. The issuance of a corrective action plan only if such issuance is in conjunction with other adverse licensure, registration or certification actions, such as revocation, suspension, reprimand, probation, or surrender;

6. The withdrawal of a renewal application for licensure, registration or certification while under investigation;
7. The non-renewal of a license, registration or certification while under investigation or to avoid an investigation;
8. The surrender of a license, registration or certification in lieu of a formal sanction against a person's license, registration, or certificate;
9. In lieu of an adverse licensure, registration or certification action, a licensing agency issues a consent order in which a person agrees not to re-apply for a license, registration, or certification in the future;
10. An enforceable agreement not to practice or to be placed into inactive or other equivalent status while under investigation or in exchange for not conducting an investigation.

List of Legal and Disciplinary Questions

The following are the renewal application questions. The initial applications are the same except the questions ask about an extended time period (not just within the last three years).

Applicant:

1. In the last 3 years, has the APPLICANT ever been convicted of, or are there charges pending for, a felony under state or federal law?
2. Within the last 3 years, has the APPLICANT ever been convicted of, or are there charges for, a misdemeanor involving dishonesty, fraud, or directly related to the provision of HME services?
3. In the last 3 years, has the APPLICANT ever been convicted of, or are there charges pending for, a misdemeanor theft offense as described in division (K)(3) of section 2913.01 of the Ohio Revised Code?
4. In the last 3 years, has the APPLICANT ever been excluded or directed to be excluded from participation in a Medicare or state health care program, or is any such action pending?
5. In the last 3 years, has the APPLICANT ever been denied a license, registration, or certification by an appropriate issuing body of any federal, state, or other jurisdiction, or is any such action pending?
6. In the last 3 years, has the APPLICANT ever been the subject of a disciplinary action as defined in 4729:11-1-01 (K) of the Ohio Administrative Code by an appropriate issuing body of any federal, state, or other jurisdiction that resulted in the surrender, suspension, revocation, or probation of the applicant's license, registration, or certification?

Designated Representative:

1. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE been charged with and/or convicted of two or more traffic offenses within 3 years involving alcohol, regardless of whether the original charge – such as Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Operating a Vehicle while Impaired (OVI), Operating a Motor Vehicle

while under the Influence (OMVI) or the equivalent in another jurisdiction - was ultimately reduced or plead to a different offense other than the original charge?

2. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been convicted of, or are there charges pending for, a felony under state or federal law?
3. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been convicted of, or are there charges pending for, a misdemeanor theft offense as described in division (K)(3) of section 2913.01 of the Ohio Revised Code?
4. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been convicted of, or are there charges for, a misdemeanor involving dishonesty, fraud, or directly related to the provision of HME services?
5. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been convicted of, or are there charges pending for, a crime of moral turpitude as defined in section 4776.10 of the Ohio Revised Code?
6. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been convicted of, or are there charges pending for, a crime (felony or misdemeanor) involving an act of moral turpitude?
7. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been excluded or directed to be excluded from participation in a Medicare or state health care program, or is any such action pending?
8. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been denied a license by an appropriate issuing body of any federal, state, or other jurisdiction, or is any such action pending?
9. In the last 3 years, has the DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE ever been the subject of a disciplinary action as defined in 4729:11-1-01 (K) of the Ohio Administrative Code by an appropriate issuing body of any federal, state, or other jurisdiction?