

**As Introduced**

**132nd General Assembly**

**Regular Session**

**2017-2018**

**H. B. No. 622**

**Representative Perales**

**Cosponsors: Representatives Butler, Henne, Kick, Merrin, Retherford, Rezabek,  
Riedel, Romanchuk, Thompson, Young**

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**A BILL**

To amend sections 2503.45, 2923.123, and 2923.126 1  
of the Revised Code to generally authorize a 2  
judge or magistrate who is a concealed handgun 3  
licensee to possess a concealed handgun in a 4  
courthouse or attached parking area, to expand 5  
the exemption from the offenses regarding 6  
illegal conveyance, possession, or control of a 7  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into or in a 8  
courthouse for a judge or magistrate who is a 9  
licensee with respect to a concealed handgun, 10  
and to require a specified secure storage of the 11  
concealed handgun while in the courthouse as a 12  
condition for application of the authorization 13  
and exemption. 14

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:**

**Section 1.** That sections 2503.45, 2923.123, and 2923.126 15  
of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows: 16

**Sec. 2503.45.** (A) (1) The supreme court may create a board, 17  
commission, or other entity to be responsible for the operation 18

and maintenance of the facilities and attendant exterior grounds 19  
included within the real estate described in division (A) of 20  
Section 2 of Sub. House Bill No. 388 of the 125th general 21  
assembly. The supreme court may authorize any board, commission, 22  
or other entity so created to establish a trust for the purpose 23  
of receiving, restoring, maintaining, and displaying items of 24  
historic, artistic, or educational value in the facilities or on 25  
the grounds. 26

(2) On and after the effective date of this amendment, no 27  
provision in a rule or regulation adopted prior to, on, or after 28  
that date by a board, commission, or entity created under 29  
division (A) (1) of this section may be enforced against a 30  
justice of the supreme court, or any other judge of a court of 31  
record of this state or magistrate, who is a concealed handgun 32  
licensee with respect to any of the following: 33

(a) The justice's, judge's, or magistrate's carrying of a 34  
concealed handgun in any attached parking area, if at that time 35  
the justice, judge, or magistrate is carrying a valid concealed 36  
handgun license and valid identification, or leaving of a 37  
handgun in a locked motor vehicle in any attached parking area; 38

(b) The justice's, judge's, or magistrate's conveyance of 39  
a concealed handgun from an attached parking area into the 40  
facilities or attendant exterior grounds specified in division 41  
(A) (1) of this section or possession of a concealed handgun in 42  
those facilities or grounds if at that time the justice, judge, 43  
or magistrate is carrying a valid concealed handgun license and 44  
valid identification, provided the justice, judge, or 45  
magistrate, upon entering any of the facilities with a concealed 46  
handgun, personally secures, or provides for the secure storage 47  
of, the handgun in a manner described in division (E) (2) (b) (i) 48

or (ii) of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code. 49

(B) The facilities and attendant exterior grounds granted 50  
to the supreme court pursuant to division (A) of Section 2 of 51  
Sub. House Bill No. 388 of the 125th general assembly, and any 52  
income from the possession or operation of those facilities and 53  
grounds, are exempt from taxation and assessments. 54

(C) As used in division (A) (2) of this section: 55

(1) "Attached parking area" means a parking garage, 56  
parking lot, or parking area for motor vehicles attached to the 57  
facilities or attendant exterior grounds specified in division 58  
(A) (1) of this section. 59

(2) "Concealed handgun license" has the same meaning as in 60  
section 2923.11 of the Revised Code. 61

(3) "Licensee" has the same meaning as in section 2923.124 62  
of the Revised Code. 63

**Sec. 2923.123.** (A) No person shall knowingly convey or 64  
attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a 65  
courthouse or into another building or structure in which a 66  
courtroom is located. 67

(B) No person shall knowingly possess or have under the 68  
person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a 69  
courthouse or in another building or structure in which a 70  
courtroom is located. 71

(C) This section does not apply to any of the following: 72

(1) Except as provided in division (E) (2) or (3) of this 73  
section, a judge of a court of record of this state or a 74  
magistrate; 75

(2) A peace officer, officer of a law enforcement agency, 76  
or person who is in either of the following categories: 77

(a) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 78  
a peace officer, or an officer of a law enforcement agency of 79  
another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the 80  
United States, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or 81  
dangerous ordnance, who possesses or has under that individual's 82  
control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement 83  
of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope 84  
of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or 85  
control; 86

(b) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 87  
a person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to 88  
carry a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, who possesses or 89  
has under that individual's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 90  
ordnance as a requirement of that person's duties, and who is 91  
subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 92  
109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of 93  
the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided 94  
in division (C) (2) (b) of this section does not apply to the 95  
person. 96

(3) A person who conveys, attempts to convey, possesses, 97  
or has under the person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 98  
ordnance that is to be used as evidence in a pending criminal or 99  
civil action or proceeding; 100

(4) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 101  
a bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record of this state 102  
who is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to section 109.77 103  
of the Revised Code, who possesses or has under that 104  
individual's control a firearm as a requirement of that 105

individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that 106  
individual's duties at the time of that possession or control; 107

(5) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 108  
a prosecutor, or a secret service officer appointed by a county 109  
prosecuting attorney, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon 110  
or dangerous ordnance in the performance of the individual's 111  
duties, who possesses or has under that individual's control a 112  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that 113  
individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that 114  
individual's duties at the time of that possession or control; 115

(6) (a) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this 116  
section and subject to division (C) (6) (b) of this section, a 117  
person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into a 118  
courthouse or into another building or structure in which a 119  
courtroom is located, who, at the time of the conveyance or 120  
attempt, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or 121  
is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United 122  
States and is carrying a valid military identification card and 123  
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 124  
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 125  
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, and who 126  
transfers possession of the handgun to the officer or officer's 127  
designee who has charge of the courthouse or building. The 128  
officer shall secure the handgun until the licensee is prepared 129  
to leave the premises. The exemption described in this division 130  
applies only if the officer who has charge of the courthouse or 131  
building provides services of the nature described in this 132  
division. An officer who has charge of the courthouse or 133  
building is not required to offer services of the nature 134  
described in this division. 135

(b) If a person who conveys or attempts to convey a 136  
concealed handgun into a courthouse or into another building or 137  
structure in which a courtroom is located, or who possesses or 138  
controls a concealed handgun in a courthouse or such a building 139  
or structure, is carrying a valid concealed handgun license at 140  
the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance, possession, or 141  
control and is a judge of a court of record of this state or a 142  
magistrate, division (C) (1) of this section applies to the 143  
person and division (C) (6) (a) of this section does not apply to 144  
the person. 145

(D) (1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 146  
guilty of illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 147  
ordnance into a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided in this 148  
division, illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 149  
ordnance into a courthouse is a felony of the fifth degree. If 150  
the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of 151  
division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal conveyance of a 152  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse is a 153  
felony of the fourth degree. 154

(2) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is 155  
guilty of illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or 156  
dangerous ordnance in a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided 157  
in this division, illegal possession or control of a deadly 158  
weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse is a felony of the 159  
fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a 160  
violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal 161  
possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance 162  
in a courthouse is a felony of the fourth degree. 163

(E) (1) On and after the effective date of this amendment, 164  
no provision in a court-adopted weapons ban adopted prior to, 165

on, or after that date may be enforced against a judge of a 166  
court of record of this state or magistrate who is a concealed 167  
handgun licensee and who is carrying the valid license and valid 168  
identification, with respect to any of the following: 169

(a) The judge's or magistrate's attempted conveyance of a 170  
concealed handgun into a courthouse, building, or structure 171  
covered by the ban; 172

(b) The judge's or magistrate's conveyance of a concealed 173  
handgun into, or possession or control of a concealed handgun 174  
in, a courthouse, building, or structure covered by the ban, if 175  
the judge or magistrate personally secures, or provides for the 176  
secure storage of, the handgun in a manner described in division 177  
(E) (2) (b) (i) or (ii) of this section. 178

(2) On and after the effective date of this amendment, the 179  
exemption described in division (C) (1) of this section does not 180  
apply to a judge of a court of record of this state or 181  
magistrate who conveys or attempts to convey a concealed handgun 182  
into, or possesses or controls a concealed handgun in, a 183  
courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom 184  
is located if a court-adopted weapons ban applies to the 185  
courthouse, building, or structure and if either of the 186  
following applies with respect to the judge or magistrate: 187

(a) The judge or magistrate is not a concealed handgun 188  
licensee or is a concealed handgun licensee but is not carrying 189  
a valid concealed handgun license and valid identification at 190  
the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance, possession, or 191  
control; 192

(b) The judge or magistrate is a concealed handgun 193  
licensee, is carrying a valid concealed handgun license and 194

valid identification at the time of the conveyance, attempted 195  
conveyance, possession, or control, and, if the judge or 196  
magistrate conveys the concealed handgun into or possesses or 197  
controls the concealed handgun in the building or structure, 198  
fails to do one of the following: 199

(i) Personally secure the handgun promptly after entering 200  
the courthouse, building, or structure with the concealed 201  
handgun, provided that if the officer who has charge of the 202  
courthouse, building, or structure has approved a manner of 203  
personally securing a handgun for purposes of this division, a 204  
handgun may be personally secured for purposes of this division 205  
only in the manner approved by the officer; 206

(ii) Provide for the secure storage of the handgun either 207  
by transferring its possession to the officer or officer's 208  
designee who has charge of the courthouse, building, or 209  
structure, or in a manner other than such a transfer that is 210  
expressly authorized for judges and magistrates. 211

(c) If a judge or magistrate transfers possession of a 212  
handgun to the officer or officer's designee who has charge of 213  
the courthouse, building, or structure or to any other person as 214  
described in division (E) (2) (b) (ii) of this section, the 215  
officer, designee, or other person shall secure the firearm 216  
until the judge or magistrate is prepared to leave the premises. 217  
An officer who has charge of a courthouse or building is not 218  
required to offer services of the nature described in division 219  
(E) (2) (b) (ii) of this section. 220

(3) The exemptions described in divisions (C) ~~(1)~~, (2) (a), 221  
(2) (b), (4), (5), and (6) of this section do not apply to any 222  
judge, magistrate, peace officer, officer of a law enforcement 223  
agency, bailiff, deputy bailiff, prosecutor, secret service 224



officer, or other person described in any of those divisions, 225  
and the exemption described in division (C) (1) of this section 226  
does not apply to any judge or magistrate with respect to a 227  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance other than a concealed 228  
handgun, if a ~~rule of superintendence or another type of rule~~ 229  
~~adopted by the supreme court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio~~ 230  
~~Constitution, or an applicable local rule of court prohibits all~~ 231  
~~persons from conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon~~ 232  
~~or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse or into another building~~ 233  
~~or structure in which a courtroom is located or from possessing~~ 234  
~~or having under one's control a deadly weapon or dangerous~~ 235  
~~ordnance in a~~ court-adopted weapons ban applies to the 236  
~~courthouse or in another~~, other building, or structure ~~in which~~ 237  
~~a courtroom is located. A court-adopted weapons ban does not~~ 238  
apply, for purposes of the exemption described in division (C) 239  
(1) of this section, to a judge or magistrate with respect to a 240  
concealed handgun, except to the extent described in division 241  
(E) (2) of this section. 242

(F) As used in this section: 243

(1) "Magistrate" means an individual who is appointed by a 244  
court of record of this state and who has the powers and may 245  
perform the functions specified in Civil Rule 53, Criminal Rule 246  
19, or Juvenile Rule 40. 247

(2) "Peace officer" and "prosecutor" have the same 248  
meanings as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code. 249

(3) "Court-adopted weapons ban" means a rule of 250  
superintendence or another type of rule adopted by the supreme 251  
court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or an 252  
applicable local rule of court that prohibits all persons from 253  
conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous 254

ordnance into a courthouse or into another building or structure 255  
in which a courtroom is located or from possessing or having 256  
under one's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a 257  
courthouse or in another building or structure in which a 258  
courtroom is located. 259

**Sec. 2923.126.** (A) A concealed handgun license that is 260  
issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code shall expire 261  
five years after the date of issuance. A licensee who has been 262  
issued a license under that section shall be granted a grace 263  
period of thirty days after the licensee's license expires 264  
during which the licensee's license remains valid. Except as 265  
provided in divisions (B) and (C) of this section, a licensee 266  
who has been issued a concealed handgun license under section 267  
2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code may carry a concealed 268  
handgun anywhere in this state if the licensee also carries a 269  
valid license and valid identification when the licensee is in 270  
actual possession of a concealed handgun. The licensee shall 271  
give notice of any change in the licensee's residence address to 272  
the sheriff who issued the license within forty-five days after 273  
that change. 274

If a licensee is the driver or an occupant of a motor 275  
vehicle that is stopped as the result of a traffic stop or a 276  
stop for another law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is 277  
transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle at 278  
that time, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 279  
enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped 280  
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 281  
and that the licensee currently possesses or has a loaded 282  
handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to 283  
comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given 284  
while the motor vehicle is stopped, knowingly fail to remain in 285

the motor vehicle while stopped, or knowingly fail to keep the 286  
licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement 287  
officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before 288  
the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law 289  
enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly have 290  
contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the 291  
licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of 292  
division (E) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code, after any 293  
law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while 294  
stopped and before the officer leaves. Additionally, if a 295  
licensee is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor 296  
vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier 297  
enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of 298  
the Revised Code and if the licensee is transporting or has a 299  
loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle at that time, the 300  
licensee shall promptly inform the employee of the unit who 301  
approaches the vehicle while stopped that the licensee has been 302  
issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee 303  
currently possesses or has a loaded handgun. 304

If a licensee is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and 305  
if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun at the time the 306  
officer approaches, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 307  
enforcement officer who approaches the licensee while stopped 308  
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 309  
and that the licensee currently is carrying a concealed handgun; 310  
the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply 311  
with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the 312  
licensee is stopped or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's 313  
hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins 314  
approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer 315  
leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; 316

and the licensee shall not knowingly remove, attempt to remove, 317  
grasp, or hold the loaded handgun or knowingly have contact with 318  
the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or 319  
fingers, in any manner in violation of division (B) of section 320  
2923.12 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer 321  
begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the 322  
officer leaves. 323

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize 324  
the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner 325  
prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised 326  
Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the 327  
Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to 328  
carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places: 329

(1) A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway 330  
patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal 331  
identification and investigation; a state correctional 332  
institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; any 333  
area of an airport passenger terminal that is beyond a passenger 334  
or property screening checkpoint or to which access is 335  
restricted through security measures by the airport authority or 336  
a public agency; or an institution that is maintained, operated, 337  
managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 338  
5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A) (1) of section 339  
5123.03 of the Revised Code; 340

(2) A school safety zone if the licensee's carrying the 341  
concealed handgun is in violation of section 2923.122 of the 342  
Revised Code; 343

(3) A courthouse or another building or structure in which 344  
a courtroom is located, if the licensee's carrying the concealed 345  
handgun is in violation of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code; 346

(4) Any premises or open air arena for which a D permit 347  
has been issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code if the 348  
licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of 349  
section 2923.121 of the Revised Code; 350

(5) Any premises owned or leased by any public or private 351  
college, university, or other institution of higher education, 352  
unless the handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee 353  
is in the immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked 354  
motor vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed 355  
handgun pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other 356  
authorization that is adopted by the institution's board of 357  
trustees or other governing body and that authorizes specific 358  
individuals or classes of individuals to carry a concealed 359  
handgun on the premises; 360

(6) Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of 361  
worship, unless the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of 362  
worship posts or permits otherwise; 363

(7) ~~Any~~ Subject to division (C) (4) (a) of this section, any 364  
building that is a government facility of this state or a 365  
political subdivision of this state and that is not a building 366  
that is used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility 367  
for motor vehicles, or rest facility and is not a courthouse or 368  
other building or structure in which a courtroom is located that 369  
is subject to division (B) (3) of this section, unless the 370  
governing body with authority over the building has enacted a 371  
statute, ordinance, or policy that permits a licensee to carry a 372  
concealed handgun into the building; 373

(8) A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of 374  
handguns. 375

(C) (1) Nothing in this section shall negate or restrict a 376  
rule, policy, or practice of a private employer that is not a 377  
private college, university, or other institution of higher 378  
education concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on 379  
the private employer's premises or property, including motor 380  
vehicles owned by the private employer. Nothing in this section 381  
shall require a private employer of that nature to adopt a rule, 382  
policy, or practice concerning or prohibiting the presence of 383  
firearms on the private employer's premises or property, 384  
including motor vehicles owned by the private employer. 385

(2) (a) A private employer shall be immune from liability 386  
in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 387  
property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee 388  
bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private 389  
employer, including motor vehicles owned by the private 390  
employer, unless the private employer acted with malicious 391  
purpose. A private employer is immune from liability in a civil 392  
action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 393  
allegedly was caused by or related to the private employer's 394  
decision to permit a licensee to bring, or prohibit a licensee 395  
from bringing, a handgun onto the premises or property of the 396  
private employer. 397

(b) A political subdivision shall be immune from liability 398  
in a civil action, to the extent and in the manner provided in 399  
Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code, for any injury, death, or 400  
loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or 401  
related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto any premises or 402  
property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the 403  
political subdivision. As used in this division, "political 404  
subdivision" has the same meaning as in section 2744.01 of the 405  
Revised Code. 406

(c) An institution of higher education shall be immune 407  
from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss 408  
to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to 409  
a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises of the 410  
institution, including motor vehicles owned by the institution, 411  
unless the institution acted with malicious purpose. An 412  
institution of higher education is immune from liability in a 413  
civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 414  
property that allegedly was caused by or related to the 415  
institution's decision to permit a licensee or class of 416  
licensees to bring a handgun onto the premises of the 417  
institution. 418

(3) (a) Except as provided in division (C) (3) (b) of this 419  
section, the owner or person in control of private land or 420  
premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or 421  
premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political 422  
subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign 423  
in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises 424  
prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms 425  
on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise 426  
provided in this division or division (C) (4) (b) of this section, 427  
a person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that 428  
nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of division 429  
(A) (4) of section 2911.21 of the Revised Code and is guilty of a 430  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. ~~If-Except as otherwise~~ 431  
provided in division (C) (4) (b) of this section, if a person 432  
knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature and the 433  
posted land or premises primarily was a parking lot or other 434  
parking facility, the person is not guilty of criminal trespass 435  
under section 2911.21 of the Revised Code or under any other 436  
criminal law of this state or criminal law, ordinance, or 437

resolution of a political subdivision of this state, and instead 438  
is subject only to a civil cause of action for trespass based on 439  
the violation. 440

If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the 441  
nature described in this division and the posted land or 442  
premises is a child day-care center, type A family day-care 443  
home, or type B family day-care home, unless the person is a 444  
licensee who resides in a type A family day-care home or type B 445  
family day-care home, the person is guilty of aggravated 446  
trespass in violation of section 2911.211 of the Revised Code. 447  
Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender is 448  
guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the person 449  
previously has been convicted of a violation of this division or 450  
of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm 451  
that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition 452  
ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, 453  
the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. 454

(b) A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who 455  
is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008, enters into 456  
a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential 457  
premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, 458  
from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those 459  
residential premises. 460

(c) As used in division (C) (3) of this section: 461

(i) "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in 462  
section 5321.01 of the Revised Code, except "residential 463  
premises" does not include a dwelling unit that is owned or 464  
operated by a college or university. 465

(ii) "Landlord," "tenant," and "rental agreement" have the 466



same meanings as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code. 467

(4) (a) On and after the effective date of this amendment, 468  
division (B) (7) of this section does not apply to a judge of a 469  
court of record of this state or magistrate who is a concealed 470  
handgun licensee and who is carrying the valid license and valid 471  
identification, with respect to any of the following: 472

(i) The judge's or magistrate's possession of a concealed 473  
handgun in a parking facility for motor vehicles attached to a 474  
courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom 475  
is located or leaving of a handgun in a locked vehicle in such a 476  
parking facility; 477

(ii) The judge's or magistrate's conveyance of a concealed 478  
handgun from a parking facility described in division (E) (4) (a) 479  
(i) of this section into a courthouse or a building or structure 480  
described in that division or possession of a concealed handgun 481  
in a courthouse or such a building or structure, provided the 482  
judge or magistrate, upon entering the courthouse, building, or 483  
structure with the concealed handgun, personally secures or 484  
provides for the secure storage of the handgun as described in 485  
division (E) (2) (b) (i) or (ii) of section 2923.123 of the Revised 486  
Code. 487

(b) If land or premises is posted as described in division 488  
(C) (3) (a) of this section and the land or premises is a 489  
courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom 490  
is located, or a parking facility for motor vehicles attached to 491  
a courthouse or such a building or structure, on and after the 492  
effective date of this amendment, the posting does not apply to 493  
a judge of a court of record of this state or magistrate who is 494  
a concealed handgun licensee and who is carrying the valid 495  
license and valid identification, with respect to any conduct of 496

a type described in division (E) (4) (a) (i) or (ii) of this 497  
section that involves the parking facility, courthouse, 498  
building, or structure. 499

(D) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license 500  
issued by another state that is recognized by the attorney 501  
general pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into 502  
pursuant to section 109.69 of the Revised Code or a person who 503  
holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances 504  
described in division (B) of section 109.69 of the Revised Code 505  
has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as 506  
a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under 507  
section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same 508  
restrictions that apply to a person who carries a license issued 509  
under that section. 510

(E) (1) A peace officer has the same right to carry a 511  
concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a 512  
concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised 513  
Code. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a peace 514  
officer shall be considered to be a licensee in this state. 515

(2) An active duty member of the armed forces of the 516  
United States who is carrying a valid military identification 517  
card and documentation of successful completion of firearms 518  
training that meets or exceeds the training requirements 519  
described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised 520  
Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this 521  
state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license 522  
under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the 523  
same restrictions as specified in this section. 524

(F) (1) A qualified retired peace officer who possesses a 525  
retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to 526

division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 527  
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 528  
of this section has the same right to carry a concealed handgun 529  
in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun 530  
license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is 531  
subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who 532  
carries a license issued under that section. For purposes of 533  
reciprocity with other states, a qualified retired peace officer 534  
who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued 535  
pursuant to division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 536  
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 537  
of this section shall be considered to be a licensee in this 538  
state. 539

(2) (a) Each public agency of this state or of a political 540  
subdivision of this state that is served by one or more peace 541  
officers shall issue a retired peace officer identification card 542  
to any person who retired from service as a peace officer with 543  
that agency, if the issuance is in accordance with the agency's 544  
policies and procedures and if the person, with respect to the 545  
person's service with that agency, satisfies all of the 546  
following: 547

(i) The person retired in good standing from service as a 548  
peace officer with the public agency, and the retirement was not 549  
for reasons of mental instability. 550

(ii) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 551  
that agency, the person was authorized to engage in or supervise 552  
the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or 553  
the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law and 554  
the person had statutory powers of arrest. 555

(iii) At the time of the person's retirement as a peace 556

officer with that agency, the person was trained and qualified 557  
to carry firearms in the performance of the peace officer's 558  
duties. 559

(iv) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 560  
that agency, the person was regularly employed as a peace 561  
officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or, in the 562  
alternative, the person retired from service as a peace officer 563  
with that agency, after completing any applicable probationary 564  
period of that service, due to a service-connected disability, 565  
as determined by the agency. 566

(b) A retired peace officer identification card issued to 567  
a person under division (F) (2) (a) of this section shall identify 568  
the person by name, contain a photograph of the person, identify 569  
the public agency of this state or of the political subdivision 570  
of this state from which the person retired as a peace officer 571  
and that is issuing the identification card, and specify that 572  
the person retired in good standing from service as a peace 573  
officer with the issuing public agency and satisfies the 574  
criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this 575  
section. In addition to the required content specified in this 576  
division, a retired peace officer identification card issued to 577  
a person under division (F) (2) (a) of this section may include 578  
the firearms requalification certification described in division 579  
(F) (3) of this section, and if the identification card includes 580  
that certification, the identification card shall serve as the 581  
firearms requalification certification for the retired peace 582  
officer. If the issuing public agency issues credentials to 583  
active law enforcement officers who serve the agency, the agency 584  
may comply with division (F) (2) (a) of this section by issuing 585  
the same credentials to persons who retired from service as a 586  
peace officer with the agency and who satisfy the criteria set 587

forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section, 588  
provided that the credentials so issued to retired peace 589  
officers are stamped with the word "RETIRED." 590

(c) A public agency of this state or of a political 591  
subdivision of this state may charge persons who retired from 592  
service as a peace officer with the agency a reasonable fee for 593  
issuing to the person a retired peace officer identification 594  
card pursuant to division (F) (2) (a) of this section. 595

(3) If a person retired from service as a peace officer 596  
with a public agency of this state or of a political subdivision 597  
of this state and the person satisfies the criteria set forth in 598  
divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section, the public 599  
agency may provide the retired peace officer with the 600  
opportunity to attend a firearms requalification program that is 601  
approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under 602  
section 109.801 of the Revised Code. The retired peace officer 603  
may be required to pay the cost of the course. 604

If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set 605  
forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section attends 606  
a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes 607  
of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of 608  
the Revised Code, the retired peace officer's successful 609  
completion of the firearms requalification program requalifies 610  
the retired peace officer for purposes of division (F) of this 611  
section for five years from the date on which the program was 612  
successfully completed, and the requalification is valid during 613  
that five-year period. If a retired peace officer who satisfies 614  
the criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this 615  
section satisfactorily completes such a firearms requalification 616  
program, the retired peace officer shall be issued a firearms 617

requalification certification that identifies the retired peace officer by name, identifies the entity that taught the program, specifies that the retired peace officer successfully completed the program, specifies the date on which the course was successfully completed, and specifies that the requalification is valid for five years from that date of successful completion. The firearms requalification certification for a retired peace officer may be included in the retired peace officer identification card issued to the retired peace officer under division (F) (2) of this section.

A retired peace officer who attends a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of the Revised Code may be required to pay the cost of the program.

(G) As used in this section:

(1) "Qualified retired peace officer" means a person who satisfies all of the following:

(a) The person satisfies the criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (v) of this section.

(b) The person is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.

(c) The person is not prohibited by federal law from receiving firearms.

(2) "Retired peace officer identification card" means an identification card that is issued pursuant to division (F) (2) of this section to a person who is a retired peace officer.

(3) "Government facility of this state or a political subdivision of this state" means any of the following:

(a) A building or part of a building that is owned or 646  
leased by the government of this state or a political 647  
subdivision of this state and where employees of the government 648  
of this state or the political subdivision regularly are present 649  
for the purpose of performing their official duties as employees 650  
of the state or political subdivision; 651

(b) The office of a deputy registrar serving pursuant to 652  
Chapter 4503. of the Revised Code that is used to perform deputy 653  
registrar functions. 654

(4) "Governing body" has the same meaning as in section 655  
154.01 of the Revised Code. 656

**Section 2.** That existing sections 2503.45, 2923.123, and 657  
2923.126 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 658