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132nd General Assembly  
Regular Session  
2017-2018

Sub. H. B. No. 253

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**A BILL**

To amend sections 2923.11, 2923.12, 2923.121, 1  
2923.123, and 2923.126 and to enact sections 2  
2923.1215 and 2923.26 of the Revised Code to 3  
generally permit law enforcement officers to 4  
carry firearms off duty in places otherwise 5  
prohibited for concealed handgun licensees, to 6  
provide private employers and property owners 7  
immunity from civil liability for any related 8  
injury, death, or loss, and to prohibit the 9  
conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 10  
ordnance onto an amusement ride. 11

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

**Section 1.** That sections 2923.11, 2923.12, 2923.121, 12  
2923.123, and 2923.126 be amended and sections 2923.1215 and 13  
2923.26 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows: 14

**Sec. 2923.11.** As used in sections 2923.11 to ~~2923.24~~ 15  
2923.26 of the Revised Code: 16

(A) "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, device, or thing 17



capable of inflicting death, and designed or specially adapted 18  
for use as a weapon, or possessed, carried, or used as a weapon. 19

(B) (1) "Firearm" means any deadly weapon capable of 20  
expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of 21  
an explosive or combustible propellant. "Firearm" includes an 22  
unloaded firearm, and any firearm that is inoperable but that 23  
can readily be rendered operable. 24

(2) When determining whether a firearm is capable of 25  
expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of 26  
an explosive or combustible propellant, the trier of fact may 27  
rely upon circumstantial evidence, including, but not limited 28  
to, the representations and actions of the individual exercising 29  
control over the firearm. 30

(C) "Handgun" means any of the following: 31

(1) Any firearm that has a short stock and is designed to 32  
be held and fired by the use of a single hand; 33

(2) Any combination of parts from which a firearm of a 34  
type described in division (C) (1) of this section can be 35  
assembled. 36

(D) "Semi-automatic firearm" means any firearm designed or 37  
specially adapted to fire a single cartridge and automatically 38  
chamber a succeeding cartridge ready to fire, with a single 39  
function of the trigger. 40

(E) "Automatic firearm" means any firearm designed or 41  
specially adapted to fire a succession of cartridges with a 42  
single function of the trigger. 43

(F) "Sawed-off firearm" means a shotgun with a barrel less 44  
than eighteen inches long, or a rifle with a barrel less than 45

sixteen inches long, or a shotgun or rifle less than twenty-six inches long overall. 46  
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(G) "Zip-gun" means any of the following: 48

(1) Any firearm of crude and extemporized manufacture; 49

(2) Any device, including without limitation a starter's pistol, that is not designed as a firearm, but that is specially adapted for use as a firearm; 50  
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(3) Any industrial tool, signalling device, or safety device, that is not designed as a firearm, but that as designed is capable of use as such, when possessed, carried, or used as a firearm. 53  
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(H) "Explosive device" means any device designed or specially adapted to cause physical harm to persons or property by means of an explosion, and consisting of an explosive substance or agency and a means to detonate it. "Explosive device" includes without limitation any bomb, any explosive demolition device, any blasting cap or detonator containing an explosive charge, and any pressure vessel that has been knowingly tampered with or arranged so as to explode. 57  
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(I) "Incendiary device" means any firebomb, and any device designed or specially adapted to cause physical harm to persons or property by means of fire, and consisting of an incendiary substance or agency and a means to ignite it. 65  
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(J) "Ballistic knife" means a knife with a detachable blade that is propelled by a spring-operated mechanism. 69  
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(K) "Dangerous ordnance" means any of the following, except as provided in division (L) of this section: 71  
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(1) Any automatic or sawed-off firearm, zip-gun, or 73

ballistic knife;	74
(2) Any explosive device or incendiary device;	75
(3) Nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, nitrostarch, PETN, cyclonite, TNT, picric acid, and other high explosives; amatol, tritonite, tetrytol, pentolite, pecretol, cyclotol, and other high explosive compositions; plastic explosives; dynamite, blasting gelatin, gelatin dynamite, sensitized ammonium nitrate, liquid-oxygen blasting explosives, blasting powder, and other blasting agents; and any other explosive substance having sufficient brisance or power to be particularly suitable for use as a military explosive, or for use in mining, quarrying, excavating, or demolitions;	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85
(4) Any firearm, rocket launcher, mortar, artillery piece, grenade, mine, bomb, torpedo, or similar weapon, designed and manufactured for military purposes, and the ammunition for that weapon;	86 87 88 89
(5) Any firearm muffler or suppressor;	90
(6) Any combination of parts that is intended by the owner for use in converting any firearm or other device into a dangerous ordnance.	91 92 93
(L) "Dangerous ordnance" does not include any of the following:	94 95
(1) Any firearm, including a military weapon and the ammunition for that weapon, and regardless of its actual age, that employs a percussion cap or other obsolete ignition system, or that is designed and safe for use only with black powder;	96 97 98 99
(2) Any pistol, rifle, or shotgun, designed or suitable for sporting purposes, including a military weapon as issued or	100 101

as modified, and the ammunition for that weapon, unless the 102  
firearm is an automatic or sawed-off firearm; 103

(3) Any cannon or other artillery piece that, regardless 104  
of its actual age, is of a type in accepted use prior to 1887, 105  
has no mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or other system for 106  
absorbing recoil and returning the tube into battery without 107  
displacing the carriage, and is designed and safe for use only 108  
with black powder; 109

(4) Black powder, priming quills, and percussion caps 110  
possessed and lawfully used to fire a cannon of a type defined 111  
in division (L) (3) of this section during displays, 112  
celebrations, organized matches or shoots, and target practice, 113  
and smokeless and black powder, primers, and percussion caps 114  
possessed and lawfully used as a propellant or ignition device 115  
in small-arms or small-arms ammunition; 116

(5) Dangerous ordnance that is inoperable or inert and 117  
cannot readily be rendered operable or activated, and that is 118  
kept as a trophy, souvenir, curio, or museum piece. 119

(6) Any device that is expressly excepted from the 120  
definition of a destructive device pursuant to the "Gun Control 121  
Act of 1968," 82 Stat. 1213, 18 U.S.C. 921(a) (4), as amended, 122  
and regulations issued under that act. 123

(M) "Explosive" means any chemical compound, mixture, or 124  
device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by 125  
explosion. "Explosive" includes all materials that have been 126  
classified as division 1.1, division 1.2, division 1.3, or 127  
division 1.4 explosives by the United States department of 128  
transportation in its regulations and includes, but is not 129  
limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powders, initiating 130

explosives, blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety fuses, 131  
fuse igniters, squibs, cordeau detonant fuses, instantaneous 132  
fuses, and igniter cords and igniters. "Explosive" does not 133  
include "fireworks," as defined in section 3743.01 of the 134  
Revised Code, or any substance or material otherwise meeting the 135  
definition of explosive set forth in this section that is 136  
manufactured, sold, possessed, transported, stored, or used in 137  
any activity described in section 3743.80 of the Revised Code, 138  
provided the activity is conducted in accordance with all 139  
applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including, but not 140  
limited to, the provisions of section 3743.80 of the Revised 141  
Code and the rules of the fire marshal adopted pursuant to 142  
section 3737.82 of the Revised Code. 143

(N) (1) "Concealed handgun license" or "license to carry a 144  
concealed handgun" means, subject to division (N) (2) of this 145  
section, a license or temporary emergency license to carry a 146  
concealed handgun issued under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of 147  
the Revised Code or a license to carry a concealed handgun 148  
issued by another state with which the attorney general has 149  
entered into a reciprocity agreement under section 109.69 of the 150  
Revised Code. 151

(2) A reference in any provision of the Revised Code to a 152  
concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.125 of the 153  
Revised Code or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued 154  
under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code means only a license 155  
of the type that is specified in that section. A reference in 156  
any provision of the Revised Code to a concealed handgun license 157  
issued under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, a license to 158  
carry a concealed handgun issued under section 2923.1213 of the 159  
Revised Code, or a license to carry a concealed handgun on a 160  
temporary emergency basis means only a license of the type that 161

is specified in section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code. A 162  
reference in any provision of the Revised Code to a concealed 163  
handgun license issued by another state or a license to carry a 164  
concealed handgun issued by another state means only a license 165  
issued by another state with which the attorney general has 166  
entered into a reciprocity agreement under section 109.69 of the 167  
Revised Code. 168

(O) "Valid concealed handgun license" or "valid license to 169  
carry a concealed handgun" means a concealed handgun license 170  
that is currently valid, that is not under a suspension under 171  
division (A)(1) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code, under 172  
section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, or under a suspension 173  
provision of the state other than this state in which the 174  
license was issued, and that has not been revoked under division 175  
(B)(1) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code, under section 176  
2923.1213 of the Revised Code, or under a revocation provision 177  
of the state other than this state in which the license was 178  
issued. 179

(P) "Misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term 180  
exceeding one year" does not include any of the following: 181

(1) Any federal or state offense pertaining to antitrust 182  
violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or 183  
other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business 184  
practices; 185

(2) Any misdemeanor offense punishable by a term of 186  
imprisonment of two years or less. 187

(Q) "Alien registration number" means the number issued by 188  
the United States citizenship and immigration services agency 189  
that is located on the alien's permanent resident card and may 190

also be commonly referred to as the "USCIS number" or the "alien  
number." 191  
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(R) "Active duty" has the same meaning as defined in 10 193  
U.S.C. 101. 194

(S) "Amusement ride" has the same meaning as in section 195  
1711.50 of the Revised Code. 196

**Sec. 2923.12.** (A) No person shall knowingly carry or have, 197  
concealed on the person's person or concealed ready at hand, any 198  
of the following: 199

(1) A deadly weapon other than a handgun; 200

(2) A handgun other than a dangerous ordnance; 201

(3) A dangerous ordnance. 202

(B) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun 203  
license shall do any of the following: 204

(1) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose 205  
and is carrying a concealed handgun, fail to promptly inform any 206  
law enforcement officer who approaches the person after the 207  
person has been stopped that the person has been issued a 208  
concealed handgun license and that the person then is carrying a 209  
concealed handgun; 210

(2) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose 211  
and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to keep the 212  
person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law 213  
enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped 214  
and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the 215  
failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given 216  
by a law enforcement officer; 217

(3) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose, if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, and if the person is approached by any law enforcement officer while stopped, knowingly remove or attempt to remove the loaded handgun from the holster, pocket, or other place in which the person is carrying it, knowingly grasp or hold the loaded handgun, or knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers at any time after the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person removes, attempts to remove, grasps, holds, or has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by the law enforcement officer;

(4) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the person is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.

(C) (1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties;

(b) A law enforcement officer who is off duty, who carries a badge identifying the officer as a law enforcement officer, and who otherwise is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns while in

the course of the officer's official duties; 248

(c) Any person who is employed in this state, who is 249  
authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or 250  
is authorized to carry handguns, and who is subject to and in 251  
compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the 252  
Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has 253  
expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (C) 254  
(1) ~~(b)~~ (c) of this section does not apply to the person; 255

~~(e)~~ (d) A person's transportation or storage of a firearm, 256  
other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of 257  
section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in a motor vehicle for any 258  
lawful purpose if the firearm is not on the actor's person; 259

~~(d)~~ (e) A person's storage or possession of a firearm, 260  
other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of 261  
section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in the actor's own home for 262  
any lawful purpose. 263

(2) Division (A) (2) of this section does not apply to any 264  
person who, at the time of the alleged carrying or possession of 265  
a handgun, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license 266  
or is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United 267  
States and is carrying a valid military identification card and 268  
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 269  
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 270  
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, unless the 271  
person knowingly is in a place described in division (B) of 272  
section 2923.126 of the Revised Code. 273

(D) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under 274  
division (A) (1) of this section of carrying or having control of 275  
a weapon other than a handgun and other than a dangerous 276

ordnance that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from 277  
having the weapon and that any of the following applies: 278

(1) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the 279  
actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in or 280  
was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, 281  
which business or occupation was of a character or was 282  
necessarily carried on in a manner or at a time or place as to 283  
render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal attack, 284  
such as would justify a prudent person in going armed. 285

(2) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the 286  
actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in a 287  
lawful activity and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal 288  
attack upon the actor, a member of the actor's family, or the 289  
actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in going 290  
armed. 291

(3) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the 292  
actor for any lawful purpose and while in the actor's own home. 293

(E) No person who is charged with a violation of this 294  
section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license 295  
as a condition for the dismissal of the charge. 296

(F) (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of carrying 297  
concealed weapons. Except as otherwise provided in this division 298  
or divisions (F) (2), (6), and (7) of this section, carrying 299  
concealed weapons in violation of division (A) of this section 300  
is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise 301  
provided in this division or divisions (F) (2), (6), and (7) of 302  
this section, if the offender previously has been convicted of a 303  
violation of this section or of any offense of violence, if the 304  
weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which 305

the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon 306  
involved is dangerous ordnance, carrying concealed weapons in 307  
violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the 308  
fourth degree. Except as otherwise provided in divisions (F) (2) 309  
and (6) of this section, if the offense is committed aboard an 310  
aircraft, or with purpose to carry a concealed weapon aboard an 311  
aircraft, regardless of the weapon involved, carrying concealed 312  
weapons in violation of division (A) of this section is a felony 313  
of the third degree. 314

(2) Except as provided in division (F) (6) of this section, 315  
if a person being arrested for a violation of division (A) (2) of 316  
this section promptly produces a valid concealed handgun 317  
license, and if at the time of the violation the person was not 318  
knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 319  
2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall not arrest the 320  
person for a violation of that division. If the person is not 321  
able to promptly produce any concealed handgun license and if 322  
the person is not in a place described in that section, the 323  
officer may arrest the person for a violation of that division, 324  
and the offender shall be punished as follows: 325

(a) The offender shall be guilty of a minor misdemeanor if 326  
both of the following apply: 327

(i) Within ten days after the arrest, the offender 328  
presents a concealed handgun license, which license was valid at 329  
the time of the arrest to the law enforcement agency that 330  
employs the arresting officer. 331

(ii) At the time of the arrest, the offender was not 332  
knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 333  
2923.126 of the Revised Code. 334

(b) The offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and 335  
shall be fined five hundred dollars if all of the following 336  
apply: 337

(i) The offender previously had been issued a concealed 338  
handgun license, and that license expired within the two years 339  
immediately preceding the arrest. 340

(ii) Within forty-five days after the arrest, the offender 341  
presents a concealed handgun license to the law enforcement 342  
agency that employed the arresting officer, and the offender 343  
waives in writing the offender's right to a speedy trial on the 344  
charge of the violation that is provided in section 2945.71 of 345  
the Revised Code. 346

(iii) At the time of the commission of the offense, the 347  
offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) 348  
of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code. 349

(c) If divisions (F) (2) (a) and (b) and (F) (6) of this 350  
section do not apply, the offender shall be punished under 351  
division (F) (1) or (7) of this section. 352

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this division, 353  
carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (B) (1) of 354  
this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, in 355  
addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for a 356  
violation of division (B) (1) of this section, the offender's 357  
concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to 358  
division (A) (2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. If, at 359  
the time of the stop of the offender for a law enforcement 360  
purpose that was the basis of the violation, any law enforcement 361  
officer involved with the stop had actual knowledge that the 362  
offender has been issued a concealed handgun license, carrying 363

concealed weapons in violation of division (B) (1) of this 364  
section is a minor misdemeanor, and the offender's concealed 365  
handgun license shall not be suspended pursuant to division (A) 366  
(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. 367

(4) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of division 368  
(B) (2) or (4) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first 369  
degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or 370  
pleaded guilty to a violation of division (B) (2) or (4) of this 371  
section, a felony of the fifth degree. In addition to any other 372  
penalty or sanction imposed for a misdemeanor violation of 373  
division (B) (2) or (4) of this section, the offender's concealed 374  
handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to division (A) (2) 375  
of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. 376

(5) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of division 377  
(B) (3) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree. 378

(6) If a person being arrested for a violation of division 379  
(A) (2) of this section is an active duty member of the armed 380  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 381  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 382  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 383  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 384  
the Revised Code, and if at the time of the violation the person 385  
was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of 386  
section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall not 387  
arrest the person for a violation of that division. If the 388  
person is not able to promptly produce a valid military 389  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 390  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 391  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 392  
the Revised Code and if the person is not in a place described 393

in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the 394  
officer shall issue a citation and the offender shall be 395  
assessed a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars. 396  
The citation shall be automatically dismissed and the civil 397  
penalty shall not be assessed if both of the following apply: 398

(a) Within ten days after the issuance of the citation, 399  
the offender presents a valid military identification card and 400  
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 401  
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 402  
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, which were both 403  
valid at the time of the issuance of the citation to the law 404  
enforcement agency that employs the citing officer. 405

(b) At the time of the citation, the offender was not 406  
knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 407  
2923.126 of the Revised Code. 408

(7) If a person being arrested for a violation of division 409  
(A) (2) of this section is knowingly in a place described in 410  
division (B) (5) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code and is 411  
not authorized to carry a handgun or have a handgun concealed on 412  
the person's person or concealed ready at hand under that 413  
division, the penalty shall be as follows: 414

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 415  
person produces a valid concealed handgun license within ten 416  
days after the arrest and has not previously been convicted or 417  
pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) (2) of this 418  
section, the person is guilty of a minor misdemeanor; 419

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 420  
person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a 421  
violation of division (A) (2) of this section, the person is 422

guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree; 423

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 424  
person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two 425  
violations of division (A) (2) of this section, the person is 426  
guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree; 427

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 428  
person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to 429  
three or more violations of division (A) (2) of this section, or 430  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense of violence, if 431  
the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for 432  
which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the 433  
weapon involved is a dangerous ordnance, the person is guilty of 434  
a misdemeanor of the second degree. 435

(G) If a law enforcement officer stops a person to 436  
question the person regarding a possible violation of this 437  
section, for a traffic stop, or for any other law enforcement 438  
purpose, if the person surrenders a firearm to the officer, 439  
either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the 440  
officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a 441  
violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, 442  
the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing 443  
the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer 444  
shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the 445  
stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a 446  
firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in 447  
this division, division (B) of section 2923.163 of the Revised 448  
Code applies. 449

**Sec. 2923.121.** (A) No person shall possess a firearm in 450  
any room in which any person is consuming beer or intoxicating 451  
liquor in a premises for which a D permit has been issued under 452

Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code or in an open air arena for 453  
which a permit of that nature has been issued. 454

(B) (1) This section does not apply to any of the 455  
following: 456

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other 457  
state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who 458  
is authorized to carry firearms and is acting within the scope 459  
of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties; 460

(b) A law enforcement officer who is off duty, who carries 461  
a badge identifying the officer as a law enforcement officer, 462  
and who otherwise is authorized to carry firearms while in the 463  
course of the officer's official duties, as long as both of the 464  
following apply: 465

(i) The officer is not consuming beer or intoxicating 466  
liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse. 467

(ii) If the firearm the officer or investigator possesses 468  
is a firearm issued or approved by the law enforcement agency 469  
served by the law enforcement officer or by the bureau of 470  
criminal identification and investigation with respect to an 471  
investigator, the agency or bureau does not have a specific 472  
policy prohibiting all officers of the agency or all 473  
investigators of the bureau from carrying a firearm issued or 474  
approved by the agency or bureau in such a manner. 475

(c) Any person who is employed in this state, who is 476  
authorized to carry firearms, and who is subject to and in 477  
compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the 478  
Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has 479  
expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (B) 480  
(1) ~~(b)~~ (c) of this section does not apply to the person; 481

~~(e)~~ (d) Any room used for the accommodation of guests of a hotel, as defined in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code;

~~(d)~~ (e) The principal holder of a D permit issued for a premises or an open air arena under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code while in the premises or open air arena for which the permit was issued if the principal holder of the D permit also possesses a valid concealed handgun license and as long as the principal holder is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse, or any agent or employee of that holder who also is a peace officer, as defined in section 2151.3515 of the Revised Code, who is off duty, and who otherwise is authorized to carry firearms while in the course of the officer's official duties and while in the premises or open air arena for which the permit was issued and as long as the agent or employee of that holder is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse.

~~(e)~~ (f) Any person who is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or any person who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, as long as the person is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse.

(2) This section does not prohibit any person who is a member of a veteran's organization, as defined in section 2915.01 of the Revised Code, from possessing a rifle in any room in any premises owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of

the veteran's organization, if the rifle is not loaded with live 512  
ammunition and if the person otherwise is not prohibited by law 513  
from having the rifle. 514

(3) This section does not apply to any person possessing 515  
or displaying firearms in any room used to exhibit unloaded 516  
firearms for sale or trade in a soldiers' memorial established 517  
pursuant to Chapter 345. of the Revised Code, in a convention 518  
center, or in any other public meeting place, if the person is 519  
an exhibitor, trader, purchaser, or seller of firearms and is 520  
not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing, trading, 521  
purchasing, or selling the firearms. 522

(C) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this 523  
section of illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit 524  
premises that involves the possession of a firearm other than a 525  
handgun, that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from 526  
having the firearm, and that any of the following apply: 527

(1) The firearm was carried or kept ready at hand by the 528  
actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in or 529  
was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, 530  
which business or occupation was of such character or was 531  
necessarily carried on in such manner or at such a time or place 532  
as to render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal 533  
attack, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed. 534

(2) The firearm was carried or kept ready at hand by the 535  
actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in a 536  
lawful activity, and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal 537  
attack upon the actor or a member of the actor's family, or upon 538  
the actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in 539  
going armed. 540

(D) No person who is charged with a violation of this 541  
section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license 542  
as a condition for the dismissal of the charge. 543

(E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal 544  
possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises. Except as 545  
otherwise provided in this division, illegal possession of a 546  
firearm in a liquor permit premises is a felony of the fifth 547  
degree. If the offender commits the violation of this section by 548  
knowingly carrying or having the firearm concealed on the 549  
offender's person or concealed ready at hand, illegal possession 550  
of a firearm in a liquor permit premises is a felony of the 551  
third degree. 552

(F) As used in this section, "beer" and "intoxicating 553  
liquor" have the same meanings as in section 4301.01 of the 554  
Revised Code. 555

**Sec. 2923.123.** (A) No person shall knowingly convey or 556  
attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a 557  
courthouse or into another building or structure in which a 558  
courtroom is located. 559

(B) No person shall knowingly possess or have under the 560  
person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a 561  
courthouse or in another building or structure in which a 562  
courtroom is located. 563

(C) This section does not apply to any of the following: 564

(1) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 565  
judge of a court of record of this state or a magistrate; 566

(2) A peace officer, officer of a law enforcement agency, 567  
or person who is in either of the following categories: 568

(a) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a  
peace officer, or an officer of a law enforcement agency of  
another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the  
United States, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or  
dangerous ordnance, ~~who possesses or has under that individual's~~  
~~control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement~~  
~~of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope~~  
~~of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or~~  
~~control~~ and who carries a badge identifying the officer as a  
peace officer or an officer of a law enforcement agency of  
another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the  
United States;

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

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

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

control a firearm as a requirement of that individual's duties, 599  
and who is acting within the scope of that individual's duties 600  
at the time of that possession or control; 601

(5) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 602  
prosecutor, or a secret service officer appointed by a county 603  
prosecuting attorney, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon 604  
or dangerous ordnance in the performance of the individual's 605  
duties, who possesses or has under that individual's control a 606  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that 607  
individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that 608  
individual's duties at the time of that possession or control; 609

(6) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 610  
person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into a 611  
courthouse or into another building or structure in which a 612  
courtroom is located, who, at the time of the conveyance or 613  
attempt, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or 614  
is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United 615  
States and is carrying a valid military identification card and 616  
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 617  
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 618  
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, and who 619  
transfers possession of the handgun to the officer or officer's 620  
designee who has charge of the courthouse or building. The 621  
officer shall secure the handgun until the licensee is prepared 622  
to leave the premises. The exemption described in this division 623  
applies only if the officer who has charge of the courthouse or 624  
building provides services of the nature described in this 625  
division. An officer who has charge of the courthouse or 626  
building is not required to offer services of the nature 627  
described in this division. 628

(D) (1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 629  
guilty of illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 630  
ordnance into a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided in this 631  
division, illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 632  
ordnance into a courthouse is a felony of the fifth degree. If 633  
the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of 634  
division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal conveyance of a 635  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse is a 636  
felony of the fourth degree. 637

(2) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is 638  
guilty of illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or 639  
dangerous ordnance in a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided 640  
in this division, illegal possession or control of a deadly 641  
weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse is a felony of the 642  
fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a 643  
violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal 644  
possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance 645  
in a courthouse is a felony of the fourth degree. 646

(E) (1) The exemptions described in divisions (C) (1), (2) 647  
(a), (2) (b), (4), (5), and (6) of this section do not apply to 648  
any judge, magistrate, peace officer, officer of a law 649  
enforcement agency, bailiff, deputy bailiff, prosecutor, secret 650  
service officer, or other person described in any of those 651  
divisions if a rule of superintendence or another type of rule 652  
adopted by the supreme court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio 653  
Constitution, or an applicable local rule of court prohibits all 654  
persons from conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon 655  
or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse or into another building 656  
or structure in which a courtroom is located or from possessing 657  
or having under one's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 658  
ordnance in a courthouse or in another building or structure in 659

which a courtroom is located. 660

(2) The exemption described in division (C)(2)(a) of this 661  
section does not apply to a peace officer, or an officer of a 662  
law enforcement agency of another state, a political subdivision 663  
of another state, or the United States, who possesses or has 664  
under the officer's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 665  
ordnance in a courthouse or another building or structure in 666  
which a courtroom is located if all of the following apply: 667

(a) The officer is off duty at the time of possession. 668

(b) A criminal proceeding is occurring in which the 669  
defendant is charged with an offense of violence, and the 670  
alleged victim is a family or household member of the officer, 671  
or a legal proceeding is occurring in which the officer is a 672  
party. 673

(c) The judge presiding over the case has issued an order 674  
prohibiting the officer from possessing a deadly weapon or 675  
dangerous ordnance in the courthouse or the building or 676  
structure in which the courtroom is located while the proceeding 677  
is occurring. 678

(F) As used in this section: 679

(1) "Family or household member" has the same meaning as 680  
in section 2919.25 of the Revised Code. 681

(2) "Magistrate" means an individual who is appointed by a 682  
court of record of this state and who has the powers and may 683  
perform the functions specified in Civil Rule 53, Criminal Rule 684  
19, or Juvenile Rule 40. 685

~~(2)~~(3) "Peace officer" and "prosecutor" have the same 686  
meanings as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code. 687

**Sec. 2923.126.** (A) A concealed handgun license that is 688  
issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code shall expire 689  
five years after the date of issuance. A licensee who has been 690  
issued a license under that section shall be granted a grace 691  
period of thirty days after the licensee's license expires 692  
during which the licensee's license remains valid. Except as 693  
provided in divisions (B) and (C) of this section, a licensee 694  
who has been issued a concealed handgun license under section 695  
2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code may carry a concealed 696  
handgun anywhere in this state if the licensee also carries a 697  
valid license and valid identification when the licensee is in 698  
actual possession of a concealed handgun. The licensee shall 699  
give notice of any change in the licensee's residence address to 700  
the sheriff who issued the license within forty-five days after 701  
that change. 702

If a licensee is the driver or an occupant of a motor 703  
vehicle that is stopped as the result of a traffic stop or a 704  
stop for another law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is 705  
transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle at 706  
that time, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 707  
enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped 708  
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 709  
and that the licensee currently possesses or has a loaded 710  
handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to 711  
comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given 712  
while the motor vehicle is stopped, knowingly fail to remain in 713  
the motor vehicle while stopped, or knowingly fail to keep the 714  
licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement 715  
officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before 716  
the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law 717  
enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly have 718

contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the 719  
licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of 720  
division (E) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code, after any 721  
law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while 722  
stopped and before the officer leaves. Additionally, if a 723  
licensee is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor 724  
vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier 725  
enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of 726  
the Revised Code and if the licensee is transporting or has a 727  
loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle at that time, the 728  
licensee shall promptly inform the employee of the unit who 729  
approaches the vehicle while stopped that the licensee has been 730  
issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee 731  
currently possesses or has a loaded handgun. 732

If a licensee is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and 733  
if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun at the time the 734  
officer approaches, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 735  
enforcement officer who approaches the licensee while stopped 736  
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 737  
and that the licensee currently is carrying a concealed handgun; 738  
the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply 739  
with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the 740  
licensee is stopped or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's 741  
hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins 742  
approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer 743  
leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; 744  
and the licensee shall not knowingly remove, attempt to remove, 745  
grasp, or hold the loaded handgun or knowingly have contact with 746  
the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or 747  
fingers, in any manner in violation of division (B) of section 748  
2923.12 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer 749

begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the 750  
officer leaves. 751

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize 752  
the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner 753  
prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised 754  
Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the 755  
Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to 756  
carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places: 757

(1) A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway 758  
patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal 759  
identification and investigation; a state correctional 760  
institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; any 761  
area of an airport passenger terminal that is beyond a passenger 762  
or property screening checkpoint or to which access is 763  
restricted through security measures by the airport authority or 764  
a public agency; or an institution that is maintained, operated, 765  
managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 766  
5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A)(1) of section 767  
5123.03 of the Revised Code; 768

(2) A school safety zone if the licensee's carrying the 769  
concealed handgun is in violation of section 2923.122 of the 770  
Revised Code; 771

(3) A courthouse or another building or structure in which 772  
a courtroom is located, in violation of section 2923.123 of the 773  
Revised Code; 774

(4) Any premises or open air arena for which a D permit 775  
has been issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code if the 776  
licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of 777  
section 2923.121 of the Revised Code; 778

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

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

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

(8) A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of handguns;

(9) An amusement ride.

(C)(1) Nothing in this section shall negate or restrict a rule, policy, or practice of a private employer that is not a private college, university, or other institution of higher education concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on

the private employer's premises or property, including motor 808  
vehicles owned by the private employer. Nothing in this section 809  
shall require a private employer of that nature to adopt a rule, 810  
policy, or practice concerning or prohibiting the presence of 811  
firearms on the private employer's premises or property, 812  
including motor vehicles owned by the private employer. 813

(2) (a) A private employer shall be immune from liability 814  
in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 815  
property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee 816  
bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private 817  
employer, including motor vehicles owned by the private 818  
employer, unless the private employer acted with malicious 819  
purpose. A private employer is immune from liability in a civil 820  
action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 821  
allegedly was caused by or related to the private employer's 822  
decision to permit a licensee to bring, or prohibit a licensee 823  
from bringing, a handgun onto the premises or property of the 824  
private employer. 825

(b) A political subdivision shall be immune from liability 826  
in a civil action, to the extent and in the manner provided in 827  
Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code, for any injury, death, or 828  
loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or 829  
related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto any premises or 830  
property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the 831  
political subdivision. As used in this division, "political 832  
subdivision" has the same meaning as in section 2744.01 of the 833  
Revised Code. 834

(c) An institution of higher education shall be immune 835  
from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss 836  
to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to 837

a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises of the 838  
institution, including motor vehicles owned by the institution, 839  
unless the institution acted with malicious purpose. An 840  
institution of higher education is immune from liability in a 841  
civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 842  
property that allegedly was caused by or related to the 843  
institution's decision to permit a licensee or class of 844  
licensees to bring a handgun onto the premises of the 845  
institution. 846

(3) (a) Except as provided in division (C) (3) (b) of this 847  
section and section 2923.1215 of the Revised Code, the owner or 848  
person in control of private land or premises, and a private 849  
person or entity leasing land or premises owned by the state, 850  
the United States, or a political subdivision of the state or 851  
the United States, may post a sign in a conspicuous location on 852  
that land or on those premises prohibiting persons from carrying 853  
firearms or concealed firearms on or onto that land or those 854  
premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division, a 855  
person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that 856  
nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of division 857  
(A) (4) of section 2911.21 of the Revised Code and is guilty of a 858  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If a person knowingly violates 859  
a posted prohibition of that nature and the posted land or 860  
premises primarily was a parking lot or other parking facility, 861  
the person is not guilty of criminal trespass under section 862  
2911.21 of the Revised Code or under any other criminal law of 863  
this state or criminal law, ordinance, or resolution of a 864  
political subdivision of this state, and instead is subject only 865  
to a civil cause of action for trespass based on the violation. 866

If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the 867  
nature described in this division and the posted land or 868

premises is a child day-care center, type A family day-care 869  
home, or type B family day-care home, unless the person is a 870  
licensee who resides in a type A family day-care home or type B 871  
family day-care home, the person is guilty of aggravated 872  
trespass in violation of section 2911.211 of the Revised Code. 873  
Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender is 874  
guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the person 875  
previously has been convicted of a violation of this division or 876  
of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm 877  
that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition 878  
ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, 879  
the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. 880

(b) A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who 881  
is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008, enters into 882  
a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential 883  
premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, 884  
from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those 885  
residential premises. 886

(c) As used in division (C) (3) of this section: 887

(i) "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in 888  
section 5321.01 of the Revised Code, except "residential 889  
premises" does not include a dwelling unit that is owned or 890  
operated by a college or university. 891

(ii) "Landlord," "tenant," and "rental agreement" have the 892  
same meanings as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code. 893

(D) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license 894  
issued by another state that is recognized by the attorney 895  
general pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into 896  
pursuant to section 109.69 of the Revised Code or a person who 897

holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances 898  
described in division (B) of section 109.69 of the Revised Code 899  
has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as 900  
a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under 901  
section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same 902  
restrictions that apply to a person who carries a license issued 903  
under that section. 904

(E) (1) A peace officer has the same right to carry a 905  
concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a 906  
concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised 907  
Code. A peace officer who carries a badge identifying the 908  
officer as a peace officer and who is authorized to carry a 909  
handgun in the course of official duties may carry a concealed 910  
handgun off duty in any of the places described in divisions (B) 911  
(1) to (7) of this section, subject to sections 2923.12, 912  
2923.121, 2923.122, 2923.123, and 2923.26 of the Revised Code, 913  
and in establishments serving the public, as described in 914  
section 2923.1215 of the Revised Code. A private employer or a 915  
private property owner shall be immune from liability in a civil 916  
action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 917  
allegedly was caused by or related to a peace officer bringing a 918  
handgun onto the premises or property of the private employer or 919  
property owner. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a 920  
peace officer shall be considered to be a licensee in this 921  
state. 922

(2) An active duty member of the armed forces of the 923  
United States who is carrying a valid military identification 924  
card and documentation of successful completion of firearms 925  
training that meets or exceeds the training requirements 926  
described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised 927  
Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this 928

state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license 929  
under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the 930  
same restrictions as specified in this section. 931

(3) A tactical medical professional who is qualified to 932  
carry firearms while on duty under section 109.771 of the 933  
Revised Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in 934  
this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun 935  
license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code. 936

(F) (1) A qualified retired peace officer who possesses a 937  
retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to 938  
division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 939  
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 940  
of this section has the same right to carry a concealed handgun 941  
in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun 942  
license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is 943  
subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who 944  
carries a license issued under that section. For purposes of 945  
reciprocity with other states, a qualified retired peace officer 946  
who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued 947  
pursuant to division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 948  
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 949  
of this section shall be considered to be a licensee in this 950  
state. 951

(2) (a) Each public agency of this state or of a political 952  
subdivision of this state that is served by one or more peace 953  
officers shall issue a retired peace officer identification card 954  
to any person who retired from service as a peace officer with 955  
that agency, if the issuance is in accordance with the agency's 956  
policies and procedures and if the person, with respect to the 957  
person's service with that agency, satisfies all of the 958

following: 959

(i) The person retired in good standing from service as a 960  
peace officer with the public agency, and the retirement was not 961  
for reasons of mental instability. 962

(ii) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 963  
that agency, the person was authorized to engage in or supervise 964  
the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or 965  
the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law and 966  
the person had statutory powers of arrest. 967

(iii) At the time of the person's retirement as a peace 968  
officer with that agency, the person was trained and qualified 969  
to carry firearms in the performance of the peace officer's 970  
duties. 971

(iv) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 972  
that agency, the person was regularly employed as a peace 973  
officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or, in the 974  
alternative, the person retired from service as a peace officer 975  
with that agency, after completing any applicable probationary 976  
period of that service, due to a service-connected disability, 977  
as determined by the agency. 978

(b) A retired peace officer identification card issued to 979  
a person under division (F)(2)(a) of this section shall identify 980  
the person by name, contain a photograph of the person, identify 981  
the public agency of this state or of the political subdivision 982  
of this state from which the person retired as a peace officer 983  
and that is issuing the identification card, and specify that 984  
the person retired in good standing from service as a peace 985  
officer with the issuing public agency and satisfies the 986  
criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this 987

section. In addition to the required content specified in this 988  
division, a retired peace officer identification card issued to 989  
a person under division (F)(2)(a) of this section may include 990  
the firearms requalification certification described in division 991  
(F)(3) of this section, and if the identification card includes 992  
that certification, the identification card shall serve as the 993  
firearms requalification certification for the retired peace 994  
officer. If the issuing public agency issues credentials to 995  
active law enforcement officers who serve the agency, the agency 996  
may comply with division (F)(2)(a) of this section by issuing 997  
the same credentials to persons who retired from service as a 998  
peace officer with the agency and who satisfy the criteria set 999  
forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section, 1000  
provided that the credentials so issued to retired peace 1001  
officers are stamped with the word "RETIRED." 1002

(c) A public agency of this state or of a political 1003  
subdivision of this state may charge persons who retired from 1004  
service as a peace officer with the agency a reasonable fee for 1005  
issuing to the person a retired peace officer identification 1006  
card pursuant to division (F)(2)(a) of this section. 1007

(3) If a person retired from service as a peace officer 1008  
with a public agency of this state or of a political subdivision 1009  
of this state and the person satisfies the criteria set forth in 1010  
divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section, the public 1011  
agency may provide the retired peace officer with the 1012  
opportunity to attend a firearms requalification program that is 1013  
approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under 1014  
section 109.801 of the Revised Code. The retired peace officer 1015  
may be required to pay the cost of the course. 1016

If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set 1017

forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section attends 1018  
a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes 1019  
of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of 1020  
the Revised Code, the retired peace officer's successful 1021  
completion of the firearms requalification program requalifies 1022  
the retired peace officer for purposes of division (F) of this 1023  
section for five years from the date on which the program was 1024  
successfully completed, and the requalification is valid during 1025  
that five-year period. If a retired peace officer who satisfies 1026  
the criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this 1027  
section satisfactorily completes such a firearms requalification 1028  
program, the retired peace officer shall be issued a firearms 1029  
requalification certification that identifies the retired peace 1030  
officer by name, identifies the entity that taught the program, 1031  
specifies that the retired peace officer successfully completed 1032  
the program, specifies the date on which the course was 1033  
successfully completed, and specifies that the requalification 1034  
is valid for five years from that date of successful completion. 1035  
The firearms requalification certification for a retired peace 1036  
officer may be included in the retired peace officer 1037  
identification card issued to the retired peace officer under 1038  
division (F) (2) of this section. 1039

A retired peace officer who attends a firearms 1040  
requalification program that is approved for purposes of 1041  
firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of the 1042  
Revised Code may be required to pay the cost of the program. 1043

(G) As used in this section: 1044

(1) "Qualified retired peace officer" means a person who 1045  
satisfies all of the following: 1046

(a) The person satisfies the criteria set forth in 1047

divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (v) of this section. 1048

(b) The person is not under the influence of alcohol or 1049  
another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance. 1050

(c) The person is not prohibited by federal law from 1051  
receiving firearms. 1052

(2) "Retired peace officer identification card" means an 1053  
identification card that is issued pursuant to division (F) (2) 1054  
of this section to a person who is a retired peace officer. 1055

(3) "Government facility of this state or a political 1056  
subdivision of this state" means any of the following: 1057

(a) A building or part of a building that is owned or 1058  
leased by the government of this state or a political 1059  
subdivision of this state and where employees of the government 1060  
of this state or the political subdivision regularly are present 1061  
for the purpose of performing their official duties as employees 1062  
of the state or political subdivision; 1063

(b) The office of a deputy registrar serving pursuant to 1064  
Chapter 4503. of the Revised Code that is used to perform deputy 1065  
registrar functions. 1066

(4) "Governing body" has the same meaning as in section 1067  
154.01 of the Revised Code. 1068

(5) "Tactical medical professional" has the same meaning 1069  
as in section 109.71 of the Revised Code. 1070

Sec. 2923.1215. (A) An establishment serving the public 1071  
may not prohibit or restrict a peace officer from carrying a 1072  
weapon on the premises that the officer is authorized to carry, 1073  
regardless of whether the officer is acting within the scope of 1074  
that officer's duties while carrying the weapon. 1075

(B) As used in this section: 1076

(1) "Establishment serving the public" means a hotel, a 1077  
restaurant or other place where food is regularly offered for 1078  
sale, a retail business or other commercial establishment or 1079  
office building that is open to the public, a sports venue, or 1080  
any other place of public accommodation, amusement, or resort 1081  
that is open to the public. 1082

(2) "Hotel" has the same meaning as in section 3731.01 of 1083  
the Revised Code. 1084

(3) "Sports venue" means any arena, stadium, or other 1085  
facility that is used primarily as a venue for sporting and 1086  
athletic events for which admission is charged. 1087

**Sec. 2923.26.** (A) No person shall knowingly convey or 1088  
attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance onto an 1089  
amusement ride. 1090

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal 1091  
conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance onto an 1092  
amusement ride. Illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or 1093  
dangerous ordnance onto an amusement ride is a misdemeanor of 1094  
the first degree. 1095

**Section 2.** That existing sections 2923.11, 2923.12, 1096  
2923.121, 2923.123, and 2923.126 of the Revised Code are hereby 1097  
repealed. 1098