

AN ACT

To amend sections 307.94, 307.95, 323.47, 705.92, 1303.01, 1303.05, 1303.14, 1303.18, 1303.35, 1303.401, 1303.56, 1303.57, 1303.59, 1303.67, 1303.69, 1304.01, 1304.17, 1304.18, 1304.22, 1304.27, 1304.32, 1304.35, 1349.21, 1739.05, 2308.02, 2308.03, 2327.02, 2329.071, 2329.152, 2329.17, 2329.211, 2329.311, 2329.52, 3109.172, 3501.11, 3501.38, 3501.39, 3735.67, 3735.671, 4112.02, 4112.05, 4112.08, 4112.09, 4112.14, and 5709.87, to enact new section 1303.70 and sections 1751.84, 2308.031, 3901.88, 3923.84, and 4112.024, and to repeal section 1303.70 of the Revised Code relative to the Ohio Uniform Commercial Code, real property foreclosure and escrow transactions, certain partial property tax exemptions, and local ballot initiatives; to require the coverage of autism services; to reimburse child abuse and child neglect regional prevention council members for expenses and prohibit conflicts of interest; and to amend the statutory procedure for recalling certain municipal officials to include a deadline for filing a petition for recall.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 307.94, 307.95, 323.47, 705.92, 1303.01, 1303.05, 1303.14, 1303.18, 1303.35, 1303.401, 1303.56, 1303.57, 1303.59, 1303.67, 1303.69, 1304.01, 1304.17, 1304.18, 1304.22, 1304.27, 1304.32, 1304.35, 1349.21, 1739.05, 2308.02, 2308.03, 2327.02, 2329.071, 2329.152, 2329.17, 2329.211, 2329.311, 2329.52, 3109.172, 3501.11, 3501.38, 3501.39, 3735.67, 3735.671, 4112.02, 4112.05, 4112.08, 4112.09, 4112.14, and 5709.87 be amended and new section 1303.70 and sections 1751.84, 2308.031, 3923.84, 3901.88, and 4112.024 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 307.94. Electors of a county, equal in number to ten per cent of the number who voted for governor in the county at the most recent gubernatorial election, may file, not later than one hundred ~~ten~~fifteen days before the date of a general election, a petition with the board of county commissioners asking that the question of the adoption of a county charter in the form attached to the petition be submitted to the electors of the county. The petition shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the county commissioners during regular business hours until four p.m. of the one hundred eleventh day before the election, at which time the board shall, by resolution, certify the petition to the board of elections of the county for submission to the electors of the county, unless the signatures are insufficient or the petitions otherwise invalid, at the next general election.

Such electors may, in the alternative not later than the one hundred thirtieth day before the date of a general election, file such a petition with the board of elections of the county. In such case

the board of elections shall immediately proceed to determine whether the petition and the signatures on the petition meet the requirements of law and to count the number of valid signatures and to note opposite each invalid signature the reason for the invalidity. The board of elections shall complete its examination of the petition and the signatures and shall submit a report to the board of county commissioners not later than the one hundred twentieth day before the date of the general election certifying whether the petition is valid or invalid and, if invalid, the reasons for invalidity, whether there are sufficient valid signatures, and the number of valid and invalid signatures. The petition and a copy of the report to the board of county commissioners shall be available for public inspection at the board of elections. If the petition is certified by the board of elections to be valid and to have sufficient valid signatures, the board of county commissioners shall forthwith and not later than four p.m. on the one hundred eleventh day before the general election, by resolution, certify the petition to the board of elections for submission to the electors of the county at the next general election. If the petition is certified by the board of elections to be invalid or to have insufficient valid signatures, or both, the petitioners' committee may protest such findings or solicit additional signatures as provided in section 307.95 of the Revised Code, or both, or request that the board of elections proceed to establish the validity or invalidity of the petition and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the signatures in an action before the court of common pleas in the county. Such action must be brought within three days after the request has been made, and the case shall be heard forthwith by a judge or such court whose decision shall be certified to the board of elections and to the board of county commissioners in sufficient time to permit the board of county commissioners to perform its duty to certify the petition, if it is determined by the court to be valid and contain sufficient valid signatures, to the board of elections not later than four p.m. on the one hundred eleventh day prior to the general election for submission to the electors at such general election.

A county charter to be submitted to the voters by petition shall be considered to be attached to the petition if it is printed as a part of the petition. A county charter petition may consist of any number of separate petition papers. Each part shall have attached a copy of the charter to be submitted to the electors, and each part shall otherwise meet all the requirements of law for a county charter petition. Section 3501.38 of the Revised Code applies to county charter petitions.

The petitioners shall designate in the petition the names and addresses of a committee of not fewer than three nor more than five persons who will represent them in all matters relating to the petition. Notice of all matters or proceedings pertaining to such petitions may be served on the committee, or any of them, either personally or by certified mail, or by leaving it at the usual place of residence of each of them.

Sec. 307.95. (A) When a county charter petition has been certified to the board of elections pursuant to section 307.94 of the Revised Code, the board shall immediately proceed to determine whether the petition and the signatures on the petition meet the requirements of law, including section 3501.38 of the Revised Code, and to count the number of valid signatures. The board shall note opposite each invalid signature the reason for the invalidity. The board shall complete its examination of the petition and the signatures not later than ten days after receipt of the petition certified by the board of county commissioners and shall submit a report to the board of county commissioners not less than one hundred days before the election certifying whether the petition is valid or invalid and, if invalid, the reasons for the invalidity, whether there are sufficient valid signatures, and the number

of valid and invalid signatures. The petition and a copy of the report to the board of county commissioners shall be available for public inspection at the board of elections. If the petition is determined by the board of elections to be valid but the number of valid signatures is insufficient, the board of county commissioners shall immediately notify the committee for the petitioners, who may solicit and file additional signatures to the petition pursuant to division (E) of this section or protest the board of election's findings pursuant to division (B) of this section, or both.

(B) Protests against ~~the findings of the board of election's findings~~ elections concerning the validity or invalidity of a county charter petition or any signature on such petition may be filed by any elector eligible to vote at the next general election with the board of elections not later than four p.m. of the ninety-seventh day before the election. Each protest shall identify the part of, or omission from, the petition or the signature or signatures to which the protest is directed, and shall set forth specifically the reason for the protest. A protest must be in writing, signed by the elector making the protest, and shall include the protestor's address. Each protest shall be filed in duplicate.

(C) The board of elections shall deliver or mail ~~be~~ by certified mail one copy of each protest filed with it to the secretary of state. The secretary of state, within ten days after receipt of the protests, shall determine ~~the validity or invalidity of the petition and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the signatures and the validity or invalidity of the petition, including whether the petition conforms to the requirements set forth in Section 3 of Article X and Section 3 of Article XVIII of the Ohio Constitution, including the exercise of only those powers that have vested in, and the performance of all duties imposed upon counties and county offices by law, and whether the petition satisfies the statutory prerequisites to place the issue on the ballot. The petition shall be invalid if any portion of the petition is not within the initiative power.~~ The secretary of state may determine whether to permit matters not raised by protest to be considered in determining such validity or invalidity or sufficiency or insufficiency, and may conduct hearings, either in Columbus or in the county where the county charter petition is filed. The determination by the secretary of state is final.

(D) The secretary of state shall notify the board of elections of the determination ~~of the validity or invalidity of the petition and sufficiency or insufficiency of the signatures made under division (C) of this section~~ not later than four p.m. of the eighty-first day before the election. If the petition is determined to be valid and to contain sufficient valid signatures, the charter shall be placed on the ballot at the next general election. If the petition is determined to be invalid, the secretary of state shall so notify the board of county commissioners and the board of county commissioners shall notify the committee. If the petition is determined by the secretary of state to be valid but the number of valid signatures is insufficient, the board of elections shall immediately notify the committee for the petitioners and the committee shall be allowed ten additional days after such notification to solicit and file additional signatures to the petition subject to division (E) of this section.

(E) All additional signatures solicited pursuant to division (A) or (D) of this section shall be filed with the board of elections not less than seventy days before the election. The board of elections shall examine and determine the validity or invalidity of the additional separate petition papers and of the signatures thereon, and its determination is final. No valid signature on an additional separate petition paper that is the same as a valid signature on an original separate petition paper shall be counted. The number of valid signatures on the original separate petition papers and the additional separate petition papers shall be added together to determine whether there are sufficient valid

signatures. If the number of valid signatures is sufficient and the additional separate petition papers otherwise valid, the charter shall be placed on the ballot at the next general election. If not, the board of elections shall notify the county commissioners, and the commissioners shall notify the committee.

Sec. 323.47. (A) If land held by tenants in common is sold upon proceedings in partition, or taken by the election of any of the parties to such proceedings, or real estate is sold by administrators, executors, guardians, or trustees, the court shall order that the taxes, penalties, and assessments then due and payable, and interest on those taxes, penalties, and assessments, that are or will be a lien on such land or real estate as of the date of the sale or election, be discharged out of the proceeds of such sale or election, but only to the extent of those proceeds. For purposes of determining such amount, the county treasurer may estimate the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties that will be payable as of the date of the sale or election. If the county treasurer's estimate exceeds the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties actually payable as of that date, the plaintiff in the action resulting in a sale or election, may request that the county treasurer refund that excess to holders of the next lien interests according to the confirmation of sale or election or, if all liens are satisfied, that the treasurer remit that excess to the court for distribution. If the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties actually payable at the time of the sale or election exceeds the county treasurer's estimate, or the proceeds are insufficient to satisfy that estimate, the officer who conducted the sale shall certify the amount of the excess to the treasurer, who shall enter that amount on the real and public utility property tax duplicate opposite the property; the amount of the excess shall be payable at the next succeeding date prescribed for payment of taxes in section 323.12 of the Revised Code.

If the plaintiff in an action that results in a sale or election in accordance with this division is the land's or real estate's purchaser or electing party, the ~~officer who conducted the sale~~ court shall not ~~deduct~~ order a deduction for the taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties, the lien for which attaches before the date of sale or election but that are not yet determined, assessed, and levied from the proceeds of the sale or election, unless such deduction is approved by that purchaser or electing party. The officer who conducted the sale shall certify ~~any that~~ such amount was not paid from the proceeds to the county treasurer, who shall enter that amount on the real and public utility property tax duplicate opposite the property; this amount shall be payable at the next succeeding date prescribed for payment of taxes in section 323.12 of the Revised Code.

Taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties that are not paid on the date of that sale or election, including any amount that becomes due and payable after the date of the sale or election or that remains unpaid because proceeds of a sale or election are insufficient to pay those amounts, continue to be a lien on the property as provided under section 323.11 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2) or (3) of this section, if real estate is sold at judicial sale, the court shall order that the total of the following amounts shall be discharged out of the proceeds of the sale but only to the extent of such proceeds:

(a) Taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties, the lien for which attaches before the date of sale but that are not yet determined, assessed, and levied for the year that includes the date of sale, apportioned pro rata to the part of that year that precedes the date of sale;

(b) All other taxes, assessments, penalties, and interest the lien for which attached for a prior

tax year but that have not been paid on or before the date of sale.

(2) The county treasurer may estimate the amount in division (B)(1)(a) of this section before the confirmation of sale or an amended entry confirming the sale is filed. If the county treasurer's estimate exceeds the amount in division (B)(1)(a) of this section, the ~~plaintiff judgment creditor~~ may request that the county treasurer refund that excess to holders of the next lien interests according to the confirmation of sale or, if all liens are satisfied, that the treasurer remit that excess to the court for distribution. If the actual amount exceeds the county treasurer's estimate, the officer who conducted the sale shall certify the amount of the excess to the treasurer, who shall enter that amount on the real and public utility property tax duplicate opposite the property; the amount of the excess shall be payable at the next succeeding date prescribed for payment of taxes in section 323.12 of the Revised Code.

If the ~~plaintiff judgment creditor~~ in an action that results in a sale in accordance with division (B) of this section is the real estate's purchaser, the ~~officer who conducted the sale court~~ shall not ~~deduct~~ order a deduction for the taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties, the lien for which attaches before the date of sale but that are not yet determined, assessed, and levied from the proceeds of the sale ~~or election~~, unless such deduction is approved by that purchaser. The officer who conducted the sale shall certify ~~any that~~ such amount was not paid from the proceeds to the county treasurer, who shall enter that amount on the real and public utility property tax duplicate opposite the property; this amount shall be payable at the next succeeding date prescribed for payment of taxes in section 323.12 of the Revised Code.

Taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties that are not paid on the date of that sale, including any amount that becomes due and payable after the date of the sale, continue to be a lien on the property as provided under section 323.11 of the Revised Code.

(3) The amounts described in division (B)(1) of this section shall not be discharged out of the proceeds of a judicial sale, but shall instead be deemed to be satisfied and extinguished upon confirmation of sale, if both of the following conditions apply:

(a) The real estate is sold pursuant to a foreclosure proceeding other than a tax foreclosure proceeding initiated by the county treasurer under section 323.25, sections 323.65 to 323.79, or Chapter 5721. of the Revised Code.

(b) A county land reutilization corporation organized under Chapter 1724. of the Revised Code is both the purchaser of the real estate and the judgment creditor or assignee of all rights, title, and interest in the judgment arising from the foreclosure proceeding.

Sec. 705.92. ~~Any Notwithstanding Section 38 of Article II, Ohio Constitution, or any other provisions in the Revised Code to the contrary, any~~ elective officer of a municipal corporation may be removed from office by the qualified voters of such municipal corporation. The procedure to effect such removal shall be:

(A) A petition signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least fifteen per cent of the total votes cast at the most recent regular municipal election, and demanding the election of a successor to the person sought to be removed, shall be filed with the board of elections. ~~Such A~~ petition shall contain the required number of valid signatures upon submission to the board of elections. A petition is not valid after ninety days from the date of the first signature. A petition shall contain a general statement in not more than two hundred words of the grounds upon which the

removal of ~~such the~~ person is sought. The form, sufficiency, and regularity of any such petition shall be determined as provided in the general election laws.

(B) If the petition is sufficient, and if the person whose removal is sought does not resign within five days after the sufficiency of the petition has been determined, ~~the legislative shall thereupon order and fix a day for holding an election to determine the question of the removal of the elective officer, and for the selection of a successor to each officer named in said petition. Such election shall be held not less than thirty nor more than forty days from the time at the next primary or general election occurring more than ninety days from the date of the finding of the sufficiency of such the petition.~~ The election authorities shall publish notice and make all arrangements for holding ~~such the~~ election, which shall be conducted and the result thereof returned and declared in all respects as are the results of regular municipal elections.

(C) The nomination of candidates to succeed each officer sought to be removed shall be made, without the intervention of a primary election, by filing with the election authorities, at least twenty days ~~prior to before the~~ such special election, a petition proposing a person for each such office, signed by electors equal in number to ten per cent of the total votes cast at the most recent regular municipal election for the head of the ticket.

(D) The ballots at ~~such the~~ recall election shall, with respect to each person whose removal is sought, submit the question: "Shall (name of person) be removed from the office of (name of office) by recall?"

Immediately following each such question, there shall be printed on the ballots, the two propositions in the order set forth:

"For the recall of (name of person)."

"Against the recall of (name of person)."

Immediately to the left of the proposition shall be placed a square in which the electors may vote for either of ~~such the~~ propositions.

Under each of ~~such the~~ questions shall be placed the names of candidates to fill the vacancy. The name of the officer whose removal is sought shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate to succeed the officer's self.

In any ~~such recall~~ election, if a majority of the votes cast on the question of removal are affirmative, the person whose removal is sought shall be removed from office upon the announcement of the official canvass of that election, and the candidate receiving the plurality of the votes cast for candidates for that office shall be declared elected. The successor of any person so removed shall hold office during the unexpired term of the successor's predecessor. The question of the removal of any officer shall not be submitted to the electors until such officer has served for at least one year of the term during which ~~he the officer~~ is sought to be recalled. The method of removal provided in this section, is in addition to ~~such other methods of removal~~ as are provided by law. If, at any such recall election, the incumbent whose removal is sought is not recalled, the incumbent shall be repaid the incumbent's actual and legitimate expenses for ~~such the~~ election from the treasury of the municipal corporation, but such sum shall not exceed fifty per cent of the sum that the incumbent is by law permitted to expend as a candidate at any regular municipal election.

Sec. 1303.01. (A) As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Acceptor" means a drawee who has accepted a draft.

(2) "Consumer account" means an account established by an individual primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(3) "Consumer transaction" means a transaction in which an individual incurs an obligation primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(4) "Drawee" means a person ordered in a draft to make payment.

~~(3)-(5)~~ "Drawer" means a person who signs or is identified in a draft as a person ordering payment.

~~(4)-(6)~~ "Good faith" has the same meaning as in section 1301.201 of the Revised Code.

~~(5)-(7)~~ "Issue" means the first delivery of an instrument by the maker or drawer to a holder or nonholder for the purpose of giving rights of the instrument to any person.

~~(6)-(8)~~ "Issuer" means a maker or drawer of an issued or unissued instrument.

~~(7)-(9)~~ "Maker" means a person who signs or is identified in a note as a person undertaking to pay.

~~(8)-(10)~~ "Order" means a written instruction to pay money signed by the person giving the instruction. The instruction may be addressed to any person, including the person giving the instruction, or to one or more persons jointly or in the alternative but not in succession. "Order" does not mean an authorization to pay unless the person authorized to pay also is instructed to pay.

~~(9)-(11)~~ "Ordinary care" in the case of a person engaged in business means observance of the reasonable commercial standards that are prevailing in the area in which the person is located with respect to the business in which the person is engaged. In the case of a bank that takes an instrument for processing for collection or payment by automated means, reasonable commercial standards do not require the bank to examine the instrument if the failure to examine does not violate the bank's prescribed procedures, and the bank's procedures do not vary unreasonably from general banking usage not disapproved by this chapter or Chapter 1304. of the Revised Code.

~~(10)-(12)~~ "Party" means a party to an instrument.

(13) "Principal obligor," with respect to an instrument, means the accommodated party or any other party to the instrument against whom a secondary obligor has recourse under this chapter.

~~(11)-(14)~~ "Promise" means a written undertaking to pay money that is signed by the person undertaking to pay. "Promise" does not include an acknowledgment of an obligation by the obligor unless the obligor also undertakes to pay the obligation.

~~(12)-(15)~~ "Prove," with respect to a fact, means to meet the burden of establishing the fact.

~~(13)-(16)~~ "Remitter" means a person who purchases an instrument from its issuer if the instrument is payable to an identified person other than the purchaser.

(17) "Remotely-created consumer item" means an item drawn on a consumer account, which is not created by the payor bank and does not bear a handwritten signature purporting to be the signature of the drawer.

(18) "Secondary obligor," with respect to an instrument, means any of the following:

(a) An indorser or an accommodation party;

(b) A drawer having the obligation described in division (D) of section 1303.54 of the Revised Code;

(c) Any other party to the instrument that has recourse against another party to the instrument pursuant to division (B) of section 1303.14 of the Revised Code.

(B) As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Acceptance" has the same meaning as in section 1303.46 of the Revised Code.
- (2) "Accommodation party" and "accommodated party" have the same meanings as in section 1303.59 of the Revised Code.
- (3) "Account" has the same meaning as in section 1304.01 of the Revised Code.
- (4) "Alteration" has the same meaning as in section 1303.50 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(4)~~~~(5)~~ "Anomalous indorsement," "blank indorsement," and "special indorsement" have the same meanings as in section 1303.25 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(5)~~~~(6)~~ "Certificate of deposit," "cashier's check," "check," "draft," "instrument," "negotiable instrument," "note," "teller's check," and "traveler's check" have the same meanings as in section 1303.03 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(6)~~~~(7)~~ "Certified check" has the same meaning as in section 1303.46 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(7)~~~~(8)~~ "Consideration" and "value" have the same meanings as in section 1303.33 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(8)~~~~(9)~~ "Holder in due course" has the same meaning as in section 1303.32 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(9)~~~~(10)~~ "Incomplete instrument" has the same meaning as in section 1303.11 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(10)~~~~(11)~~ "Indorsement" and "indorser" have the same meanings as in section 1303.24 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(11)~~~~(12)~~ "Negotiation" has the same meaning as in section 1303.21 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(12)~~~~(13)~~ "Payable at a definite time" and "payable on demand" have the same meanings as in section 1303.07 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(13)~~~~(14)~~ "Payable to bearer" and "payable to order" have the same meanings as in section 1303.10 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(14)~~~~(15)~~ "Payment" has the same meaning as in section 1303.67 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(15)~~~~(16)~~ "Person entitled to enforce" has the same meaning as in section 1303.31 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(16)~~~~(17)~~ "Presentment" has the same meaning as in ~~in~~ section ~~1303.59-1303.61~~ of the Revised Code.
- ~~(17)~~~~(18)~~ "Reacquisition" has the same meaning as in section 1303.27 of the Revised Code.
- ~~(18)~~~~(19)~~ "Transfer of instrument" has the same meaning as in section 1303.22 of the Revised Code.
- (C) As used in this chapter, ~~"account," "bank,"~~ "banking day," "clearing house," "collecting bank," "customer," "depository bank," "documentary draft," "intermediary bank," "item," "midnight deadline," "payor bank," and "suspends payments" have the same meanings as in section 1304.01 of the Revised Code.

(D) In addition, Chapter 1301. of the Revised Code contains general definitions and general principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

Sec. 1303.05. (A) Except as provided in this section, for the purposes of division (A) of section 1303.03 of the Revised Code, a promise or order is unconditional unless it states any of the following:

(1) An express condition to payment;
(2) That the promise or order is subject to or governed by another ~~writing record~~;
(3) That rights or obligations with respect to the promise or order are stated in another ~~writing record~~. A reference to another ~~writing record~~ does not of itself make the promise or order conditional.

(B) A promise or order is not made conditional by a reference to another ~~writing record~~ for a statement of rights with respect to collateral, prepayment, or acceleration or because payment is limited to resort to a particular fund or source.

(C) If a promise or order requires, as a condition to payment, a countersignature by a person whose specimen signature appears on the promise or order, the condition does not make the promise or order conditional for the purposes of division (A) of section 1303.03 of the Revised Code. If the person whose specimen signature appears on an instrument fails to countersign the instrument, the failure to countersign is a defense to the obligation of the issuer, but the failure does not prevent a transferee of the instrument from becoming a holder of the instrument.

(D) If a promise or order at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder contains a statement, required by applicable statutory or administrative law, to the effect that the rights of a holder or transferee are subject to claims or defenses that the issuer could assert against the original payee, the promise or order is not made conditional by that statement for the purposes of division (A) of section 1303.03 of the Revised Code, but, if the promise or order is an instrument, there cannot be a holder in due course of the instrument.

Sec. 1303.14. (A) Except as otherwise provided in the instrument, two or more persons who have the same liability on an instrument as makers, drawers, acceptors, indorsers who indorse as joint payees, or anomalous indorsers are jointly and severally liable in the capacity in which they sign.

(B) Except as provided in division ~~(E)~~ (F) of section 1303.59 of the Revised Code or by agreement of the affected parties, a party having joint and several liability who pays the instrument is entitled to receive from any party having the same joint and several liability contribution in accordance with applicable law.

~~(C) The discharge of one party having joint and several liability by a person entitled to enforce the instrument does not affect the right under division (B) of this section of a party having the same joint and several liability to receive contribution from the party discharged.~~

Sec. 1303.18. In an action for breach of an obligation for which a third person is answerable over pursuant to this chapter or sections 1304.01 to 1304.40 of the Revised Code, the defendant may give the third person ~~written~~ notice of the litigation in a record, and the person notified may then give similar notice to any other person who is answerable over. If the notice states that the person notified may come in and defend and that failure to do so will bind the person notified in an action later brought by the person giving the notice as to any determination of fact common to the two litigations, the person notified is so bound unless after seasonable receipt of the notice the person notified does come in and defend.

Sec. 1303.35. (A) Except as otherwise stated in ~~division (B)~~ of this section, the right to enforce the obligation of a party to pay an instrument is subject to all of the following:

- (1) A defense of the obligor based on any of the following:
 - (a) Infancy of the obligor to the extent it is a defense to a simple contract;
 - (b) Duress, lack of legal capacity, or illegality of the transaction that, under other law,

nullifies the obligation of the obligor;

(c) Fraud that induced the obligor to sign the instrument with neither knowledge nor reasonable opportunity to learn of its character or its essential terms;

(d) Discharge of the obligor in insolvency proceedings.

(2) A defense of the obligor set forth in a section of this chapter or a defense of the obligor that would be available if the person entitled to enforce the instrument were enforcing a right to payment under a simple contract;

(3) A claim in recoupment of the obligor against the original payee of the instrument if the claim arose from the transaction that gave rise to the instrument, but the claim of the obligor may be asserted against a transferee of the instrument only to reduce the amount owing on the instrument at the time the action is brought.

(B) The right of a holder in due course to enforce the obligation of a party to pay the instrument is subject to the defenses of the obligor stated in division (A)(1) of this section but is not subject to defenses of the obligor stated in division (A)(2) of this section or to claims in recoupment stated in division (A)(3) of this section against a person other than the holder.

(C) Except as stated in division (D) of this section, in an action to enforce the obligation of a party to pay the instrument, the obligor may not assert against the person entitled to enforce the instrument a defense, a claim in recoupment, or a claim of another person to the instrument under division (C) of section 1303.36 of the Revised Code, but the other person's claim to the instrument may be asserted by the obligor if the other person is joined in the action and personally asserts the claim against the person entitled to enforce the instrument. An obligor is not required to pay the instrument if the person seeking enforcement of the instrument does not have rights of a holder in due course and the obligor proves that the instrument is a lost or stolen instrument.

(D) In an action to enforce the obligation of an accommodation party to pay an instrument, the accommodation party may assert against the person entitled to enforce the instrument any defense or claim in recoupment under division (A) of this section that the accommodated party could assert against the person entitled to enforce the instrument, except the defenses of discharge in insolvency proceedings, infancy, and lack of legal capacity.

(E) In a consumer transaction, if any law other than this chapter requires that an instrument include a statement to the effect that the rights of a holder or transferee are subject to a claim or defense that the issuer could assert against the original payee, and the instrument does not include such a statement, all of the following apply:

(1) The instrument has the same effect as if the instrument included such a statement.

(2) The issuer may assert against the holder or transferee all claims and defenses that would have been available if the instrument included such a statement.

(3) The extent to which claims may be asserted against the holder or transferee is determined as if the instrument included such a statement.

(F) This section is subject to any law, other than this chapter, that establishes a different rule for consumer transactions.

Sec. 1303.401. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Check" means a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check.

(2) "Claimant" means a person who claims the right to receive the amount of a check that was

lost, destroyed, or stolen.

(3) "Declaration of loss" means a ~~written~~ statement, made in a record, under penalty of perjury, to the effect that all of the following are true:

- (a) The declarant lost possession of a check;
- (b) The declarant is the drawer or payee of the check, in the case of a check that is a certified check, or the remitter or payee of the check, in the case of a check that is a cashier's check or teller's check;
- (c) The declarant's loss of possession of the check was not the result of a transfer by the declarant or a lawful seizure;
- (d) The declarant reasonably cannot obtain possession of the check because the check was destroyed, its whereabouts cannot be determined, or it is in the wrongful possession of an unknown person or a person that cannot be found or is not amenable to service of process.

(4) "Obligated bank" means the issuer of a check that is a cashier's check or teller's check or the acceptor of a check that is a certified check.

(B)(1) A claimant may assert a claim to the amount of a check by making a communication to the obligated bank that describes the check with reasonable certainty and that requests payment of the amount of the check, if all of the following apply:

- (a) If the check is a certified check, the claimant is the drawer or payee of the check, or, if the check is a cashier's check or teller's check, the claimant is the remitter or payee of the check;
- (b) The communication contains or is accompanied by a declaration of loss of the claimant with respect to the check;
- (c) The obligated bank receives the communication at a time and in a manner that affords the bank a reasonable time to act upon it before the check is paid;
- (d) The claimant provides reasonable identification if requested by the obligated bank.

(2) Delivery of a declaration of loss under division (B)(1) of this section is a warranty of the truth of the statements made in the declaration. If a claim is asserted in ~~complainee-compliance~~ with division (B)(1) of this section, all of the following rules apply:

- (a) The claim becomes enforceable at the later of the following times:
 - (i) The time the claim is so asserted;
 - (ii) If the check is a cashier's check or teller's check, the ninetieth day following the date of the check, or, if the check is a certified check, the ninetieth day following the date of the acceptance.
- (b) Until the claim becomes enforceable, it has no legal effect, and the obligated bank may pay the check or, if the check is a teller's check, may permit the drawee to pay the check. Payment to a person entitled to enforce the check discharges all liability of the obligated bank with respect to the check.

(c) If the claim becomes enforceable before the check is presented for payment, the obligated bank is not obligated to pay the check.

(d) When the claim becomes enforceable, the obligated bank becomes obligated to pay the amount of the check to the claimant if payment of the check has not been made to a person entitled to enforce the check. Subject to division (A)(1) of section 1304.28 of the Revised Code, payment to the claimant discharges all liability of the obligated bank with respect to the check.

(C) If the obligated bank pays the amount of a check to a claimant pursuant to division (B)(2)

(d) of this section, and the check is presented for payment by a person with rights of a holder in due course, the claimant is obligated to do whichever of the following is applicable:

(1) If the check is paid, refund the payment to the obligated bank;

(2) If the check is dishonored, pay the amount of the check to the person with rights of a holder in due course.

(D) If a claimant has the right to assert a claim under division (B) of this section and if the claimant also is a person entitled to enforce a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check that is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the claimant may assert rights with respect to the check under either this section or section 1303.38 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1303.56. (A) A person who transfers an instrument for consideration warrants all of the following to the transferee and, if the transfer is by indorsement, to any subsequent transferee:

(1) The warrantor is a person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(2) All signatures on the instrument are ~~authentic~~ authentic and authorized.

(3) The instrument has not been altered.

(4) The instrument is not subject to a defense or claim in recoupment of any party which can be asserted against the warrantor.

(5) The warrantor has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding commenced with respect to the maker or acceptor or, in the case of an unaccepted draft, the drawer.

(6) With respect to a remotely created consumer item, the person on whose account the item is drawn authorized the issuance of the item in the amount for which the item is drawn.

(B) A person to whom the warranties set forth in division (A) of this section are made and who took the instrument in good faith may recover from the warrantor as damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, but not more than the amount of the instrument plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach.

(C) The warranties set forth in division (A) of this section cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within thirty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the liability of the warrantor under division (B) of this section is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(D) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

Sec. 1303.57. (A) If an unaccepted draft is presented to the drawee for payment or acceptance and the drawee pays or accepts the draft, the person obtaining payment or acceptance, at the time of presentment, and a previous transferor of the draft, at the time of transfer, warrant to the drawee making payment or accepting the draft in good faith all of the following:

(1) That the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the draft, a person entitled to enforce the draft or authorized to obtain payment or acceptance of the draft on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the draft;

(2) That the draft has not been altered;

(3) That the warrantor has no knowledge that the signature of the drawer of the draft is unauthorized;

(4) With respect to a remotely created consumer item, that the person on whose account the

item is drawn authorized the issuance of the item in the amount for which the item is drawn.

(B) A drawee making payment may recover from any warrantor damages for breach of warranty equal to the amount paid by the drawee less the amount the drawee received or is entitled to receive from the drawer because of the payment. In addition, the drawee is entitled to compensation for expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach. The right of the drawee to recover damages under this division is not affected by any failure of the drawee to exercise ordinary care in making payment. If the drawee accepts the draft, breach of warranty is a defense to the obligation of the acceptor. If the acceptor makes payment with respect to the draft, the acceptor is entitled to recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty the amounts stated in this division.

(C) If a drawee asserts a claim for breach of warranty under division (A) of this section based upon an unauthorized indorsement of the draft or an alteration of the draft, the warrantor may defend against the claim by proving that the indorsement is effective under section 1303.44 or 1303.47 of the Revised Code or that the drawer is precluded under section 1303.49 or 1304.35 of the Revised Code from asserting against the drawee the unauthorized indorsement or alteration.

(D) If a dishonored draft is presented for payment to the drawer or an indorser or any other instrument is presented for payment to a party obliged to pay the instrument and if payment is received, both of the following rules apply:

(1) The person obtaining payment and a prior transferor of the instrument warrant to the person making payment in good faith that the warrantor is, or, at the time the warrantor transferred the instrument, was, a person entitled to enforce the instrument or authorized to obtain payment on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(2) The person making payment may recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty an amount equal to the amount paid plus expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach.

(E) The warranties set forth in divisions (A) and (D) of this section cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within thirty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and of the identity of the warrantor, the liability of the warrantor under division (B) or (D) of this section is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(F) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

Sec. 1303.59. (A) If an instrument is issued for value given for the benefit of a party to the instrument and another party to the instrument signs the instrument for the purpose of incurring liability on the instrument without being a direct beneficiary of the value given for the instrument, the instrument is signed by the accommodation party "for accommodation."

(B) An accommodation party may sign the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser and, subject to division (D) of this section, is obliged to pay the instrument in the capacity in which the accommodation party signs. The obligation of an accommodation party may be enforced notwithstanding any statute of frauds and whether or not the accommodation party receives consideration for the accommodation.

(C) A person signing an instrument is presumed to be an accommodation party, and there is notice that the instrument is signed for accommodation if the signature is an anomalous indorsement or is accompanied by words indicating that the signer is acting as surety or guarantor with respect to

the obligation of another party to the instrument. Except as provided in section 1303.70 of the Revised Code, the obligation of an accommodation party to pay the instrument is not affected by the fact that the person enforcing the obligation had notice when the instrument was taken by that person that the accommodation party signed the instrument for accommodation.

(D) If the signature of a party to an instrument is accompanied by words indicating unambiguously that the party is guaranteeing collection rather than payment of the obligation of another party to the instrument, the signer is obliged to pay the amount due on the instrument to a person entitled to enforce the instrument only if one of the following applies:

- (1) Execution of judgment against the other party has been returned unsatisfied.
- (2) The other party is insolvent or in an insolvency proceeding.
- (3) The other party cannot be served with process.
- (4) It is otherwise apparent that payment cannot be obtained from the other party.

(E) If the signature of a party to an instrument is accompanied by words indicating that the party guarantees payment or the signer signs the instrument as an accommodation party in some other manner that does not unambiguously indicate an intention to guarantee collection rather than payment, the signer is obliged to pay the amount due on the instrument to a person entitled to enforce the instrument in the same circumstances as the accommodated party would be obliged, without prior resort to the accommodated party by the person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(F) An accommodation party who pays the instrument is entitled to reimbursement from the accommodated party and is entitled to enforce the instrument against the accommodated party. In proper circumstances, an accommodation party may obtain relief that requires the accommodated party to perform its obligations on the instrument. An accommodated party who pays the instrument has no right of recourse against, and is not entitled to contribution from, an accommodation party.

~~(F)~~ (G) As used in this section chapter:

(1) "Accommodated party" means the party to an instrument for the benefit of which the instrument is issued for value.

(2) "Accommodation party" means a party to an instrument other than the accommodated party.

Sec. 1303.67. (A) Subject to division ~~(B)~~ (E) of this section, an instrument is paid to the extent payment is made by or on behalf of a party obliged to pay the instrument and to a person entitled to enforce the instrument. ~~To~~

(B)(1) Subject to division (E) of this section, a note is paid to the extent payment is made by or on behalf of a party obliged to pay the note to a person that formerly was entitled to enforce the note only if at the time of the payment the party obliged to pay has not received adequate notification that the note has been transferred and that payment is to be made to the transferee. A notification is adequate only if all of the following apply:

- (a) It is signed by the transferor or the transferee.
- (b) It reasonably identifies the transferred note.
- (c) It provides an address at which payments subsequently are to be made.

(2) Upon request, a transferee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the note has been transferred. Unless the transferee complies with the request, a payment to the person that formerly was entitled to enforce the note is effective for purposes of division (C) of this section even

if the party obliged to pay the note has received a notification under division (B)(1) of this section.

(C) Subject to division (E) of this section, to the extent of the a payment under divisions (A) and (B) of this section, the obligation of the party obliged to pay the instrument is discharged even though payment is made with knowledge of a claim to the instrument under section 1303.36 of the Revised Code by another person.

(D) Subject to division (E) of this section, a transferee, or any party that has acquired rights in the instrument directly or indirectly from a transferee, including any such party that has rights as a holder in due course, is deemed to have notice of any payment that is made under division (B) of this section after the date that the note is transferred to the transferee but before the party obliged to pay the note received adequate notification of the transfer.

~~(B)-(E)~~ The obligation of a party to pay the instrument is not discharged under division (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this section under either of the following circumstances:

(1) A claim to the instrument under section 1303.36 of the Revised Code is enforceable against the party receiving payment and either of the following applies:

(a) Payment is made with knowledge by the payor that payment is prohibited by injunction or similar process of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) In the case of an instrument other than a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check, the party making payment accepted, from the person having a claim to the instrument, indemnity against loss resulting from refusal to pay the person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(2) The person making payment knows that the instrument is a stolen instrument and pays a person it knows is in wrongful possession of the instrument.

(F) As used in this section, "signed," with respect to a record that is not a writing, includes the attachment to or logical association with the record of an electronic symbol, sound, or process with the present intent to adopt or accept the record.

Sec. 1303.69. (A) A person entitled to enforce an instrument, with or without consideration, may discharge the obligation of a party to pay the instrument in either of the following ways:

(1) By surrender of the instrument to the party, destruction, mutilation, or cancellation of the instrument, cancellation or striking out of the party's signature, the addition of words to the instrument indicating discharge, or any other intentional voluntary act;

(2) By agreeing not to sue or otherwise renouncing rights against the party by a signed writing record.

(B) Cancellation or striking out of an indorsement pursuant to division (A) does not affect the status and rights of a party derived from the indorsement.

(C) As used in this section, "signed," with respect to a record that is not a writing, includes the attachment to or logical association with the record of an electronic symbol, sound, or process with the present intent to adopt or accept the record.

Sec. 1303.70. (A) If a person entitled to enforce an instrument releases the obligation of a principal obligor in whole or in part, and another party to the instrument is a secondary obligor with respect to the obligation of that principal obligor, the following rules apply:

(1) Any obligations of the principal obligor to the secondary obligor with respect to any previous payment by the secondary obligor are not affected. Unless the terms of the release preserve the secondary obligor's recourse, the principal obligor is discharged, to the extent of the release, from

any other duties to the secondary obligor under this chapter.

(2) Unless the terms of the release provide that the person entitled to enforce the instrument retains the right to enforce the instrument against the secondary obligor, the secondary obligor is discharged to the same extent as the principal obligor from any unperformed portion of its obligation on the instrument. If the instrument is a check and the obligation of the secondary obligor is based on an indorsement of the check, the secondary obligor is discharged without regard to the language or circumstances of the discharge or other release.

(3) If the secondary obligor is not discharged under division (A)(2) of this section, the secondary obligor is discharged to the extent of the value of the consideration for the release, and to the extent that the release would otherwise cause the secondary obligor a loss.

(B) If a person entitled to enforce an instrument grants a principal obligor an extension of the time at which one or more payments are due on the instrument and another party to the instrument is a secondary obligor with respect to the obligation of that principal obligor, the following rules apply:

(1) Any obligations of the principal obligor to the secondary obligor with respect to any previous payment by the secondary obligor are not affected. Unless the terms of the extension preserve the secondary obligor's recourse, the extension correspondingly extends the time for performance of any other duties owed to the secondary obligor by the principal obligor under this chapter.

(2) The secondary obligor is discharged to the extent that the extension would otherwise cause the secondary obligor a loss.

(3) To the extent that the secondary obligor is not discharged under division (B)(2) of this section, the secondary obligor may perform its obligations to a person entitled to enforce the instrument as if the time for payment had not been extended or, unless the terms of the extension provide that the person entitled to enforce the instrument retains the right to enforce the instrument against the secondary obligor as if the time for payment had not been extended, treat the time for performance of its obligations as having been extended correspondingly.

(C) If a person entitled to enforce an instrument agrees, with or without consideration, to a modification of the obligation of a principal obligor other than a complete or partial release or an extension of the due date and another party to the instrument is a secondary obligor with respect to the obligation of that principal obligor, the following rules apply:

(1) Any obligations of the principal obligor to the secondary obligor with respect to any previous payment by the secondary obligor are not affected. The modification correspondingly modifies any other duties owed to the secondary obligor by the principal obligor under this chapter.

(2) The secondary obligor is discharged from any unperformed portion of its obligation to the extent that the modification would otherwise cause the secondary obligor a loss.

(3) To the extent that the secondary obligor is not discharged under division (C)(2) of this section, the secondary obligor may satisfy its obligation on the instrument as if the modification had not occurred, or treat its obligation on the instrument as having been modified correspondingly.

(D) If the obligation of a principal obligor is secured by an interest in collateral, another party to the instrument is a secondary obligor with respect to that obligation, and a person entitled to enforce the instrument impairs the value of the interest in collateral, the obligation of the secondary obligor is discharged to the extent of the impairment. The value of an interest in collateral is impaired

to the extent the value of the interest is reduced to an amount less than the amount of the recourse of the secondary obligor, or the reduction in value of the interest causes an increase in the amount by which the amount of the recourse exceeds the value of the interest. For purposes of this division, impairing the value of an interest in collateral includes any of the following:

(1) The failure to obtain or maintain perfection or recordation of the interest in collateral;

(2) The release of collateral without substitution of collateral of equal value or equivalent reduction of the underlying obligation;

(3) The failure to perform a duty to preserve the value of collateral owed, under Chapter 1309, of the Revised Code or other law, to a debtor or other person secondarily liable;

(4) The failure to comply with applicable law in disposing of or otherwise enforcing the interest in collateral.

(E) A secondary obligor is not discharged under division (A)(3), (B), (C), or (D) of this section unless the person entitled to enforce the instrument knows that the person is a secondary obligor or has notice under division (C) of section 1303.59 of the Revised Code that the instrument was signed for accommodation.

(F) A secondary obligor is not discharged under this section if the secondary obligor consents to the event or conduct that is the basis of the discharge, or the instrument or a separate agreement of the party provides for a waiver of discharge under this section specifically or by general language indicating that parties waive defenses based on suretyship or impairment of collateral. Unless the circumstances indicate otherwise, consent by the principal obligor to an act that would lead to a discharge under this section constitutes consent to that act by the secondary obligor if the secondary obligor controls the principal obligor or deals with the person entitled to enforce the instrument on behalf of the principal obligor.

(G) A release or extension preserves a secondary obligor's recourse if the terms of the release or extension provide both of the following:

(1) The person entitled to enforce the instrument retains the right to enforce the instrument against the secondary obligor.

(2) The recourse of the secondary obligor continues as if the release or extension had not been granted.

(H) Except as otherwise provided in division (I) of this section, a secondary obligor asserting a discharge under this section has the burden of persuasion both with respect to the occurrence of the acts alleged to harm the secondary obligor and loss or prejudice caused by those acts.

(I) If the secondary obligor demonstrates prejudice caused by an impairment of its recourse, and the circumstances of the case indicate that the amount of loss is not reasonably susceptible of calculation or requires proof of facts that are not ascertainable, it is presumed that the act impairing recourse caused a loss or impairment equal to the liability of the secondary obligor on the instrument. In that event, the burden of persuasion as to any lesser amount of the loss is on the person entitled to enforce the instrument.

Sec. 1304.01. (A) As used in sections 1304.01 to 1304.40 of the Revised Code, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Account" means any deposit or credit account with a bank, including a demand, time, savings, passbook, share draft, or similar account, other than an account evidenced by a certificate of

deposit.

(2) "Afternoon" means the period of day between noon and midnight.

(3) "Banking day" means the part of a day on which a bank is open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its banking functions.

(4) "Clearing house" means an association of banks or other payors regularly clearing items.

(5) "Customer" means a person having an account with a bank or for whom a bank has agreed to collect items, including a bank that maintains an account at another bank.

(6) "Documentary draft" means a draft to be presented for acceptance or payment if specified documents, certified securities or instructions for uncertificated securities as defined in section 1308.01 of the Revised Code, or other certificates, statements, or similar documents are to be received by the drawee or other payor before acceptance or payment of the draft.

(7) "Draft" means a draft as defined in section 1303.03 of the Revised Code or an item, other than an instrument, that is an order.

(8) "Drawee" means a person ordered in a draft to make payment.

(9) "Item" means an instrument or a promise or order to pay money handled by a bank for collection or payment. "Item" does not include a payment order governed by sections 1304.51 to 1304.85 of the Revised Code, a credit slip, or a debit card slip.

(10) "Midnight deadline," with respect to a bank, is midnight on its next banking day following the banking day on which it receives the relevant item or notice or from which the time for taking action commences to run, whichever is later.

(11) "Settle" means to pay in cash, by clearing house settlement, in a charge or credit or by remittance, or otherwise as agreed. A settlement may be either provisional or final.

(12) "Suspends payments" with respect to a bank means that it has been closed by order of the supervisory authorities, that a public officer has been appointed to take it over, or that it ceases or refuses to make payments in the ordinary course of business.

(B) As used in sections 1304.01 to 1304.40 of the Revised Code:

(1) "Bank" means a person engaged in the business of banking, including a savings bank, a savings and loan association, a credit union, or a trust company.

(2) "Depository bank" means the first bank to take an item even though it is also the payor bank, unless the item is presented for immediate payment over the counter.

(3) "Payor bank" means a bank that is a drawee of a draft.

(4) "Intermediary bank" means a bank to which an item is transferred in course of collection except the depository or payor bank.

(5) "Collecting bank" means a bank handling an item for collection except the payor bank.

(6) "Presenting bank" means a bank presenting an item except a payor bank.

(C) As used in sections 1304.01 to 1304.40 of the Revised Code:

(1) "Acceptance" and "certified check" have the same meanings as in section 1303.46 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Alteration" has the same meaning as in section 1303.50 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Cashier's check," "certificate of deposit," "check," "instrument," and "teller's check" have the same meanings as in section 1303.03 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Control" has the same meaning as in section 1307.106 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Good faith" has the same meaning as in section 1301.201 of the Revised Code.

(6) "Order," "ordinary care," "promise," and "prove" have the same meanings as in section 1303.01 of the Revised Code.

(7) "Holder in due course" has the same meaning as in section 1303.32 of the Revised Code.

(8) "Notice of dishonor" has the same meaning as in section 1303.63 of the Revised Code.

(9) "Person entitled to enforce" has the same meaning as in section 1303.31 of the Revised Code.

(10) "Presentment" has the same meaning as in section 1303.61 of the Revised Code.

(11) "Remotely created consumer item" has the same meaning as in section 1303.01 of the Revised Code.

(12) "Unauthorized signature" has the same meaning as in section 1303.43 of the Revised Code.

(D) In addition, Chapter 1301. of the Revised Code contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout sections 1304.01 to 1304.40 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1304.17. (A) A customer or collecting bank that transfers an item and receives a settlement or other consideration warrants all of the following to the transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank:

(1) The warrantor is a person entitled to enforce the item.

(2) All signatures on the item are authentic and authorized.

(3) The item has not been altered.

(4) The item is not subject to a defense or claim in recoupment of any party that can be asserted against the warrantor.

(5) The warrantor has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding commenced with respect to the maker, acceptor, or, in the case of an unaccepted draft, the drawer.

(6) With respect to a remotely created consumer item, the person on whose account the item is drawn authorized the issuance of the item in the amount for which the item is drawn.

(B) If an item is dishonored, a customer or collecting bank transferring the item and receiving settlement or other consideration is obliged to pay the amount due on the item according to the terms of the item at the time it was transferred or, if the transfer was of an incomplete item, according to its terms when completed pursuant to sections 1303.11 and 1303.50 of the Revised Code. The obligation of a transferor is owed to the transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank that takes the item in good faith. A transferor cannot disclaim its obligation under this division by an indorsement stating that it is made "without recourse" or otherwise disclaiming liability.

(C) A person to whom the warranties under division (A) of this section are made and who took the item in good faith may recover from the warrantor as damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, but not more than the amount of the item plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach.

(D) The warranties set forth in division (A) of this section cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within thirty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the warrantor is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(E) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

Sec. 1304.18. (A) If an unaccepted draft is presented to the drawee for payment or acceptance and the drawee pays or accepts the draft, the person obtaining payment or acceptance, at the time of presentment, and a previous transferor of the draft, at the time of transfer, warrant all of the following to the drawee that pays or accepts the draft in good faith:

(1) The warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the draft, a person entitled to enforce the draft or authorized to obtain payment or acceptance of the draft on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the draft.

(2) The draft has not been altered.

(3) The warrantor has no knowledge that the signature of the purported drawer of the draft is unauthorized.

(4) With respect to a remotely created consumer item, the person on whose account the item is drawn authorized the issuance of the item in the amount for which the item is drawn.

(B) A drawee making payment may recover from a warrantor damages for breach of warranty equal to the amount paid by the drawee less the amount the drawee received or is entitled to receive from the drawer because of the payment. In addition, the drawee is entitled to compensation for expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach. The right of the drawee to recover damages under this division is not affected by any failure of the drawee to exercise ordinary care in making payment. If the drawee accepts the draft, breach of warranty is a defense to the obligation of the acceptor, and, if the acceptor makes payment with respect to the draft, the acceptor is entitled to recover from a warrantor for breach of warranty the amounts stated in this division.

(C) If a drawee asserts a claim for breach of warranty under division (A) of this section based on an unauthorized indorsement of the draft or an alteration of the draft, the warrantor may defend by proving that the indorsement is effective under section 1303.44 or 1303.47 of the Revised Code or the drawer is precluded under section 1303.49 or 1304.35 of the Revised Code from asserting against the drawee the unauthorized indorsement or alteration.

(D) If a dishonored draft is presented for payment to the drawer or an indorser or any other item is presented for payment to a party obliged to pay the item and if the item is paid, the person obtaining payment and a prior transferor of the item warrant to the person making payment in good faith that the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the item, a person entitled to enforce the item or authorized to obtain payment on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the item. The person making payment may recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty an amount equal to the amount paid plus expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach.

(E) The warranties stated in divisions (A) and (D) of this section cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within thirty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the warrantor is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(F) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach.

Sec. 1304.22. (A) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank may present an item not payable by, through, or at a bank by sending to the party to accept or pay a ~~written record~~ providing

notice that the bank holds the item for acceptance or payment. The notice must be sent in time to be received on or before the day when presentment is due and the bank must meet any requirement of the party to accept or pay under section 1303.61 of the Revised Code by the close of the bank's next banking day after it knows of the requirement.

(B) If presentment is made by notice and payment, acceptance, or request for compliance with a requirement under section 1303.61 of the Revised Code is received by the close of business on the day after maturity or in the case of demand items by the close of business on the third banking day after notice was sent, the presenting bank may treat the item as dishonored and charge any drawer or indorser by sending ~~him~~ the drawer or indorser notice of the facts.

Sec. 1304.27. (A) If a payor bank settles for a demand item other than a documentary draft presented otherwise than for immediate payment over the counter before midnight of the banking day of receipt, the payor bank may revoke the settlement and recover the settlement if before it has made final payment and before its midnight deadline it does ~~either~~ any of the following:

(1) It returns the item.

(2) It returns an image of the item, if the party to which the return is made has entered into an agreement to accept an image as a return of the item and the image is returned in accordance with that agreement.

(3) ~~It sends written~~ a record providing notice of dishonor or nonpayment if the item is unavailable for return.

(B) If a demand item is received by a payor bank for credit on its books, it may return the item or send notice of dishonor and may revoke any credit given or recover the amount of any credit withdrawn by its customer, if it acts within the time limit and in the manner specified in division (A) of this section.

(C) Unless previous notice of dishonor has been sent, an item is dishonored at the time when for purposes of dishonor it is returned or notice sent in accordance with this section.

(D) An item is ~~return~~ returned at either of the following times:

(1) As to an item presented through a clearing house, when it is delivered to the presenting or last collecting bank or to the clearing house or is sent or delivered in accordance with its rules;

(2) In all other cases, when it is sent or delivered to the bank's customer or transferor or pursuant to ~~his~~ the customer's or transferor's instructions.

Sec. 1304.32. (A) A customer, or any person authorized to draw on the account if there is more than one person, may stop payment of any item drawn on the customer's account or close the account by an order to the bank describing the item or account with reasonable certainty received at a time and in a manner that affords the bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it before any action by the bank with respect to the item described in section 1304.29 of the Revised Code. If the signature of more than one person is required to draw on an account, any of these persons may stop payment or close the account.

(B) A stop payment order is effective for six months, but it lapses after fourteen calendar days if the original order was oral and was not confirmed in ~~writing~~ a record within that period. A stop payment order may be renewed for additional six-month periods by a ~~writing~~ record given to the bank within a period during which the stop payment order is effective.

(C) The burden of establishing the fact and amount of loss resulting from the payment of an

item contrary to a stop payment order or order to close an account is on the customer. The loss from payment of an item contrary to a stop payment order may include damages for dishonor of subsequent items under section 1304.31 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1304.35. (A) A bank that sends or makes available to a customer a statement of account showing payment of items for the account shall either return or make available to the customer the items paid or provide information in the statement of account sufficient to allow the customer reasonably to identify the items paid. The statement of account provides sufficient information if the item is described by item number, amount, and date of payment.

(B) If the items are not returned to the customer, the person retaining the items shall either retain the items or, if the items are destroyed, maintain the capacity to furnish legible copies of the items until the expiration of seven years after receipt of the items. A customer may request an item from the bank that paid the item, and that bank must provide in a reasonable time either the item or, if the item has been destroyed or is not otherwise obtainable, a legible copy of the item.

(C) If a bank sends or makes available a statement of account or items pursuant to division (A) of this section, the customer must exercise reasonable promptness in examining the statement or the items to determine whether any payment was not authorized because of an alteration of an item or because a purported signature by or on behalf of the customer was not authorized. If, based on the statement or items provided, the customer should reasonably have discovered the unauthorized payment, the customer must promptly notify the bank of the relevant facts.

(D) If the bank proves that the customer failed with respect to an item to comply with the duties imposed on the customer by division (C) of this section, the customer is precluded from asserting either of the following against the bank:

(1) The customer's unauthorized signature or any alteration on the item if the bank also proves that it suffered a loss by reason of that failure;

(2) The customer's unauthorized signature or alteration by the same wrongdoer on any other item paid in good faith by the bank if the payment was made before the bank received notice from the customer of the unauthorized signature or alteration and after the customer had been afforded a reasonable period of time, not exceeding thirty days, in which to examine the item or statement of account and notify the bank.

(E) If division (D) of this section applies and the customer proves that the bank failed to exercise ordinary care in paying the item and that the bank's failure substantially contributed to the loss, the loss is allocated between the customer who is precluded and the bank asserting the preclusion according to the extent to which the failure of the customer to comply with division (C) of this section and the failure of the bank to exercise ordinary care contributed to the loss. If the customer proves that the bank did not pay the item in good faith, the preclusion under division (D) of this section does not apply.

(F) Without regard to care or lack of care of either the customer or the bank, a customer who does not within one year after the statement or items are made available to the customer discover and report ~~his~~ the customer's unauthorized signature on or any alteration on the item is precluded from asserting against the bank the unauthorized signature or alteration ~~if~~. If there is a preclusion under this division, the payor bank may not recover for breach of warranty under section 1304.28 of the Revised Code with respect to the unauthorized signature or alteration to which the preclusion applies.

Sec. 1349.21. No escrow or closing agent knowingly shall make, in an escrow transaction, a disbursement from an escrow account on behalf of another person, unless the following conditions are met:

(A) ~~The cash, funds, money orders, checks, or negotiable instruments necessary for the disbursement have:~~

(1) Have been transferred electronically to or deposited into the escrow account of the escrow or closing agent and are immediately available for withdrawal and disbursement; or;

(2) Are in an aggregate amount not exceeding one thousand dollars, have been physically received by the agent prior to disbursement and are intended for deposit no later than the next banking day after the date of disbursement; or

(3) Are funds drawn on a special or trust bank account as described in division (A)(26) of section 4735.18 of the Revised Code.

(B) The transfers or deposits described in division (A) of this section consist of any of the following:

(1) Business checks drawn on special or trust bank accounts described in division (A)(26) of section 4735.18 of the Revised Code;

(2) Cash or electronically transferred funds;

(2) Certified, personal checks, business checks other than those described in division (B)(1) of this section, certified checks, cashier's checks, official checks, or money orders that are in an aggregate amount not exceeding one thousand dollars and are drawn on an existing account at a federally insured bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or savings bank;

(3) A electronically transferred funds via the automated clearing house system initiated by, or a check issued by, the United States or this state, or by an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the United States or this state; or

(4) A check drawn on the escrow account of a title insurance company or title insurance agent, provided the escrow or closing agent has reasonable and prudent cause to believe that sufficient funds are available for withdrawal in the account upon which the check is drawn at the time of disbursement;

(5) A personal check in an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars. Electronically transferred funds via the real-time gross settlement system provided by the federal reserve banks.

Sec. 1739.05. (A) A multiple employer welfare arrangement that is created pursuant to sections 1739.01 to 1739.22 of the Revised Code and that operates a group self-insurance program may be established only if any of the following applies:

(1) The arrangement has and maintains a minimum enrollment of three hundred employees of two or more employers.

(2) The arrangement has and maintains a minimum enrollment of three hundred self-employed individuals.

(3) The arrangement has and maintains a minimum enrollment of three hundred employees or self-employed individuals in any combination of divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section.

(B) A multiple employer welfare arrangement that is created pursuant to sections 1739.01 to 1739.22 of the Revised Code and that operates a group self-insurance program shall comply with all laws applicable to self-funded programs in this state, including sections 3901.04, 3901.041, 3901.19

to 3901.26, 3901.38, 3901.381 to 3901.3814, 3901.40, 3901.45, 3901.46, 3901.491, 3902.01 to 3902.14, 3923.041, 3923.24, 3923.282, 3923.30, 3923.301, 3923.38, 3923.581, 3923.602, 3923.63, 3923.80, ~~3923.84~~, 3923.85, 3924.031, 3924.032, and 3924.27 of the Revised Code.

(C) A multiple employer welfare arrangement created pursuant to sections 1739.01 to 1739.22 of the Revised Code shall solicit enrollments only through agents or solicitors licensed pursuant to Chapter 3905. of the Revised Code to sell or solicit sickness and accident insurance.

(D) A multiple employer welfare arrangement created pursuant to sections 1739.01 to 1739.22 of the Revised Code shall provide benefits only to individuals who are members, employees of members, or the dependents of members or employees, or are eligible for continuation of coverage under section 1751.53 or 3923.38 of the Revised Code or under Title X of the "Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985," 100 Stat. 227, 29 U.S.C.A. 1161, as amended.

(E) A multiple employer welfare arrangement created pursuant to sections 1739.01 to 1739.22 of the Revised Code is subject to, and shall comply with, sections 3903.81 to 3903.93 of the Revised Code in the same manner as other life or health insurers, as defined in section 3903.81 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1751.84. (A) Notwithstanding section 3901.71 of the Revised Code, each individual and group health insuring corporation policy, contract, or agreement providing basic health care services that is delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed in this state shall provide coverage for the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of autism spectrum disorder. A health insuring corporation shall not terminate an individual's coverage, or refuse to deliver, execute, issue, amend, adjust, or renew coverage to an individual solely because the individual is diagnosed with or has received treatment for an autism spectrum disorder. Nothing in this section shall be applied to nongrandfathered plans in the individual and small group markets or to medicare supplement, accident-only, specified disease, hospital indemnity, disability income, long-term care, or other limited benefit hospital insurance policies. Except as otherwise provided in division (B) of this section, coverage under this section shall not be subject to dollar limits, deductibles, or coinsurance provisions that are less favorable to an enrollee than the dollar limits, deductibles, or coinsurance provisions that apply to substantially all medical and surgical benefits under the policy, contract, or agreement.

(B) Benefits provided under this section shall cover, at minimum, all of the following:

(1) For speech and language therapy or occupational therapy for an enrollee under the age of fourteen that is performed by a licensed therapist, twenty visits per year for each service;

(2) For clinical therapeutic intervention for an enrollee under the age of fourteen that is provided by or under the supervision of a professional who is licensed, certified, or registered by an appropriate agency of this state to perform such services in accordance with a health treatment plan, twenty hours per week;

(3) For mental or behavioral health outpatient services for an enrollee under the age of fourteen that are performed by a licensed psychologist, psychiatrist, or physician providing consultation, assessment, development, or oversight of treatment plans, thirty visits per year.

(C)(1) Except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, this section shall not be construed as limiting benefits that are otherwise available to an individual under a policy, contract, or agreement.

(2) A policy, contract, or agreement shall stipulate that coverage provided under this section

be contingent upon both of the following:

(a) The covered individual receiving prior authorization for the services in question;

(b) The services in question being prescribed or ordered by either a developmental pediatrician or a psychologist trained in autism.

(D)(1) Except for inpatient services, if an enrollee is receiving treatment for an autism spectrum disorder, a health insuring corporation may review the treatment plan annually, unless the health insuring corporation and the enrollee's treating physician or psychologist agree that a more frequent review is necessary.

(2) Any such agreement as described in division (D)(1) of this section shall apply only to a particular enrollee being treated for an autism spectrum disorder and shall not apply to all individuals being treated for autism spectrum disorder by a physician or psychologist.

(3) The health insuring corporation shall cover the cost of obtaining any review or treatment plan.

(E) This section shall not be construed as affecting any obligation to provide services to an enrollee under an individualized family service plan, an individualized education program, or an individualized service plan.

(F) As used in this section:

(1) "Applied behavior analysis" means the design, implementation, and evaluation of environmental modifications, using behavioral stimuli and consequences, to produce socially significant improvement in human behavior, including the use of direct observation, measurement, and functional analysis of the relationship between environment and behavior.

(2) "Autism spectrum disorder" means any of the pervasive developmental disorders or autism spectrum disorder as defined by the most recent edition of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders published by the American psychiatric association available at the time an individual is first evaluated for suspected developmental delay.

(3) "Clinical therapeutic intervention" means therapies supported by empirical evidence, which include, but are not limited to, applied behavioral analysis, that satisfy both of the following:

(a) Are necessary to develop, maintain, or restore, to the maximum extent practicable, the function of an individual;

(b) Are provided by or under the supervision of any of the following:

(i) A certified Ohio behavior analyst as defined in section 4783.01 of the Revised Code;

(ii) An individual licensed under Chapter 4732. of the Revised Code to practice psychology;

(iii) An individual licensed under Chapter 4757. of the Revised Code to practice professional counseling, social work, or marriage and family therapy.

(4) "Diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder" means medically necessary assessment, evaluations, or tests to diagnose whether an individual has an autism spectrum disorder.

(5) "Pharmacy care" means medications prescribed by a licensed physician and any health-related services considered medically necessary to determine the need or effectiveness of the medications.

(6) "Psychiatric care" means direct or consultative services provided by a psychiatrist licensed in the state in which the psychiatrist practices.

(7) "Psychological care" means direct or consultative services provided by a psychologist.

licensed in the state in which the psychologist practices.

(8) "Therapeutic care" means services provided by a speech therapist, occupational therapist, or physical therapist licensed or certified in the state in which the person practices.

(9) "Treatment for autism spectrum disorder" means evidence-based care and related equipment prescribed or ordered for an individual diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder by a licensed physician who is a developmental pediatrician or a licensed psychologist trained in autism who determines the care to be medically necessary, including any of the following:

(a) Clinical therapeutic intervention;

(b) Pharmacy care;

(c) Psychiatric care;

(d) Psychological care;

(e) Therapeutic care.

(G) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the section and the application of such remainder to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 2308.02. (A) A mortgagee who files a foreclosure action on a residential property may file a motion with the court to proceed in an expedited manner under this section on the basis that the property is vacant and abandoned. In order to proceed in an expedited manner, upon the filing of such motion, the mortgagee must be a person entitled to enforce the instrument secured by the mortgage under division (A)(1) or (2) of section 1303.31 of the Revised Code or a person with the right to enforce the obligation secured by the mortgage pursuant to law outside of Chapter 1303. of the Revised Code.

(B) If a motion to proceed in an expedited manner is filed before the last answer period has expired, the court shall decide the motion not later than twenty-one days, or within the time consistent with the local rules, after the last answer period has expired. If a motion to proceed in an expedited manner is filed after the last answer period has expired, the court shall decide the motion not later than twenty-one days, or within the time consistent with local rules, after the motion is filed.

(C) In deciding the motion to proceed in an expedited manner, the court shall hold an oral hearing and deem the property to be vacant and abandoned if all of the following apply:

(1) The court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the residential mortgage loan is in monetary default.

(2) The court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the mortgagee is a person entitled to enforce the instrument secured by the mortgage under division (A)(1) or (2) of section 1303.31 of the Revised Code or a person with the right to enforce the obligation secured by the mortgage pursuant to law outside of Chapter 1303. of the Revised Code.

(3) The court finds by clear and convincing evidence that at least three of the following factors are true:

(a) Gas, electric, sewer, or water utility services to the property have been disconnected.

(b) Windows or entrances to the property are boarded up or closed off, or multiple window panes are broken and unrepaired.

(c) Doors on the property are smashed through, broken off, unhinged, or continuously unlocked.

(d) Junk, litter, trash, debris, or hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials have accumulated on the property.

(e) Furnishings, window treatments, or personal items are absent from the structure on the land.

(f) The property is the object of vandalism, loitering, or criminal conduct, or there has been physical destruction or deterioration of the property.

(g) A mortgagor has made a written statement expressing the intention of all mortgagors to abandon the property.

(h) Neither an owner nor a tenant appears to be residing in the property at the time of an inspection of the property by the appropriate official of a county, municipal corporation, or township in which the property is located or by the mortgagee.

(i) The appropriate official of a county, municipal corporation, or township in which the property is located provides a written statement or statements indicating that the structure on the land is vacant and abandoned.

(j) The property is sealed because, immediately prior to being sealed, it was considered by the appropriate official of a county, municipal corporation, or township in which the property is located to be open, vacant, or vandalized.

(k) Other reasonable indicia of abandonment exist.

(4) No mortgagor or other defendant has filed an answer or objection setting forth a defense or objection that, if proven, would preclude the entry of a final judgment and decree of foreclosure.

(5) No mortgagor or other defendant has filed a written statement with the court indicating that the property is not vacant and abandoned.

(6)(a) If a government official has not verified the real property is vacant and abandoned pursuant to division (C)(3)(h), (i), or (j) of this section, but the court makes a preliminary finding that the residential real property is vacant and abandoned pursuant to division (C) of this section, then within seven days of the preliminary finding, the court shall order the appropriate official of a county, municipal corporation, or township in which the property is located to verify the property is vacant and abandoned.

(b) Any court costs assessed in connection with the inspection conducted pursuant to division (C)(6)(a) of this section shall not be more than fifty dollars.

(D) If the court decides after an oral hearing that the property is vacant and abandoned and that the mortgagee who filed the motion to proceed in an expedited manner is entitled to judgment, the court shall enter a final judgment and decree of foreclosure and order the property to be sold in accordance with division (E) of this section. If the court does not decide that the property is vacant and abandoned, the seventy-five-day deadline established in division (E) of this section shall not apply to the sale of the property.

(E) If the court decides that the property is vacant and abandoned and enters a final judgment and decree of foreclosure under division (D) of this section, the property shall be offered for sale not later than seventy-five days after the issuance of the order of sale. The sale of the property shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 2329. of the Revised Code, including possible postponement of the sale pursuant to division (C) of section 2329.152 of the Revised Code.

(F) Nothing in this section shall supersede or limit other procedures adopted by the court to

resolve the residential mortgage loan foreclosure action, including foreclosure mediation.

Sec. 2308.03. (A) ~~Except as otherwise provided in division (B) of this section, if~~ If a residential property is found to be vacant and abandoned under section 2308.02 of the Revised Code, a mortgagee on the residential property may enter that property to secure and protect it from damage.

(B) A mortgagee that has not filed a residential mortgage loan foreclosure action on a property for which the mortgagee holds a mortgage may enter and secure that property only if the mortgage contract or other documents provide for such an entry.

(C) The equitable and statutory rights to redemption of a mortgage on a property found to be vacant and abandoned pursuant to section 2308.02 of the Revised Code expire upon the confirmation of sale of the property.

Sec. 2308.031. (A) No person shall use plywood to secure real property that is deemed vacant and abandoned under section 2308.02 of the Revised Code.

(B) Division (A) of this section shall not apply to any person that uses plywood to secure real property that is deemed vacant and abandoned under section 2308.02 of the Revised Code prior to the effective date of this section.

Sec. 2327.02. (A) Executions are of three kinds:

(1) Against the property of the judgment debtor, including orders of sale or orders to transfer property pursuant to sections 323.28, 323.65 to 323.78, and 5721.19 of the Revised Code;

(2) Against the person of the judgment debtor;

(3) For the delivery of the possession of real property, including real property sold under orders of sale or transferred under orders to transfer property pursuant to sections 323.28, 323.65 to 323.78, and 5721.19 of the Revised Code.

(B) The writ shall contain a specific description of the property, and a command to the sheriff or private selling officer to deliver it to the person entitled to the property. It also may require the sheriff to make the damages recovered for withholding the possession and costs, or costs alone, out of the property of the person who so withholds it.

(C) In the case of foreclosures of real property, including foreclosures for taxes, mortgages, judgment liens, and other valid liens, the description of the property, the order of sale, order to transfer, and any deed or deed forms may be prepared, adopted, and otherwise approved in advance by the court having jurisdiction or the county board of revision with jurisdiction pursuant to section 323.66 of the Revised Code, directly commanding the sheriff or the private selling officer to sell, convey, or deliver possession of the property as commanded in that order. In those cases, the clerk shall journalize the order and deliver that writ or order to the sheriff or private selling officer for execution. ~~If the property is sold under an order of sale or transferred under an order to transfer, the officer who conducted the sale or made the transfer of the property shall collect the recording fee and any associated costs to cover the recording from the purchaser or transferee at the time of the sale or transfer the deposit pursuant to section 2329.211 of the Revised Code and, following confirmation of the sale or transfer and the payment of the balance due on the purchase price of the property, shall execute and record the deed conveying title to the property to the purchaser or transferee. For purposes of recording that deed, by placement of a bid or making a statement of interest by any party ultimately awarded the property, the purchaser or transferee thereby appoints the officer who makes the sale or is charged with executing and delivering the deed as agent for that purchaser or transferee~~

for the sole purpose of accepting delivery of the deed.

Sec. 2329.071. (A) If a decree of foreclosure has been entered with respect to residential real property but the property has not been sold or a sale of the property is not underway, then, beginning twelve months after the entry of the decree of foreclosure, either of the following may occur:

(1) The local political subdivision may request, by motion or resolution, or by other means, that the county prosecuting attorney file a motion with the court for the sale of the property.

(2) Upon receiving such a request, or upon the prosecuting attorney's own motion, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the action was filed may file a motion with the court for authorization to sell the property in the same manner as if the prosecuting attorney were the attorney for the party in whose favor the decree of foreclosure and order of sale was entered.

(B)(1) The prosecuting attorney, pursuant to division (A) of this section, shall serve a copy of the motion on all parties who entered an appearance in the foreclosure action in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) The court shall decide the motion described in division (A) of this section not sooner than thirty days after the date of the filing of the motion. Unless the court finds good cause as to why the property should not be sold, the court shall grant the motion and order the prosecuting attorney to issue a praecipe for order of sale and sell the property at the next available public auction with ~~no set~~ the minimum bid set pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section and in accordance with the terms of the order of sale and applicable provisions of the Revised Code.

(3) The minimum bid for the sale under division (B)(2) of this section shall be equal to the total amount of the unpaid taxes and court costs. If that amount is greater than the appraised value of the property, the court shall determine the minimum bid, which shall not exceed the appraised value of the property. If the property is sold for less than the unpaid taxes and court costs, then the court shall order the county auditor to discharge all unpaid taxes and court costs.

(C) The judgment creditor in the foreclosure action has the right to redeem the property within fourteen days after the sale by paying the purchase price. The judgment creditor shall pay the purchase price to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered or the order of sale was made. Upon timely payment, the court shall proceed as described in section 2329.31 of the Revised Code, with the judgment creditor considered the successful purchaser at sale.

Sec. 2329.152. (A) In every action demanding the judicial or execution sale of real estate, the county sheriff shall sell the real estate at a public auction, unless the judgment creditor files a motion with the court for an order authorizing a specified private selling officer to sell the real estate at a public auction. If the court authorizes a private selling officer to sell the real estate, the judgment creditor may seek to have the property sold by the private selling officer authorized by the court or by the county sheriff. If the judgment creditor elects to have the property sold by the private selling officer authorized by the court, the judgment creditor shall file with the clerk of the court a praecipe requesting the issuance of an order of appraisal to the sheriff and an order of sale to the private selling officer authorized by the court. Upon the filing of that praecipe, the clerk of the court shall immediately issue both of the following:

(1) An order of appraisal to the sheriff, who shall obtain an appraisal of the real estate in conformity with sections 2329.17 and 2329.18 of the Revised Code;

(2) An order of sale to the private selling officer, who, after the return or determination of the

appraisal, shall advertise and sell the real estate in conformity with applicable provisions of sections 2329.01 to 2329.61 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) As used in this division:

(a) "Business day" means a calendar day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or a legal holiday as defined in section 1.14 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Remote bid" means a bid submitted in writing via facsimile, electronic mail, or overnight delivery or courier.

(2) If the sale of the real estate is conducted at a physical location and not online, then each judgment creditor and lienholder who was a party to the action may submit a remote bid to the sheriff or the private selling officer. Each sheriff and private selling officer shall establish and maintain a facsimile number or an electronic mail address for use by judgment creditors and lienholders in submitting remote bids. Each remote bid shall be of a fixed maximum amount and shall be delivered to the sheriff or private selling officer on or before four-thirty p.m. on the business day immediately preceding the date of the sale.

(3) Before the sale, the sheriff or the private selling officer shall confirm receipt of the remote bid by sending notice of such receipt via facsimile or electronic mail to the judgment creditor or lienholder who submitted the remote bid. During the sale, the sheriff or the private selling officer shall place the remote bid on behalf of the judgment creditor or lienholder who submitted the remote bid. After the sale, the sheriff or the private selling officer shall provide notice of the results of the sale not later than the close of business on the day of the sale to all judgment creditors and lienholders who submitted remote bids. Such notice shall be sent via facsimile or electronic mail to the judgment creditor or lienholder or by posting the results of the sale on a public web site.

(4) If a sheriff or private selling officer fails to place a remote bid on behalf of a judgment creditor or lienholder to the prejudice of the judgment creditor or lienholder, then, upon the filing of a motion to vacate the sale within ten business days after the sale date, the sale shall be vacated.

(C)(1) A judgment creditor that obtains a court order authorizing a specified private selling officer to sell the real estate at a public auction pursuant to division (A) of this section may instruct the private selling officer to postpone the sale of the real estate one or more times, provided, however that all rescheduled sale dates shall be within one hundred eighty days of the initial sale date. Upon receiving this instruction, the private selling officer shall postpone the sale of the real estate by announcing that the sale is postponed. If the sale is at a physical location, this announcement shall be made at the sale and shall include the date, time, and place of the rescheduled sale of the real estate. If the sale is online, this announcement shall be made on the auction web site and shall include the date of the rescheduled sale of real estate. Each such announcement shall be deemed to meet the notice requirement in section 2329.26 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the judgment creditor does not wish to postpone the sale of the real estate, the judgment creditor may instruct the private selling officer to cancel the sale of the real estate. Upon receiving this instruction, the private selling officer shall cancel the sale of the real estate by announcing that the sale is canceled. If the sale is at a physical location, this announcement shall be made at the sale. If the sale is online, this announcement shall be made on the auction web site and shall remain posted there until at least the end of the seven-day bidding period described in division (E)(1)(a) of section 2329.152 of the Revised Code.

(3) If the sale of the real estate is postponed or canceled as described in divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section, all bids made on the real estate prior to the postponement or cancellation of the sale shall be void.

(D)(1) If the judgment creditor obtains a court order to have the real estate sold by a private selling officer, then:

(a) The cost of the appraisal required by section 2329.17 of the Revised Code shall be taxed as costs in the case.

(b) The cost of the advertisement required by section 2329.26 of the Revised Code shall be taxed as costs in the case.

(c) The fee charged by the private selling officer and all costs incurred by the private selling officer other than the costs described in divisions (D)(1)(a) and (b) of this section shall be taxed as costs in the case up to an amount equal to one and one-half per cent of the sale price of the real estate. To the extent the fees and costs described in division (D)(1)(c) of this section exceed one and one-half per cent of the sale price of the real estate, they shall not be included in the amount necessary to redeem real estate under section 2329.33 of the Revised Code or in the calculation of any deficiency judgment under section 2329.08 of the Revised Code but rather shall be paid by the buyer of the property, the judgment creditor, or from the judgment creditor's portion of the proceeds of the sale.

(2) The private selling officer shall file with the court that issued the order of sale an itemized report of all appraisal, publication, marketing, and other expenses of a sale conducted under this section and all fees charged by the private selling officer for marketing the real estate or conducting the sale of the real estate, including the fee charged by the title agent or title insurance company for administrative services, if applicable, and title, escrow, and closing services.

(E)(1) The private selling officer who conducts a sale under this section may do any of the following:

(a) Market the real estate and conduct the public auction of the real estate online or at any physical location in the county in which the real estate is situated. If the auction occurs online, the auction shall be open for bidding for a minimum of seven days.

(b) Hire a title insurance agent licensed under Chapter 3953. of the Revised Code or title insurance company authorized to do business under that chapter to assist the private selling officer in performing administrative services;

(c) Execute to the purchaser, or to the purchaser's legal representatives, a deed of conveyance of the real estate sold;

(d) Record on behalf of the purchaser the deed conveying title to the real estate sold, notwithstanding that the deed may not actually have been delivered to the purchaser prior to its recording.

(2) By placing a bid at a sale conducted pursuant to this section, a purchaser appoints the private selling officer who conducts the sale as agent of the purchaser for the sole purpose of accepting delivery of the deed.

(3) The private selling officer who conducts the sale shall hire a title insurance agent licensed under Chapter 3953. of the Revised Code or title insurance company authorized to do business under that chapter to perform title, escrow, and closing services related to the sale of the real estate.

(F) The fee charged by the title agent or title insurance company for services provided under divisions (E)(1)(b) and (3) of this section shall be taxed as costs in the case provided they are reasonable. Fees less than or equal to five hundred dollars are presumed to be reasonable. Fees exceeding five hundred dollars shall be paid only if authorized by a court order.

Sec. 2329.17. (A) When execution is levied upon lands and tenements, the sheriff shall call an inquest of three disinterested freeholders, who are residents of, and real property owners in, the county where the lands taken in execution are situated, who shall appraise the property so levied upon, upon actual view.

(B) If the property to be appraised is residential property, the freeholders selected by the sheriff shall return to the sheriff an estimate of the value of the property in money within twenty-one calendar days of the issuance of the order of appraisal by the clerk of the court. If the court has ordered or the clerk of the court has issued an order for a private selling officer to advertise and sell the appraised property, the freeholders selected by the sheriff shall also deliver a copy of their appraisal to the private selling officer contemporaneously with their delivery of their appraisal to the sheriff.

(C) If the freeholders selected by the sheriff under division (B) of this section do not deliver their appraisal within twenty-one calendar days of the issuance of the order of appraisal by the clerk of the court as required by division (B) of this section, then all of the following shall occur:

(1) The cost of the appraisal by the freeholders shall not be payable to the freeholders or taxed as costs in the case.

(2) The appraised value of the property shall be the ~~fair market~~ most recent appraised value of the property as shown on the records of the county auditor, unless, for good cause shown, the court authorizes a separate appraisal of the property.

(3) The advertisement and sale of the property shall proceed immediately in accordance with the order of advertisement and sale issued by the clerk of the court.

If a separate appraisal of the property is obtained, the cost of the appraisal shall be included as an expense of the sale pursuant to division (D) of section 2329.152 of the Revised Code.

(D) If the property to be appraised is commercial property, the freeholders selected by the sheriff shall return to the sheriff an estimate of the value of the property in money in accordance with the timing or other requirements, if any, that may be established for the sale.

(E) The municipal corporation or township in which the real property is situated may inspect prior to the judicial sale any structures located on lands subject to a writ of execution.

Sec. 2329.211. (A)~~(1)~~ In every action demanding the judicial or execution sale of residential property, if the judgment creditor is the purchaser at the sale, the purchaser shall not be required to make a sale deposit. All other purchasers shall make a sale deposit as follows:

~~(1)-(a)~~ If the appraised value of the residential property is less than or equal to ten thousand dollars, the deposit shall be two thousand dollars.

~~(2)-(b)~~ If the appraised value of the residential property is greater than ten thousand dollars but less than or equal to two hundred thousand dollars, the deposit shall be five thousand dollars.

~~(3)-(c)~~ If the appraised value of the residential property is greater than two hundred thousand dollars, the deposit shall be ten thousand dollars.

(2) The timing of the deposit and other payment requirements shall be established by the

court or the person conducting the sale and included in the advertisement of the sale. If the purchaser fails to meet the timing or other requirements of the deposit, the sale shall be invalid.

(B) In every action demanding the judicial or execution sale of commercial property, the purchaser at the sale shall make a deposit pursuant to the requirements, if any, established for the sale.

Sec. 2329.311. ~~(A)~~ In sales of residential properties taken in execution or order of sale that are sold at an auction with ~~no set the~~ minimum bid pursuant to division (B) of section 2329.52 of the Revised Code, the judgment creditor and the first lienholder each have the right to redeem the property within fourteen days after the sale by paying the purchase price. The redeeming party shall pay the purchase price to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered or the order of sale was made. Upon timely payment, the court shall proceed as described in section 2329.31 of the Revised Code, with the redeeming party considered the successful purchaser at sale.

(B) If the judgment creditor and the first lienholder each seek to redeem the property, pursuant to division (A) of this section, the court shall resolve the conflict in favor of the first lienholder.

Sec. 2329.52. (A) Except as otherwise provided in division (B) of this section, when premises are ordered to be sold, if said premises, or a part thereof, remain unsold for want of bidders after having been once appraised, advertised, and offered for sale, the court from which the order of sale issued may, on motion of the plaintiff or defendant and from time to time until said premises are disposed of, order a new appraisal and sale or direct the amount for which said premises, or a part thereof, may be sold.

The court may order that the premises be sold as follows: One third cash in hand, one third in nine months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent and be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

(B) When a residential property is ordered to be sold pursuant to a residential mortgage loan foreclosure action, and the sale will be held at a physical location and not online, and if the property remains unsold after the first auction, then a second auction shall be held and the property shall be sold to the highest bidder without regard to the minimum bid requirement in section 2329.20 of the Revised Code, but subject to section 2329.21 of the Revised Code relating to costs, allowances, and real estate taxes. This second auction shall be held not earlier than seven days and not later than thirty days after the first auction. A residential property that remains unsold after two auctions may be subsequently offered for sale without regard to the minimum bid requirement in section 2329.20 of the Revised Code, but subject to section 2329.21 of the Revised Code relating to costs, allowances, and real estate taxes, or disposed of in any other manner pursuant to this chapter or any other provision of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3109.172. (A) As used in this section, "county prevention specialist" includes the following:

(1) ~~Representatives~~ Members of agencies responsible for the administration of children's services in the counties within a child abuse and child neglect prevention region established in section 3109.171 of the Revised Code;

(2) Providers of alcohol or drug addiction services or ~~representatives~~ members of boards of

alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services that serve counties within a region;

(3) Providers of mental health services or ~~representatives~~members of boards of alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services that serve counties within a region;

(4) ~~Representatives~~Members of county boards of developmental disabilities that serve counties within a region;

(5) ~~Representatives~~Members of the educational community appointed by the superintendent of the school district with the largest enrollment in the counties within a region;

(6) Juvenile justice officials serving counties within a region;

(7) Pediatricians, health department nurses, and other ~~representatives~~members of the medical community in the counties within a region;

(8) Counselors and social workers serving counties within a region;

(9) Head start agencies serving counties within a region;

(10) Child care providers serving counties within a region;

(11) Other persons with demonstrated knowledge in programs for children serving counties within a region.

(B) Each child abuse and child neglect prevention region shall have a child abuse and child neglect regional prevention council as appointed under divisions (C), (D), and (E) of this section. Each council shall operate in accordance with rules adopted by the department of job and family services pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(C)(1) Each board of county commissioners within a region may appoint up to two county prevention specialists to the council representing the county, in accordance with rules adopted by the department of job and family services under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(2) The children's trust fund board may appoint additional county prevention specialists to each region's council at the board's discretion.

(3) A representative of the council's regional prevention coordinator shall serve as a nonvoting member of the council.

(D) Each council member appointed under division (C)(1) of this section shall be appointed for a two-year term. Each council member appointed under division (C)(2) or (3) of this section shall be appointed for a three-year term. A member may be reappointed, but for two consecutive terms only.

(E) A member may be removed from the council by the member's appointing authority for misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty.

(F) ~~Council members~~Each appointed member of a council shall not receive~~serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their service to all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the council performance of official duties.~~

(G) The representative of the regional prevention coordinator shall serve as chairperson of the council.

(H) Each council shall meet at least quarterly.

(I) Council members shall do all of the following:

(1) Attend meetings of the council on which they serve;

(2) Assist the regional prevention coordinator in conducting a needs assessment to ascertain the child abuse and child neglect prevention programming and services that are needed in their

region;

(3) Collaborate on assembling the council's regional prevention plan based on children's trust fund board guidelines pursuant to section 3109.174 of the Revised Code;

(4) Assist the council's regional prevention coordinator with all of the following:

(a) Implementing the regional prevention plan, including monitoring fulfillment of child abuse and child neglect prevention deliverables and achievement of prevention outcomes;

(b) Coordinating county data collection;

(c) Ensuring timely and accurate reporting to the children's trust fund board.

(5) Any additional duties specified in accordance with rules adopted by the department pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(J) No council member shall participate in matters of the council pertaining to their own interests, including applications for funding by a council member or any entity, public or private, of which a council member serves as either a board member or employee.

(K) Each council shall file with the children's trust fund board, not later than the due dates specified by the board, a progress report and an annual report regarding the council's child abuse and child neglect prevention programs and activities undertaken in accordance with the council's regional prevention plan. The reports shall contain all information required by the board.

Sec. 3501.11. Each board of elections shall exercise by a majority vote all powers granted to the board by Title XXXV of the Revised Code, shall perform all the duties imposed by law, and shall do all of the following:

(A) Establish, define, provide, rearrange, and combine election precincts;

(B) Fix and provide the places for registration and for holding primaries and elections;

(C) Provide for the purchase, preservation, and maintenance of booths, ballot boxes, books, maps, flags, blanks, cards of instructions, and other forms, papers, and equipment used in registration, nominations, and elections;

(D) Appoint and remove its director, deputy director, and employees and all registrars, precinct election officials, and other officers of elections, fill vacancies, and designate the ward or district and precinct in which each shall serve;

(E) Make and issue rules and instructions, not inconsistent with law or the rules, directives, or advisories issued by the secretary of state, as it considers necessary for the guidance of election officers and voters;

(F) Advertise and contract for the printing of all ballots and other supplies used in registrations and elections;

(G) Provide for the issuance of all notices, advertisements, and publications concerning elections, except as otherwise provided in division (G) of section 3501.17 and divisions (F) and (G) of section 3505.062 of the Revised Code;

(H) Provide for the delivery of ballots, pollbooks, and other required papers and material to the polling places;

(I) Cause the polling places to be suitably provided with voting machines, marking devices, automatic tabulating equipment, stalls, and other required supplies. In fulfilling this duty, each board of a county that uses voting machines, marking devices, or automatic tabulating equipment shall conduct a full vote of the board during a public session of the board on the allocation and distribution

of voting machines, marking devices, and automatic tabulating equipment for each precinct in the county.

(J) Investigate irregularities, nonperformance of duties, or violations of Title XXXV of the Revised Code by election officers and other persons; administer oaths, issue subpoenas, summon witnesses, and compel the production of books, papers, records, and other evidence in connection with any such investigation; and report the facts to the prosecuting attorney or the secretary of state;

(K)(1) Review, examine, and certify the sufficiency and validity of petitions and nomination papers, and, after certification, return to the secretary of state all petitions and nomination papers that the secretary of state forwarded to the board;

(2) Examine each initiative petition, or a petition filed under section 307.94 or 307.95 of the Revised Code, received by the board to determine whether the petition falls within the scope of authority to enact via initiative and whether the petition satisfies the statutory prerequisites to place the issue on the ballot, as described in division (M) of section 3501.38 of the Revised Code. The petition shall be invalid if any portion of the petition is not within the initiative power.

(L) Receive the returns of elections, canvass the returns, make abstracts of them, and transmit those abstracts to the proper authorities;

(M) Issue certificates of election on forms to be prescribed by the secretary of state;

(N) Make an annual report to the secretary of state, on the form prescribed by the secretary of state, containing a statement of the number of voters registered, elections held, votes cast, appropriations received, expenditures made, and other data required by the secretary of state;

(O) Prepare and submit to the proper appropriating officer a budget estimating the cost of elections for the ensuing fiscal year;

(P) Perform other duties as prescribed by law or the rules, directives, or advisories of the secretary of state;

(Q) Investigate and determine the residence qualifications of electors;

(R) Administer oaths in matters pertaining to the administration of the election laws;

(S) Prepare and submit to the secretary of state, whenever the secretary of state requires, a report containing the names and residence addresses of all incumbent county, municipal, township, and board of education officials serving in their respective counties;

(T) Establish and maintain a voter registration database of all qualified electors in the county who offer to register;

(U) Maintain voter registration records, make reports concerning voter registration as required by the secretary of state, and remove ineligible electors from voter registration lists in accordance with law and directives of the secretary of state;

(V) Give approval to ballot language for any local question or issue and transmit the language to the secretary of state for the secretary of state's final approval;

(W) Prepare and cause the following notice to be displayed in a prominent location in every polling place:

"NOTICE

Ohio law prohibits any person from voting or attempting to vote more than once at the same election.

Violators are guilty of a felony of the fourth degree and shall be imprisoned and additionally

may be fined in accordance with law."

(X) In all cases of a tie vote or a disagreement in the board, if no decision can be arrived at, the director or chairperson shall submit the matter in controversy, not later than fourteen days after the tie vote or the disagreement, to the secretary of state, who shall summarily decide the question, and the secretary of state's decision shall be final.

(Y) Assist each designated agency, deputy registrar of motor vehicles, public high school and vocational school, public library, and office of a county treasurer in the implementation of a program for registering voters at all voter registration locations as prescribed by the secretary of state. Under this program, each board of elections shall direct to the appropriate board of elections any voter registration applications for persons residing outside the county where the board is located within five days after receiving the applications.

(Z) On any day on which an elector may vote in person at the office of the board or at another site designated by the board, consider the board or other designated site a polling place for that day. All requirements or prohibitions of law that apply to a polling place shall apply to the office of the board or other designated site on that day.

(AA) Perform any duties with respect to voter registration and voting by uniformed services and overseas voters that are delegated to the board by law or by the rules, directives, or advisories of the secretary of state.

Sec. 3501.38. All declarations of candidacy, nominating petitions, or other petitions presented to or filed with the secretary of state or a board of elections or with any other public office for the purpose of becoming a candidate for any nomination or office or for the holding of an election on any issue shall, in addition to meeting the other specific requirements prescribed in the sections of the Revised Code relating to them, be governed by the following rules:

(A) Only electors qualified to vote on the candidacy or issue which is the subject of the petition shall sign a petition. Each signer shall be a registered elector pursuant to section 3503.01 of the Revised Code. The facts of qualification shall be determined as of the date when the petition is filed.

(B) Signatures shall be affixed in ink. Each signer may also print the signer's name, so as to clearly identify the signer's signature.

(C) Each signer shall place on the petition after the signer's name the date of signing and the location of the signer's voting residence, including the street and number if in a municipal corporation or the rural route number, post office address, or township if outside a municipal corporation. The voting address given on the petition shall be the address appearing in the registration records at the board of elections.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in section 3501.382 of the Revised Code, no person shall write any name other than the person's own on any petition. Except as otherwise provided in section 3501.382 of the Revised Code, no person may authorize another to sign for the person. If a petition contains the signature of an elector two or more times, only the first signature shall be counted.

(E)(1) On each petition paper, the circulator shall indicate the number of signatures contained on it, and shall sign a statement made under penalty of election falsification that the circulator witnessed the affixing of every signature, that all signers were to the best of the circulator's knowledge and belief qualified to sign, and that every signature is to the best of the circulator's

knowledge and belief the signature of the person whose signature it purports to be or of an attorney in fact acting pursuant to section 3501.382 of the Revised Code. On the circulator's statement for a declaration of candidacy or nominating petition for a person seeking to become a statewide candidate or for a statewide initiative or a statewide referendum petition, the circulator shall identify the circulator's name, the address of the circulator's permanent residence, and the name and address of the person employing the circulator to circulate the petition, if any.

(2) As used in division (E) of this section, "statewide candidate" means the joint candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor or a candidate for the office of secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, or attorney general.

(F) Except as otherwise provided in section 3501.382 of the Revised Code, if a circulator knowingly permits an unqualified person to sign a petition paper or permits a person to write a name other than the person's own on a petition paper, that petition paper is invalid; otherwise, the signature of a person not qualified to sign shall be rejected but shall not invalidate the other valid signatures on the paper.

(G) The circulator of a petition may, before filing it in a public office, strike from it any signature the circulator does not wish to present as a part of the petition.

(H) Any signer of a petition or an attorney in fact acting pursuant to section 3501.382 of the Revised Code on behalf of a signer may remove the signer's signature from that petition at any time before the petition is filed in a public office by striking the signer's name from the petition; no signature may be removed after the petition is filed in any public office.

(I)(1) No alterations, corrections, or additions may be made to a petition after it is filed in a public office.

(2)(a) No declaration of candidacy, nominating petition, or other petition for the purpose of becoming a candidate may be withdrawn after it is filed in a public office. Nothing in this division prohibits a person from withdrawing as a candidate as otherwise provided by law.

(b) No petition presented to or filed with the secretary of state, a board of elections, or any other public office for the purpose of the holding of an election on any question or issue may be resubmitted after it is withdrawn from a public office or rejected as containing insufficient signatures. Nothing in this division prevents a question or issue petition from being withdrawn by the filing of a written notice of the withdrawal by a majority of the members of the petitioning committee with the same public office with which the petition was filed prior to the sixtieth day before the election at which the question or issue is scheduled to appear on the ballot.

(J) All declarations of candidacy, nominating petitions, or other petitions under this section shall be accompanied by the following statement in boldface capital letters: **WHOEVER COMMITS ELECTION FALSIFICATION IS GUILTY OF A FELONY OF THE FIFTH DEGREE.**

(K) All separate petition papers shall be filed at the same time, as one instrument.

(L) If a board of elections distributes for use a petition form for a declaration of candidacy, nominating petition, or any type of question or issue petition that does not satisfy the requirements of law as of the date of that distribution, the board shall not invalidate the petition on the basis that the petition form does not satisfy the requirements of law, if the petition otherwise is valid. Division (L) of this section applies only if the candidate received the petition from the board within ninety days of when the petition is required to be filed.

(M)(1) Upon receiving an initiative petition, or a petition filed under section 307.94 or 307.95 of the Revised Code, concerning a ballot issue that is to be submitted to the electors of a county or municipal political subdivision, the board of elections shall examine the petition to determine:

(a) Whether the petition falls within the scope of a municipal political subdivision's authority to enact via initiative, including, if applicable, the limitations placed by Sections 3 and 7 of Article XVIII of the Ohio Constitution on the authority of municipal corporations to adopt local police, sanitary, and other similar regulations as are not in conflict with general laws, and whether the petition satisfies the statutory prerequisites to place the issue on the ballot. The petition shall be invalid if any portion of the petition is not within the initiative power; or

(b) Whether the petition falls within the scope of a county's authority to enact via initiative, including whether the petition conforms to the requirements set forth in Section 3 of Article X of the Ohio Constitution, including the exercise of only those powers that have vested in, and the performance of all duties imposed upon counties and county officers by law, and whether the petition satisfies the statutory prerequisites to place the issue on the ballot. The finding of the board shall be subject to challenge by a protest filed pursuant to division (B) of section 307.95 of the Revised Code.

(2) After making a determination under division (M)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, the board of elections shall promptly transmit a copy of the petition and a notice of the board's determination to the office of the secretary of state. Notice of the board's determination shall be given to the petitioners and the political subdivision.

(3) If multiple substantially similar initiative petitions are submitted to multiple boards of elections and the determinations of the boards under division (M)(1)(a) or (b) of this section concerning those petitions differ, the secretary of state shall make a single determination under division (M)(1)(a) or (b) of this section that shall apply to each such initiative petition.

Sec. 3501.39. (A) The secretary of state or a board of elections shall accept any petition described in section 3501.38 of the Revised Code unless one of the following occurs:

(1) A written protest against the petition or candidacy, naming specific objections, is filed, a hearing is held, and a determination is made by the election officials with whom the protest is filed that the petition is invalid, in accordance with any section of the Revised Code providing a protest procedure.

(2) A written protest against the petition or candidacy, naming specific objections, is filed, a hearing is held, and a determination is made by the election officials with whom the protest is filed that the petition violates any requirement established by law.

(3) In the case of an initiative petition received by the board of elections, the petition falls outside the scope of authority to enact via initiative or does not satisfy the statutory prerequisites to place the issue on the ballot, as described in division (M) of section 3501.38 of the Revised Code. The petition shall be invalid if any portion of the petition is not within the initiative power.

(4) The candidate's candidacy or the petition violates the requirements of this chapter, Chapter 3513. of the Revised Code, or any other requirements established by law.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in division (C) of this section or section 3513.052 of the Revised Code, a board of elections shall not invalidate any declaration of candidacy or nominating petition under division (A)~~(3)-(4)~~ of this section after the sixtieth day prior to the election at which

the candidate seeks nomination to office, if the candidate filed a declaration of candidacy, or election to office, if the candidate filed a nominating petition.

(C)(1) If a petition is filed for the nomination or election of a candidate in a charter municipal corporation with a filing deadline that occurs after the ninetieth day before the day of the election, a board of elections may invalidate the petition within fifteen days after the date of that filing deadline.

(2) If a petition for the nomination or election of a candidate is invalidated under division (C) (1) of this section, that person's name shall not appear on the ballots for any office for which the person's petition has been invalidated. If the ballots have already been prepared, the board of elections shall remove the name of that person from the ballots to the extent practicable in the time remaining before the election. If the name is not removed from the ballots before the day of the election, the votes for that person are void and shall not be counted.

Sec. 3735.67. (A) The owner of real property located in a community reinvestment area and eligible for exemption from taxation under a resolution adopted pursuant to section 3735.66 of the Revised Code may file an application for an exemption from real property taxation of a percentage of the assessed valuation of a new structure, or of the increased assessed valuation of an existing structure after remodeling began, if the new structure or remodeling is completed after the effective date of the resolution adopted pursuant to section 3735.66 of the Revised Code; The application shall be filed with the housing officer designated ~~pursuant to section 3735.66 of the Revised Code~~ for the community reinvestment area in which the property is located. If any part of the new structure or ~~remodeling~~ remodeled structure that would be exempted is of real property to be used for commercial or industrial purposes, the legislative authority and the owner of the property shall enter into a written agreement pursuant to section 3735.671 of the Revised Code prior to commencement of construction or remodeling; if such an agreement is subject to approval by the board of education of the school district within the territory of which the property is or will be located, the agreement shall not be formally approved by the legislative authority until the board of education approves the agreement in the manner prescribed by that section.

(B) The housing officer shall verify the construction of the new structure or the cost of the remodeling of the existing structure and the facts asserted in the application. The housing officer shall determine whether the construction or ~~the cost of the~~ remodeling meets the requirements for an exemption under this section. In cases involving a structure of historical or architectural significance, the housing officer shall not determine whether the remodeling meets the requirements for a tax exemption unless the appropriateness of the remodeling has been certified, in writing, by the society, association, agency, or legislative authority that has designated the structure or by any organization or person authorized, in writing, by such society, association, agency, or legislative authority to certify the appropriateness of the remodeling.

(C) If the construction or remodeling meets the requirements for exemption, the housing officer shall forward the application to the county auditor with a certification as to the division of this section under which the exemption is granted, and the period and percentage of the exemption as determined by the legislative authority pursuant to that division. If the construction or remodeling is of commercial or industrial property and the legislative authority is not required to certify a copy of a resolution under section 3735.671 of the Revised Code, the housing officer shall comply with the notice requirements prescribed under section 5709.83 of the Revised Code, unless the board has

adopted a resolution under that section waiving its right to receive such a notice.

(D) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, the tax exemption shall first apply in the year the construction or remodeling would first be taxable but for this section. In the case of remodeling that qualifies for exemption, a percentage, not to exceed one hundred per cent, of the ~~amount by which the increased assessed valuation of an existing structure after remodeling increased the assessed value of the structure began~~ shall be exempted from real property taxation. In the case of construction of a structure that qualifies for exemption, a percentage, not to exceed one hundred per cent, of the assessed value of the structure shall be exempted from real property taxation. In either case, the percentage shall be the percentage set forth in the agreement if the structure or remodeling is to be used for commercial or industrial purposes, or the percentage set forth in the resolution describing the community reinvestment area if the structure or remodeling is to be used for residential purposes.

The construction of new structures and the remodeling of existing structures are hereby declared to be a public purpose for which exemptions from real property taxation may be granted for the following periods:

~~(1) For every dwelling containing not more than two family units located within the same community reinvestment area and upon which the cost of remodeling is at least two thousand five hundred dollars, a period to be determined by the legislative authority adopting the resolution describing the community reinvestment area where the dwelling is located, but not exceeding ten years unless extended pursuant to division (D)(3) of this section;~~

~~(2) For every dwelling containing more than two units and commercial or industrial properties, located within the same community reinvestment area, upon which the cost of remodeling is at least two thousand five hundred dollars in the case of a dwelling containing not more than two family units or at least five thousand dollars in the case of all other property, a period to be determined by the legislative authority adopting the resolution, but not exceeding ~~twelve~~ fifteen years unless extended pursuant to division (D)(3) of this section;~~

~~(3) The period of exemption for a dwelling described in division (D)(1) or (2) of this section may be extended by a legislative authority for up to an additional ten years if the dwelling is a structure of historical or architectural significance, is a certified historic structure that has been subject to federal tax treatment under 26 U.S.C. 47 and 170(h), and units within the structure have been leased to individual tenants for five consecutive years;~~

~~(4) (2) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, for construction of every dwelling, and commercial or industrial structure located within the same community reinvestment area, a period to be determined by the legislative authority adopting the resolution, but not exceeding fifteen years.~~

(E) Any person, board, or officer authorized by section 5715.19 of the Revised Code to file complaints with the county board of revision may file a complaint with the housing officer challenging the continued exemption of any property granted an exemption under this section. A complaint against exemption shall be filed prior to the thirty-first day of December of the tax year for which taxation of the property is requested. The housing officer shall determine whether the property continues to meet the requirements for exemption and shall certify the housing officer's findings to the complainant. If the housing officer determines that the property does not meet the requirements

for exemption, the housing officer shall notify the county auditor, who shall correct the tax list and duplicate accordingly.

(F) The owner of a dwelling constructed in a community reinvestment area may file an application for an exemption after the year the construction first became subject to taxation. The application shall be processed in accordance with the procedures prescribed under this section and shall be granted if the construction that is the subject of the application otherwise meets the requirements for an exemption under this section. If approved, the exemption sought in the application first applies in the year the application is filed. An exemption approved pursuant to this division continues only for those years remaining in the period described in division (D)~~(4)-(2)~~ of this section. No exemption may be claimed for any year in that period that precedes the year in which the application is filed.

Sec. 3735.671. (A) If construction or remodeling of commercial or industrial property is to be exempted from taxation pursuant to section 3735.67 of the Revised Code, the legislative authority and the owner of the property, prior to the commencement of construction or remodeling, shall enter into a written agreement, binding on both parties for a period of time that does not end prior to the end of the period of the exemption, that includes all of the information and statements prescribed by this section. Agreements may include terms not prescribed by this section, but such terms shall in no way derogate from the information and statements prescribed by this section.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(2) or (3) of this section, an agreement entered into under this section shall not be approved by the legislative authority unless the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within the territory of which the property is or will be located approves the agreement. For the purpose of obtaining such approval, the legislative authority shall certify a copy of the agreement to the board of education not later than forty-five days prior to approving the agreement, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and a legal holiday as defined in section 1.14 of the Revised Code. The board of education, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, shall approve or disapprove the agreement and certify a copy of the resolution to the legislative authority not later than fourteen days prior to the date stipulated by the legislative authority as the date upon which approval of the agreement is to be formally considered by the legislative authority. The board of education may include in the resolution conditions under which the board would approve the agreement. The legislative authority may approve an agreement at any time after the board of education certifies its resolution approving the agreement to the legislative authority, or, if the board approves the agreement conditionally, at any time after the conditions are agreed to by the board and the legislative authority.

(2) Approval of an agreement by the board of education is not required under division (A)(1) of this section if, for each tax year the real property is exempted from taxation, the sum of the following quantities, as estimated at or prior to the time the agreement is formally approved by the legislative authority, equals or exceeds fifty per cent of the amount of taxes, as estimated at or prior to that time, that would have been charged and payable that year upon the real property had that property not been exempted from taxation:

(a) The amount of taxes charged and payable on any portion of the assessed valuation of the new structure or of the increased assessed valuation of an existing structure after remodeling began that will not be exempted from taxation under the agreement;

(b) The amount of taxes charged and payable on tangible personal property located on the premises of the new structure or of the structure to be remodeled under the agreement, whether payable by the owner of the structure or by a related member, as defined in section 5733.042 of the Revised Code without regard to division (B) of that section.

(c) The amount of any cash payment by the owner of the new structure or structure to be remodeled to the school district, the dollar value, as mutually agreed to by the owner and the board of education, of any property or services provided by the owner of the property to the school district, whether by gift, loan, or otherwise, and any payment by the legislative authority to the school district pursuant to section 5709.82 of the Revised Code.

The estimates of quantities used for purposes of division (A)(2) of this section shall be estimated by the legislative authority. The legislative authority shall certify to the board of education that the estimates have been made in good faith. Departures of the actual quantities from the estimates subsequent to approval of the agreement by the board of education do not invalidate the agreement.

(3) If a board of education has adopted a resolution waiving its right to approve agreements and the resolution remains in effect, approval of an agreement by the board is not required under this division. If a board of education has adopted a resolution allowing a legislative authority to deliver the notice required under this division fewer than forty-five business days prior to the legislative authority's execution of the agreement, the legislative authority shall deliver the notice to the board not later than the number of days prior to such execution as prescribed by the board in its resolution. If a board of education adopts a resolution waiving its right to approve agreements or shortening the notification period, the board shall certify a copy of the resolution to the legislative authority. If the board of education rescinds such a resolution, it shall certify notice of the rescission to the legislative authority.

(B) Each agreement shall include the following information:

(1) The names of all parties to the agreement;

(2) A description of the remodeling or construction, whether or not to be exempted from taxation, including existing or new structure size and cost thereof; the value of machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixtures, including an itemization of the value of machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixtures used at another location in this state prior to the agreement and relocated or to be relocated from that location to the property, and the value of machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixtures at the facility prior to the execution of the agreement; the value of inventory at the property, including an itemization of the value of inventory held at another location in this state prior to the agreement and relocated or to be relocated from that location to the property, and the value of inventory held at the property prior to the execution of the agreement;

(3) The scheduled starting and completion dates of remodeling or construction of real property or of investments made in machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and inventory;

(4) Estimates of the number of employee positions to be created each year of the agreement and of the number of employee positions retained by the owner due to the remodeling or construction, itemized as to the number of full-time, part-time, permanent, and temporary positions;

(5) Estimates of the dollar amount of payroll attributable to the positions set forth in division (B)(4) of this section, similarly itemized;

(6) The number of employee positions, if any, at the property and at any other location in this state at the time the agreement is executed, itemized as to the number of full-time, part-time, permanent, and temporary positions.

(C) Each agreement shall set forth the following information and incorporate the following statements:

(1) A description of real property to be exempted from taxation under the agreement, the percentage of the assessed valuation of the real property exempted from taxation, and the period for which the exemption is granted, accompanied by the statement: "The exemption commences the first year for which the real property would first be taxable were that property not exempted from taxation. No exemption shall commence after (insert date) nor extend beyond (insert date)."

(2) "..... (insert name of owner) shall pay such real property taxes as are not exempted under this agreement and are charged against such property and shall file all tax reports and returns as required by law. If (insert name of owner) fails to pay such taxes or file such returns and reports, exemptions from taxation granted under this agreement are rescinded beginning with the year for which such taxes are charged or such reports or returns are required to be filed and thereafter."

(3) "..... (insert name of owner) hereby certifies that at the time this agreement is executed, (insert name of owner) does not owe any delinquent real or tangible personal property taxes to any taxing authority of the State of Ohio, and does not owe delinquent taxes for which (insert name of owner) is liable under Chapter 5733., 5735., 5739., 5741., 5743., 5747., or 5753. of the Ohio Revised Code, or, if such delinquent taxes are owed, (insert name of owner) currently is paying the delinquent taxes pursuant to an undertaking enforceable by the State of Ohio or an agent or instrumentality thereof, has filed a petition in bankruptcy under 11 U.S.C.A. 101, et seq., or such a petition has been filed against (insert name of owner). For the purposes of this certification, delinquent taxes are taxes that remain unpaid on the latest day prescribed for payment without penalty under the chapter of the Revised Code governing payment of those taxes."

(4) "..... (insert name of municipal corporation or county) shall perform such acts as are reasonably necessary or appropriate to effect, claim, reserve, and maintain exemptions from taxation granted under this agreement including, without limitation, joining in the execution of all documentation and providing any necessary certificates required in connection with such exemptions."

(5) "If for any reason (insert name of municipal corporation or county) revokes the designation of the area, entitlements granted under this agreement shall continue for the number of years specified under this agreement, unless (insert name of owner) materially fails to fulfill its obligations under this agreement and (insert name of municipal corporation or county) terminates or modifies the exemptions from taxation pursuant to this agreement."

(6) "If (insert name of owner) materially fails to fulfill its obligations under this agreement, or if (insert name of municipal corporation or county) determines that the certification as to delinquent taxes required by this agreement is fraudulent, (insert name of municipal corporation or county) may terminate or modify the exemptions from taxation granted under this agreement."

(7) "..... (insert name of owner) shall provide to the proper tax incentive review council any information reasonably required by the council to evaluate the applicant's compliance with the agreement, including returns filed pursuant to section 5711.02 of the Ohio Revised Code if requested by the council."

(8) "This agreement is not transferable or assignable without the express, written approval of (insert name of municipal corporation or county)."

(9) "Exemptions from taxation granted under this agreement shall be revoked if it is determined that (insert name of owner), any successor to that person, or any related member (as those terms are defined in division (E) of section 3735.671 of the Ohio Revised Code) has violated the prohibition against entering into this agreement under division (E) of section 3735.671 or section 5709.62 or 5709.63 of the Ohio Revised Code prior to the time prescribed by that division or either of those sections."

(10) "..... (insert name of owner) and (insert name of municipal corporation or county) acknowledge that this agreement must be approved by formal action of the legislative authority of (insert name of municipal corporation or county) as a condition for the agreement to take effect. This agreement takes effect upon such approval."

The statement described in division (C)(6) of this section may include the following statement, appended at the end of the statement: ", and may require the repayment of the amount of taxes that would have been payable had the property not been exempted from taxation under this agreement." If the agreement includes a statement requiring repayment of exempted taxes, it also may authorize the legislative authority to secure repayment of such taxes by a lien on the exempted property in the amount required to be repaid. Such a lien shall attach, and may be perfected, collected, and enforced, in the same manner as a mortgage lien on real property, and shall otherwise have the same force and effect as a mortgage lien on real property.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this division, an agreement entered into under this section shall require that the owner pay an annual fee equal to the greater of one per cent of the amount of taxes exempted under the agreement or five hundred dollars; provided, however, that if the value of the incentives exceeds two hundred fifty thousand dollars, the fee shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars. The fee shall be payable to the legislative authority once per year for each year the agreement is effective on the days and in the form specified in the agreement. Fees paid shall be deposited in a special fund created for such purpose by the legislative authority and shall be used by the legislative authority exclusively for the purpose of complying with section 3735.672 of the Revised Code and by the tax incentive review council created under section 5709.85 of the Revised Code exclusively for the purposes of performing the duties prescribed under that section. The legislative authority may waive or reduce the amount of the fee, but such waiver or reduction does not affect the obligations of the legislative authority or the tax incentive review council to comply with section 3735.672 or 5709.85 of the Revised Code.

(E) If any person that is party to an agreement granting an exemption from taxation discontinues operations at the structure to which that exemption applies prior to the expiration of the term of the agreement, that person, any successor to that person, and any related member shall not enter into an agreement under this section or section 5709.62, 5709.63, or 5709.632 of the Revised Code, and no legislative authority shall enter into such an agreement with such a person, successor,

or related member, prior to the expiration of five years after the discontinuation of operations. As used in this division, "successor" means a person to which the assets or equity of another person has been transferred, which transfer resulted in the full or partial nonrecognition of gain or loss, or resulted in a carryover basis, both as determined by rule adopted by the tax commissioner. "Related member" has the same meaning as defined in section 5733.042 of the Revised Code without regard to division (B) of that section.

The director of development services shall review all agreements submitted to the director under division (F) of this section for the purpose of enforcing this division. If the director determines there has been a violation of this division, the director shall notify the legislative authority of such violation, and the legislative authority immediately shall revoke the exemption granted under the agreement.

(F) When an agreement is entered into under this section, the legislative authority authorizing the agreement shall forward a copy of the agreement to the director of development services within fifteen days after the agreement is entered into.

Sec. 3901.88. The superintendent of insurance shall conduct an actuarial study on the costs of all health care mandates under state law that apply to individual and group health insurance plans that are not subject to the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974," 29 U.S.C. 1001, et seq. This study shall be delivered electronically to the governor, the senate president, and the speaker of the house not later than two years after the effective date of this section.

Sec. 3923.84. (A) Notwithstanding section 3901.71 of the Revised Code, each individual and group sickness and accident insurance policy that is delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed in this state shall provide coverage for the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of autism spectrum disorder. A sickness and accident insurer shall not terminate an individual's coverage, or refuse to deliver, execute, issue, amend, adjust, or renew coverage to an individual solely because the individual is diagnosed with or has received treatment for an autism spectrum disorder. Nothing in this section shall be applied to nongrandfathered plans in the individual and small group markets or to medicare supplement, accident-only, specified disease, hospital indemnity, disability income, long-term care, or other limited benefit hospital insurance policies. Except as otherwise provided in division (B) of this section, coverage under this section shall not be subject to dollar limits, deductibles, or coinsurance provisions that are less favorable to an insured than the dollar limits, deductibles, or coinsurance provisions that apply to substantially all medical and surgical benefits under the policy.

(B) Benefits provided under this section shall cover, at minimum, all of the following:

(1) For speech and language therapy or occupational therapy for an insured under the age of fourteen that is performed by a licensed therapist, twenty visits per year for each service;

(2) For clinical therapeutic intervention for an insured under the age of fourteen that is provided by or under the supervision of a professional who is licensed, certified, or registered by an appropriate agency of this state to perform such services in accordance with a health treatment plan, twenty hours per week;

(3) For mental or behavioral health outpatient services for an insured under the age of fourteen that are performed by a licensed psychologist, psychiatrist, or physician providing consultation, assessment, development, or oversight of treatment plans, thirty visits per year.

(C)(1) Except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, this section shall not be construed

as limiting benefits that are otherwise available to an insured under a policy.

(2) A policy of sickness and accident insurance shall stipulate that coverage provided under this section be contingent upon both of the following:

(a) The covered individual receiving prior authorization for the services in question;

(b) The services in question being prescribed or ordered by either a developmental pediatrician or a psychologist trained in autism.

(D)(1) Except for inpatient services, if an insured is receiving treatment for an autism spectrum disorder, a sickness and accident insurer may review the treatment plan annually, unless the insurer and the insured's treating physician or psychologist agree that a more frequent review is necessary.

(2) Any such agreement as described in division (D)(1) of this section shall apply only to a particular insured being treated for an autism spectrum disorder and shall not apply to all individuals being treated for autism spectrum disorder by a physician or psychologist.

(3) The insurer shall cover the cost of obtaining any review or treatment plan.

(E) This section shall not be construed as affecting any obligation to provide services to an insured under an individualized family service plan, an individualized education program, or an individualized service plan.

(F) As used in this section:

(1) "Applied behavior analysis" means the design, implementation, and evaluation of environmental modifications, using behavioral stimuli and consequences, to produce socially significant improvement in human behavior, including the use of direct observation, measurement, and functional analysis of the relationship between environment and behavior.

(2) "Autism spectrum disorder" means any of the pervasive developmental disorders or autism spectrum disorder as defined by the most recent edition of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders published by the American psychiatric association available at the time an individual is first evaluated for suspected developmental delay.

(3) "Clinical therapeutic intervention" means therapies supported by empirical evidence, which include, but are not limited to, applied behavioral analysis, that satisfy both of the following:

(a) Are necessary to develop, maintain, or restore, to the maximum extent practicable, the function of an individual;

(b) Are provided by or under the supervision of any of the following:

(i) A certified Ohio behavior analyst as defined in section 4783.01 of the Revised Code;

(ii) An individual licensed under Chapter 4732. of the Revised Code to practice psychology;

(iii) An individual licensed under Chapter 4757. of the Revised Code to practice professional counseling, social work, or marriage and family therapy.

(4) "Diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder" means medically necessary assessment, evaluations, or tests to diagnose whether an individual has an autism spectrum disorder.

(5) "Pharmacy care" means medications prescribed by a licensed physician and any health-related services considered medically necessary to determine the need or effectiveness of the medications.

(6) "Psychiatric care" means direct or consultative services provided by a psychiatrist licensed in the state in which the psychiatrist practices.

(7) "Psychological care" means direct or consultative services provided by a psychologist licensed in the state in which the psychologist practices.

(8) "Therapeutic care" means services provided by a speech therapist, occupational therapist, or physical therapist licensed or certified in the state in which the person practices.

(9) "Treatment for autism spectrum disorder" means evidence-based care and related equipment prescribed or ordered for an individual diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder by a licensed physician who is a developmental pediatrician or a licensed psychologist trained in autism who determines the care to be medically necessary, including any of the following:

(a) Clinical therapeutic intervention;

(b) Pharmacy care;

(c) Psychiatric care;

(d) Psychological care;

(e) Therapeutic care.

(G) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the section and the application of such remainder to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 4112.02. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice:

(A) For any employer, because of the race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry of any person, to discharge without just cause, to refuse to hire, or otherwise to discriminate against that person with respect to hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or any matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

(B) For an employment agency or personnel placement service, because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry, to do any of the following:

(1) Refuse or fail to accept, register, classify properly, or refer for employment, or otherwise discriminate against any person;

(2) Comply with a request from an employer for referral of applicants for employment if the request directly or indirectly indicates that the employer fails to comply with the provisions of sections 4112.01 to 4112.07 of the Revised Code.

(C) For any labor organization to do any of the following:

(1) Limit or classify its membership on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry;

(2) Discriminate against, limit the employment opportunities of, or otherwise adversely affect the employment status, wages, hours, or employment conditions of any person as an employee because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry.

(D) For any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprentice training programs to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, or ancestry in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprentice training.

(E) Except where based on a bona fide occupational qualification certified in advance by the commission, for any employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, or labor organization, prior to employment or admission to membership, to do any of the following:

(1) Elicit or attempt to elicit any information concerning the race, color, religion, sex, military

status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry of an applicant for employment or membership;

(2) Make or keep a record of the race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry of any applicant for employment or membership;

(3) Use any form of application for employment, or personnel or membership blank, seeking to elicit information regarding race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry; but an employer holding a contract containing a nondiscrimination clause with the government of the United States, or any department or agency of that government, may require an employee or applicant for employment to furnish documentary proof of United States citizenship and may retain that proof in the employer's personnel records and may use photographic or fingerprint identification for security purposes;

(4) Print or publish or cause to be printed or published any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination, based upon race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry;

(5) Announce or follow a policy of denying or limiting, through a quota system or otherwise, employment or membership opportunities of any group because of the race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry of that group;

(6) Utilize in the recruitment or hiring of persons any employment agency, personnel placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other employee-referring source known to discriminate against persons because of their race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry.

(F) For any person seeking employment to publish or cause to be published any advertisement that specifies or in any manner indicates that person's race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry, or expresses a limitation or preference as to the race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry of any prospective employer.

(G) For any proprietor or any employee, keeper, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any person, except for reasons applicable alike to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, military status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation.

(H) ~~For~~ Subject to section 4112.024 of the Revised Code, for any person to do any of the following:

(1) Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance housing accommodations, refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or otherwise deny or make unavailable housing accommodations because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin;

(2) Represent to any person that housing accommodations are not available for inspection, sale, or rental, when in fact they are available, because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin;

(3) Discriminate against any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations, or any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of

other financial assistance that is secured by residential real estate, because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin or because of the racial composition of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located, provided that the person, whether an individual, corporation, or association of any type, lends money as one of the principal aspects or incident to the person's principal business and not only as a part of the purchase price of an owner-occupied residence the person is selling nor merely casually or occasionally to a relative or friend;

(4) Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of selling, transferring, assigning, renting, leasing, or subleasing any housing accommodations or in furnishing facilities, services, or privileges in connection with the ownership, occupancy, or use of any housing accommodations, including the sale of fire, extended coverage, or homeowners insurance, because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin or because of the racial composition of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

(5) Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of any loan of money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin or because of the racial composition of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

(6) Refuse to consider without prejudice the combined income of both husband and wife for the purpose of extending mortgage credit to a married couple or either member of a married couple;

(7) Print, publish, or circulate any statement or advertisement, or make or cause to be made any statement or advertisement, relating to the sale, transfer, assignment, rental, lease, sublease, or acquisition of any housing accommodations, or relating to the loan of money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations, that indicates any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based upon race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination;

(8) Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(8) or (17) of this section, make any inquiry, elicit any information, make or keep any record, or use any form of application containing questions or entries concerning race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin in connection with the sale or lease of any housing accommodations or the loan of any money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations. Any person may make inquiries, and make and keep records, concerning race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin for the purpose of monitoring compliance with this chapter.

(9) Include in any transfer, rental, or lease of housing accommodations any restrictive covenant, or honor or exercise, or attempt to honor or exercise, any restrictive covenant;

(10) Induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that a change has occurred or may occur with respect to the racial, religious, sexual, military status, familial status, or ethnic composition of the block, neighborhood, or other area in which the housing accommodations are located, or induce or solicit, or attempt to

induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that the presence or anticipated presence of persons of any race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin, in the block, neighborhood, or other area will or may have results including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) The lowering of property values;

(b) A change in the racial, religious, sexual, military status, familial status, or ethnic composition of the block, neighborhood, or other area;

(c) An increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the block, neighborhood, or other area;

(d) A decline in the quality of the schools serving the block, neighborhood, or other area.

(11) Deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing accommodations, or discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of that access, membership, or participation, on account of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, national origin, disability, or ancestry;

(12) Coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of that person's having exercised or enjoyed or having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by division (H) of this section;

(13) Discourage or attempt to discourage the purchase by a prospective purchaser of housing accommodations, by representing that any block, neighborhood, or other area has undergone or might undergo a change with respect to its religious, racial, sexual, military status, familial status, or ethnic composition;

(14) Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance, or otherwise deny or withhold, a burial lot from any person because of the race, color, sex, military status, familial status, age, ancestry, disability, or national origin of any prospective owner or user of the lot;

(15) Discriminate in the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, housing accommodations to any buyer or renter because of a disability of any of the following:

(a) The buyer or renter;

(b) A person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

(c) Any individual associated with the person described in division (H)(15)(b) of this section.

(16) Discriminate in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale or rental of housing accommodations to any person or in the provision of services or facilities to any person in connection with the housing accommodations because of a disability of any of the following:

(a) That person;

(b) A person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

(c) Any individual associated with the person described in division (H)(16)(b) of this section.

(17) Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(17) of this section, make an inquiry to determine whether an applicant for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, a person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available, or any individual associated with that person has a disability, or make an inquiry to determine the nature or severity of a disability of the applicant or such a person or individual. The

following inquiries may be made of all applicants for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, regardless of whether they have disabilities:

- (a) An inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy;
- (b) An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for housing accommodations available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
- (c) An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
- (d) An inquiry to determine whether an applicant currently uses a controlled substance in violation of section 2925.11 of the Revised Code or a substantively comparable municipal ordinance;
- (e) An inquiry to determine whether an applicant at any time has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense, an element of which is the illegal sale, offer to sell, cultivation, manufacture, other production, shipment, transportation, delivery, or other distribution of a controlled substance.

(18)(a) Refuse to permit, at the expense of a person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing housing accommodations that are occupied or to be occupied by the person with a disability, if the modifications may be necessary to afford the person with a disability full enjoyment of the housing accommodations. This division does not preclude a landlord of housing accommodations that are rented or to be rented to a disabled tenant from conditioning permission for a proposed modification upon the disabled tenant's doing one or more of the following:

- (i) Providing a reasonable description of the proposed modification and reasonable assurances that the proposed modification will be made in a workerlike manner and that any required building permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of the proposed modification;
- (ii) Agreeing to restore at the end of the tenancy the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if it is reasonable for the landlord to condition permission for the proposed modification upon the agreement;
- (iii) Paying into an interest-bearing escrow account that is in the landlord's name, over a reasonable period of time, a reasonable amount of money not to exceed the projected costs at the end of the tenancy of the restoration of the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if the landlord finds the account reasonably necessary to ensure the availability of funds for the restoration work. The interest earned in connection with an escrow account described in this division shall accrue to the benefit of the disabled tenant who makes payments into the account.

(b) A landlord shall not condition permission for a proposed modification upon a disabled tenant's payment of a security deposit that exceeds the customarily required security deposit of all tenants of the particular housing accommodations.

(19) Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services when necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling unit, including associated public and common use areas;

(20) Fail to comply with the standards and rules adopted under division (A) of section 3781.111 of the Revised Code;

(21) Discriminate against any person in the selling, brokering, or appraising of real property

because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, ancestry, disability, or national origin;

(22) Fail to design and construct covered multifamily dwellings for first occupancy on or after June 30, 1992, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The dwellings shall have at least one building entrance on an accessible route, unless it is impractical to do so because of the terrain or unusual characteristics of the site.

(b) With respect to dwellings that have a building entrance on an accessible route, all of the following apply:

(i) The public use areas and common use areas of the dwellings shall be readily accessible to and usable by persons with a disability.

(ii) All the doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises shall be sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with a disability who are in wheelchairs.

(iii) All premises within covered multifamily dwelling units shall contain an accessible route into and through the dwelling; all light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, and other environmental controls within such units shall be in accessible locations; the bathroom walls within such units shall contain reinforcements to allow later installation of grab bars; and the kitchens and bathrooms within such units shall be designed and constructed in a manner that enables an individual in a wheelchair to maneuver about such rooms.

For purposes of division (H)(22) of this section, "covered multifamily dwellings" means buildings consisting of four or more units if such buildings have one or more elevators and ground floor units in other buildings consisting of four or more units.

(I) For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful discriminatory practice defined in this section or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under sections 4112.01 to 4112.07 of the Revised Code.

(J) For any person to aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce the doing of any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice, to obstruct or prevent any person from complying with this chapter or any order issued under it, or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice.

~~(K)(1) Nothing in division (H) of this section shall bar any religious or denominational institution or organization, or any nonprofit charitable or educational organization that is operated, supervised, or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting the sale, rental, or occupancy of housing accommodations that it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose to persons of the same religion, or from giving preference in the sale, rental, or occupancy of such housing accommodations to persons of the same religion, unless membership in the religion is restricted on account of race, color, or national origin.~~

~~(2) Nothing in division (H) of this section shall bar any bona fide private or fraternal organization that, incidental to its primary purpose, owns or operates lodgings for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of the lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.~~

~~(3) Nothing in division (H) of this section limits the applicability of any reasonable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy~~

~~housing accommodations. Nothing in that division prohibits the owners or managers of housing accommodations from implementing reasonable occupancy standards based on the number and size of sleeping areas or bedrooms and the overall size of a dwelling unit, provided that the standards are not implemented to circumvent the purposes of this chapter and are formulated, implemented, and interpreted in a manner consistent with this chapter and any applicable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.~~

~~(4) Nothing in division (H) of this section requires that housing accommodations be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.~~

~~(5) Nothing in division (H) of this section pertaining to discrimination on the basis of familial status shall be construed to apply to any of the following:~~

~~(a) Housing accommodations provided under any state or federal program that have been determined under the "Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988," 102 Stat. 1623, 42 U.S.C.A. 3607, as amended, to be specifically designed and operated to assist elderly persons;~~

~~(b) Housing accommodations intended for and solely occupied by persons who are sixty-two years of age or older;~~

~~(c) Housing accommodations intended and operated for occupancy by at least one person who is fifty-five years of age or older per unit, as determined under the "Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988," 102 Stat. 1623, 42 U.S.C.A. 3607, as amended.~~

~~(L) Nothing in divisions (A) to (E) of this section shall be construed to require a person with a disability to be employed or trained under circumstances that would significantly increase the occupational hazards affecting either the person with a disability, other employees, the general public, or the facilities in which the work is to be performed, or to require the employment or training of a person with a disability in a job that requires the person with a disability routinely to undertake any task, the performance of which is substantially and inherently impaired by the person's disability.~~

~~(M) Nothing in divisions (H)(1) to (18) of this section shall be construed to require any person selling or renting property to modify the property in any way or to exercise a higher degree of care for a person with a disability, to relieve any person with a disability of any obligation generally imposed on all persons regardless of disability in a written lease, rental agreement, or contract of purchase or sale, or to forbid distinctions based on the inability to fulfill the terms and conditions, including financial obligations, of the lease, agreement, or contract.~~

~~(N)(L) An aggrieved individual may enforce the individual's rights relative to discrimination on the basis of age as provided for in this section by instituting a civil action, within one hundred eighty days after the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice occurred, in any court with jurisdiction for any legal or equitable relief that will effectuate the individual's rights.~~

A person who files a civil action under this division is barred, with respect to the practices complained of, from instituting a civil action under section 4112.14 of the Revised Code and from filing a charge with the commission under section 4112.05 of the Revised Code.

~~(O)(M) With regard to age, it shall not be an unlawful discriminatory practice and it shall not constitute a violation of division (A) of section 4112.14 of the Revised Code for any employer,~~

employment agency, joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship training programs, or labor organization to do any of the following:

(1) Establish bona fide employment qualifications reasonably related to the particular business or occupation that may include standards for skill, aptitude, physical capability, intelligence, education, maturation, and experience;

(2) Observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system or any bona fide employee benefit plan, including, but not limited to, a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, that is not a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this section. However, no such employee benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual, and no such seniority system or employee benefit plan shall require or permit the involuntary retirement of any individual, because of the individual's age except as provided for in the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978," 92 Stat. 189, 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986," 100 Stat. 3342, 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended.

(3) Retire an employee who has attained sixty-five years of age who, for the two-year period immediately before retirement, is employed in a bona fide executive or a high policymaking position, if the employee is entitled to an immediate nonforfeitable annual retirement benefit from a pension, profit-sharing, savings, or deferred compensation plan, or any combination of those plans, of the employer of the employee, which equals, in the aggregate, at least forty-four thousand dollars, in accordance with the conditions of the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978," 92 Stat. 189, 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986," 100 Stat. 3342, 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended;

(4) Observe the terms of any bona fide apprenticeship program if the program is registered with the Ohio apprenticeship council pursuant to sections 4139.01 to 4139.06 of the Revised Code and is approved by the federal committee on apprenticeship of the United States department of labor.

~~(P)~~~~(N)~~ Nothing in this chapter prohibiting age discrimination and nothing in division (A) of section 4112.14 of the Revised Code shall be construed to prohibit the following:

(1) The designation of uniform age the attainment of which is necessary for public employees to receive pension or other retirement benefits pursuant to Chapter 145., 742., 3307., 3309., or 5505. of the Revised Code;

(2) The mandatory retirement of uniformed patrol officers of the state highway patrol as provided in section 5505.16 of the Revised Code;

(3) The maximum age requirements for appointment as a patrol officer in the state highway patrol established by section 5503.01 of the Revised Code;

(4) The maximum age requirements established for original appointment to a police department or fire department in sections 124.41 and 124.42 of the Revised Code;

(5) Any maximum age not in conflict with federal law that may be established by a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees for original appointment as a police officer or firefighter;

(6) Any mandatory retirement provision not in conflict with federal law of a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees pertaining to police officers and firefighters;

(7) Until January 1, 1994, the mandatory retirement of any employee who has attained

seventy years of age and who is serving under a contract of unlimited tenure, or similar arrangement providing for unlimited tenure, at an institution of higher education as defined in the "Education Amendments of 1980," 94 Stat. 1503, 20 U.S.C.A. 1141(a).

~~(Q)(O)(1)(a)~~ Except as provided in division ~~(Q)(O)(1)(b)~~ of this section, for purposes of divisions (A) to (E) of this section, a disability does not include any physiological disorder or condition, mental or psychological disorder, or disease or condition caused by an illegal use of any controlled substance by an employee, applicant, or other person, if an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee acts on the basis of that illegal use.

(b) Division ~~(Q)(O)(1)(a)~~ of this section does not apply to an employee, applicant, or other person who satisfies any of the following:

(i) The employee, applicant, or other person has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program and no longer is engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance, or the employee, applicant, or other person otherwise successfully has been rehabilitated and no longer is engaging in that illegal use.

(ii) The employee, applicant, or other person is participating in a supervised drug rehabilitation program and no longer is engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance.

(iii) The employee, applicant, or other person is erroneously regarded as engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance, but the employee, applicant, or other person is not engaging in that illegal use.

(2) Divisions (A) to (E) of this section do not prohibit an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee from doing any of the following:

(a) Adopting or administering reasonable policies or procedures, including, but not limited to, testing for the illegal use of any controlled substance, that are designed to ensure that an individual described in division ~~(Q)(O)(1)(b)(i)~~ or (ii) of this section no longer is engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance;

(b) Prohibiting the illegal use of controlled substances and the use of alcohol at the workplace by all employees;

(c) Requiring that employees not be under the influence of alcohol or not be engaged in the illegal use of any controlled substance at the workplace;

(d) Requiring that employees behave in conformance with the requirements established under "The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988," 102 Stat. 4304, 41 U.S.C.A. 701, as amended;

(e) Holding an employee who engages in the illegal use of any controlled substance or who is an alcoholic to the same qualification standards for employment or job performance, and the same behavior, to which the employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee holds other employees, even if any unsatisfactory performance or behavior is related to an employee's illegal use of a controlled substance or alcoholism;

(f) Exercising other authority recognized in the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990," 104 Stat. 327, 42 U.S.C.A. 12101, as amended, including, but not limited to, requiring employees to comply with any applicable federal standards.

(3) For purposes of this chapter, a test to determine the illegal use of any controlled substance does not include a medical examination.

(4) Division ~~(Q)~~~~(O)~~ of this section does not encourage, prohibit, or authorize, and shall not be construed as encouraging, prohibiting, or authorizing, the conduct of testing for the illegal use of any controlled substance by employees, applicants, or other persons, or the making of employment decisions based on the results of that type of testing.

~~(R)~~~~(P)~~ This section does not apply to a religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society with respect to the employment of an individual of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by that religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society of its activities.

The unlawful discriminatory practices defined in this section do not make it unlawful for a person or an appointing authority administering an examination under section 124.23 of the Revised Code to obtain information about an applicant's military status for the purpose of determining if the applicant is eligible for the additional credit that is available under that section.

Sec. 4112.024. (A) Nothing in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code shall bar any religious or denominational institution or organization, or any nonprofit charitable or educational organization that is operated, supervised, or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting the sale, rental, or occupancy of housing accommodations that it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose to persons of the same religion, or from giving preference in the sale, rental, or occupancy of such housing accommodations to persons of the same religion, unless membership in the religion is restricted on account of race, color, or national origin.

(B) Nothing in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code shall bar any bona fide private or fraternal organization that, incidental to its primary purpose, owns or operates lodgings for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of the lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.

(C) Nothing in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code limits the applicability of any reasonable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations. Nothing in that division prohibits the owners or managers of housing accommodations from implementing reasonable occupancy standards based on the number and size of sleeping areas or bedrooms and the overall size of a dwelling unit, provided that the standards are not implemented to circumvent the purposes of this chapter and are formulated, implemented, and interpreted in a manner consistent with this chapter and any applicable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

(D) Nothing in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code requires that housing accommodations be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

(E) Nothing in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code pertaining to discrimination on the basis of familial status shall be construed to apply to any of the following:

(1) Housing accommodations provided under any state or federal program that have been determined under the "Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988," 102 Stat. 1623, 42 U.S.C. 3607, as

amended, to be specifically designed and operated to assist elderly persons:

(2) Housing accommodations intended for and solely occupied by persons who are sixty-two years of age or older;

(3) Housing accommodations intended and operated for occupancy by at least one person who is fifty-five years of age or older per unit, as determined under the "Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988," 102 Stat. 1623, 42 U.S.C. 3607, as amended.

(F) Nothing in divisions (H)(1) to (18) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code shall be construed to require any person selling or renting property to modify the property in any way or to exercise a higher degree of care for a person with a disability, to relieve any person with a disability of any obligation generally imposed on all persons regardless of disability in a written lease, rental agreement, or contract of purchase or sale, or to forbid distinctions based on the inability to fulfill the terms and conditions, including financial obligations, of the lease, agreement, or contract.

Sec. 4112.05. (A)(1) The commission, as provided in this section, shall prevent any person from engaging in unlawful discriminatory practices;

(2) The commission may at any time attempt to resolve allegations of unlawful discriminatory practices by the use of alternative dispute resolution, provided that, before instituting the formal hearing authorized by division (B) of this section, it shall attempt, by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, to induce compliance with this chapter.

(B)(1) Any person may file a charge with the commission alleging that another person has engaged or is engaging in an unlawful discriminatory practice. In the case of a charge alleging an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (I), or (J) of section 4112.02 or in section 4112.021 or 4112.022 of the Revised Code, the charge shall be in writing and under oath and shall be filed with the commission within six months after the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice was committed. In the case of a charge alleging an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code, the charge shall be in writing and under oath and shall be filed with the commission within one year after the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice was committed.

(a) An oath under this chapter may be made in any form of affirmation the person deems binding on the person's conscience. Acceptable forms include, but are not limited to, declarations made under penalty of perjury.

(b) Any charge timely received, via facsimile, postal mail, electronic mail, or otherwise, may be signed under oath after the limitations period for filing set forth under division (B)(1) of this section and will relate back to the original filing date.

(2) Upon receiving a charge, the commission may initiate a preliminary investigation to determine whether it is probable that an unlawful discriminatory practice has been or is being engaged in. The commission also may conduct, upon its own initiative and independent of the filing of any charges, a preliminary investigation relating to any of the unlawful discriminatory practices described in division (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (I), or (J) of section 4112.02 or in section 4112.021 or 4112.022 of the Revised Code. Prior to a notification of a complainant under division (B)(4) of this section or prior to the commencement of informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or alternative dispute resolution, under that division, the members of the commission and the officers and employees of the commission shall not make public in any manner and shall retain as

confidential all information that was obtained as a result of or that otherwise pertains to a preliminary investigation other than one described in division (B)(3) of this section.

(3)(a) Unless it is impracticable to do so and subject to its authority under division (B)(3)(d) of this section, the commission shall complete a preliminary investigation of a charge filed pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section that alleges an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code, and shall take one of the following actions, within one hundred days after the filing of the charge:

(i) Notify the complainant and the respondent that it is not probable that an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code has been or is being engaged in and that the commission will not issue a complaint in the matter;

(ii) Initiate a complaint and schedule it for informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or alternative dispute resolution;

(iii) Initiate a complaint and refer it to the attorney general with a recommendation to seek a temporary or permanent injunction or a temporary restraining order. If this action is taken, the attorney general shall apply, as expeditiously as possible after receipt of the complaint, to the court of common pleas of the county in which the unlawful discriminatory practice allegedly occurred for the appropriate injunction or order, and the court shall hear and determine the application as expeditiously as possible.

(b) If it is not practicable to comply with the requirements of division (B)(3)(a) of this section within the one-hundred-day period described in that division, the commission shall notify the complainant and the respondent in writing of the reasons for the noncompliance.

(c) Prior to the issuance of a complaint under division (B)(3)(a)(ii) or (iii) of this section or prior to a notification of the complainant and the respondent under division (B)(3)(a)(i) of this section, the members of the commission and the officers and employees of the commission shall not make public in any manner and shall retain as confidential all information that was obtained as a result of or that otherwise pertains to a preliminary investigation of a charge filed pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section that alleges an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section ~~4112.05~~ 4112.02 of the Revised Code.

(d) Notwithstanding the types of action described in divisions (B)(3)(a)(ii) and (iii) of this section, prior to the issuance of a complaint or the referral of a complaint to the attorney general and prior to endeavoring to eliminate an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or by alternative dispute resolution, the commission may seek a temporary or permanent injunction or a temporary restraining order in the court of common pleas of the county in which the unlawful discriminatory practice allegedly occurred.

(4) If the commission determines after a preliminary investigation other than one described in division (B)(3) of this section that it is not probable that an unlawful discriminatory practice has been or is being engaged in, it shall notify any complainant under division (B)(1) of this section that it has so determined and that it will not issue a complaint in the matter. If the commission determines after a preliminary investigation other than the one described in division (B)(3) of this section that it is probable that an unlawful discriminatory practice has been or is being engaged in, it shall endeavor to eliminate the practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or by

alternative dispute resolution.

(5) Nothing said or done during informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or during alternative dispute resolution, under this section shall be disclosed by any member of the commission or its staff or be used as evidence in any subsequent hearing or other proceeding. If, after a preliminary investigation and the use of informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or alternative dispute resolution, under this section, the commission is satisfied that any unlawful discriminatory practice will be eliminated, it may treat the charge involved as being conciliated and enter that disposition on the records of the commission. If the commission fails to effect the elimination of an unlawful discriminatory practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion, or by alternative dispute resolution under this section and to obtain voluntary compliance with this chapter, the commission shall issue and cause to be served upon any person, including the respondent against whom a complainant has filed a charge pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section, a complaint stating the charges involved and containing a notice of an opportunity for a hearing before the commission, a member of the commission, or a hearing examiner at a place that is stated in the notice and that is located within the county in which the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice has occurred or is occurring or in which the respondent resides or transacts business. The hearing shall be held not less than thirty days after the service of the complaint upon the complainant, the aggrieved persons other than the complainant on whose behalf the complaint is issued, and the respondent, unless the complainant, an aggrieved person, or the respondent elects to proceed under division (A)(2) of section 4112.051 of the Revised Code when that division is applicable. If a complaint pertains to an alleged unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code, the complaint shall notify the complainant, an aggrieved person, and the respondent of the right of the complainant, an aggrieved person, or the respondent to elect to proceed with the administrative hearing process under this section or to proceed under division (A)(2) of section 4112.051 of the Revised Code.

(6) The attorney general shall represent the commission at any hearing held pursuant to division (B)(5) of this section and shall present the evidence in support of the complaint.

(7) Any complaint issued pursuant to division (B)(5) of this section after the filing of a charge under division (B)(1) of this section shall be so issued within one year after the complainant filed the charge with respect to an alleged unlawful discriminatory practice.

~~(C)(1)~~ Any complaint issued pursuant to division (B) of this section may be amended by the commission, a member of the commission, or the hearing examiner conducting a hearing under division (B) of this section.

(a) Except as provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, a complaint issued pursuant to division (B) of this section may be amended at any time prior to or during the hearing.

(b) If a complaint issued pursuant to division (B) of this section alleges an unlawful discriminatory practice described in division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code, the complaint may be amended at any time up to seven days prior to the hearing and not thereafter.

(2) The respondent has the right to file an answer or an amended answer to the original and amended complaints and to appear at the hearing in person, by attorney, or otherwise to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

(D) The complainant shall be a party to a hearing under division (B) of this section, and any

person who is an indispensable party to a complete determination or settlement of a question involved in the hearing shall be joined. Any aggrieved person who has or claims an interest in the subject of the hearing and in obtaining or preventing relief against the unlawful discriminatory practices complained of shall be permitted to appear only for the presentation of oral or written arguments, to present evidence, perform direct and cross-examination, and be represented by counsel. The commission shall adopt rules, in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code governing the authority granted under this division.

(E) In any hearing under division (B) of this section, the commission, a member of the commission, or the hearing examiner shall not be bound by the Rules of Evidence but, in ascertaining the practices followed by the respondent, shall take into account all reliable, probative, and substantial statistical or other evidence produced at the hearing that may tend to prove the existence of a predetermined pattern of employment or membership, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize or require any person to observe the proportion that persons of any race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, national origin, disability, age, or ancestry bear to the total population or in accordance with any criterion other than the individual qualifications of the applicant.

(F) The testimony taken at a hearing under division (B) of this section shall be under oath and shall be reduced to writing and filed with the commission. Thereafter, in its discretion, the commission, upon the service of a notice upon the complainant and the respondent that indicates an opportunity to be present, may take further testimony or hear argument.

(G)(1)(a) If, upon all reliable, probative, and substantial evidence presented at a hearing under division (B) of this section, the commission determines that the respondent has engaged in, or is engaging in, any unlawful discriminatory practice, whether against the complainant or others, the commission shall state its findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall issue and, subject to the provisions of Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, cause to be served on the respondent an order requiring the respondent to ~~cease~~ do all of the following:

(1) ~~Cease and desist from the unlawful discriminatory practice, requiring the respondent to take;~~

(ii) ~~Take any further affirmative or other action that will effectuate the purposes of this chapter, including, but not limited to, hiring, reinstatement, or upgrading of employees with or without back pay, or admission or restoration to union membership, and requiring the respondent to report;~~

(iii) ~~Report to the commission the manner of compliance. If~~

~~If the commission directs payment of back pay, it shall make allowance for interim earnings. If it~~

~~(b) If the commission finds a violation of division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code, in addition to the action described in division (G)(1)(a) of this section, the commission additionally shall may require the respondent to undergo recommendation in the form of a class, seminar, or any other type of remediation approved by the commission, may require the respondent to pay actual damages and reasonable attorney's fees, and may award to the complainant punitive damages, vindicate the public interest, assess a civil penalty against the respondent as follows:~~

~~(a)-(i) If division (G)(1)(b)(ii) or (e)-(iii) of this section does not apply, punitive damages a~~

civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars;

~~(b)-(ii)~~ If division ~~(G)(1)(e)-(G)(1)(b)(iii)~~ of this section does not apply and if the respondent has been determined by a final order of the commission or by a final judgment of a court to have committed one violation of division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code during the five-year period immediately preceding the date on which a complaint was issued pursuant to division (B) of this section, punitive damages a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars;

~~(e)-(iii)~~ If the respondent has been determined by a final order of the commission or by a final judgment of a court to have committed two or more violations of division (H) of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code during the seven-year period immediately preceding the date on which a complaint was issued pursuant to division (B) of this section, punitive a civil penalty damages in an amount not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

(2) Upon the submission of reports of compliance, the commission may issue a declaratory order stating that the respondent has ceased to engage in particular unlawful discriminatory practices.

(H) If the commission finds that no probable cause exists for crediting charges of unlawful discriminatory practices or if, upon all the evidence presented at a hearing under division (B) of this section on a charge, the commission finds that a respondent has not engaged in any unlawful discriminatory practice against the complainant or others, it shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on the complainant an order dismissing the complaint as to the respondent. A copy of the order shall be delivered in all cases to the attorney general and any other public officers whom the commission considers proper.

If, upon all the evidence presented at a hearing under division (B) of this section on a charge, the commission finds that a respondent has not engaged in any unlawful discriminatory practice against the complainant or others, it may award to the respondent reasonable attorney's fees to the extent provided in 5 U.S.C. 504 and accompanying regulations.

(I) Until the time period for appeal set forth in division (H) of section 4112.06 of the Revised Code expires, the commission, subject to the provisions of Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, at any time, upon reasonable notice, and in the manner it considers proper, may modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made by it under this section.

Sec. 4112.08. This chapter shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of its purposes, and any law inconsistent with any provision of this chapter shall not apply. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be considered to repeal any of the provisions of any law of this state relating to discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, military status, familial status, disability, national origin, age, or ancestry, except that any person filing a charge under division (B) (1) of section 4112.05 of the Revised Code, with respect to the unlawful discriminatory practices complained of, is barred from instituting a civil action under section 4112.14 or division ~~(N)-(L)~~ of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4112.09. The executive director, administrative law judge, compliance officer, each field investigator, and each field coordinator, mediator, regional director, and supervisor of the Ohio civil rights commission, and any person appointed and commissioned as a notary public in this state, with respect to matters relating to ~~his~~ official duties, may administer oaths, take affidavits, and acknowledgements, and attest the execution of any instrument in writing. The executive director shall

file in the office of the secretary of the state the name and residence address of the occupant of each of the offices listed in this section ~~and shall cancel such filing and make a new filing in a single document whenever the occupant of any such office changes on a quarterly basis.~~

The secretary of state shall record and index the filings required under this section and the filings shall be open to public inspection.

Sec. 4112.14. (A) No employer shall discriminate in any job opening against any applicant or discharge without just cause any employee aged forty or older who is physically able to perform the duties and otherwise meets the established requirements of the job and laws pertaining to the relationship between employer and employee.

(B) Any person aged forty or older who is discriminated against in any job opening or discharged without just cause by an employer in violation of division (A) of this section may institute a civil action against the employer in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the court finds that an employer has discriminated on the basis of age, the court shall order an appropriate remedy which shall include reimbursement to the applicant or employee for the costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, of the action, or to reinstate the employee in the employee's former position with compensation for lost wages and any lost fringe benefits from the date of the illegal discharge and to reimburse the employee for the costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, of the action. The remedies available under this section are coexistent with remedies available pursuant to sections 4112.01 to 4112.11 of the Revised Code; except that any person instituting a civil action under this section is, with respect to the practices complained of, thereby barred from instituting a civil action under division ~~(N)-(L)~~ of section 4112.02 of the Revised Code or from filing a charge with the Ohio civil rights commission under section 4112.05 of the Revised Code.

(C) The cause of action described in division (B) of this section and any remedies available pursuant to sections 4112.01 to 4112.11 of the Revised Code shall not be available in the case of discharges where the employee has available to the employee the opportunity to arbitrate the discharge or where a discharge has been arbitrated and has been found to be for just cause.

Sec. 5709.87. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Improvement," "building," "fixture," and "structure" have the same meanings as in section 5701.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) ~~"Applicable standards," "property,"~~ "Property," "remedy," and "remedial activities" have the same meanings as in section 3746.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) The director of environmental protection, after issuing a covenant not to sue for property under section 3746.12 of the Revised Code and determining that remedies or remedial activities have commenced or been completed at that property to the satisfaction of the director, shall certify to the tax commissioner and to the director of development services that such a covenant has been issued ~~and, that~~ such remedies or remedial activities have occurred at that property, and the date on which those remedial activities began. The certification shall be in such form as is agreed upon by the directors of environmental protection and development services and the tax commissioner and shall include a description of the property in sufficient detail for the tax commissioner and director of development services to determine the boundaries of the property entitled to exemption from taxation under this section.

(C)(1)(a) Upon receipt by the tax commissioner of a certification for property under division

(B) of this section, the commissioner shall issue an order granting an exemption from real property taxation of the increase in the assessed value of land constituting property that is described in the certification; and of the increase in the assessed value of improvements, buildings, fixtures, and structures that are situated on that land at the time the order is issued as indicated on the current tax lists on the tax lien date of the year in which the remedial activities began. For each tax year of the exemption allowed under this section, this increase in assessed value shall equal the amount by which the assessed value of that land or those improvements, buildings, fixtures, or structures on the tax lien date of that year as indicated on the tax list for that year exceeds the assessed value of that land or those improvements, buildings, fixtures, or structures on the tax lien date of the year in which the remedial activities began as indicated on the tax list for that year. The exemption shall commence on the first day of the tax year including the day on which the order is issued and shall end on the last day of the tenth tax year after issuance of the order. The order shall include a description of the property and the tax years for which the property is to be exempted from taxation. The commissioner shall send copies of the exemption order to the owner of record of the property to which the exemption applies and to the county auditor of each county in which any portion of that property is located.

(b) Within sixty days after receiving the commissioner's order, the owner of record of the property may notify the commissioner in writing that the owner does not want the exemption from real property taxation provided under division (C)(1) of this section to apply. Upon receiving such a notification from the property owner of record, the commissioner shall issue a subsequent order rescinding the previously granted exemption.

(2) The director of development services shall maintain a record of certifications received under this section for purposes of section 5709.88 of the Revised Code.

(D) Any sale or other transfer of the property does not affect an exemption granted under division (C) of this section. The exemption shall continue in effect thereafter for the full period stated in the exemption order.

(E) If at any time the director revokes a covenant not to sue under Chapter 3746. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it for property concerning which the commissioner has issued an exemption order under division (C) of this section, the director shall so notify the commissioner and the legislative authority of the municipal corporation and county in which the property is located. The commissioner immediately shall rescind the exemption order and shall so notify the owner of record of the property and the county auditor of each county in which any portion of the property is located.

Upon revocation of the covenant not to sue, the owner of record shall pay the amount of taxes that would have been charged against the property had the property not been exempted from taxation for the period beginning with commencement of the exemption and ending with the date of revocation of the covenant not to sue. The county auditor shall return the property to the tax list and enter on the tax list the amount so payable as current taxes charged against the property. Taxes required to be paid pursuant to this section are payable in full on the first succeeding day on which the first one-half of taxes is required to be paid under section 323.12 of the Revised Code. If such taxes are not paid in full when due, a penalty shall be charged, and interest shall accrue on those taxes, as provided in section 323.121 of the Revised Code. In cases of underpayment or nonpayment,

the deficiency shall be collected as otherwise provided for the collection of delinquent real property taxes.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 307.94, 307.95, 323.47, 705.92, 1303.01, 1303.05, 1303.14, 1303.18, 1303.35, 1303.401, 1303.56, 1303.57, 1303.59, 1303.67, 1303.69, 1304.01, 1304.17, 1304.18, 1304.22, 1304.27, 1304.32, 1304.35, 1349.21, 1739.05, 2308.02, 2308.03, 2327.02, 2329.071, 2329.152, 2329.17, 2329.211, 2329.311, 2329.52, 3109.172, 3501.11, 3501.38, 3501.39, 3735.67, 3735.671, 4112.02, 4112.05, 4112.08, 4112.09, 4112.14, and 5709.87 and section 1303.70 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. (A) The amendment by this act of sections 3735.67 and 3735.671 of the Revised Code applies to applications for exemption that have been filed but not yet granted, or are filed, on or after the effective date of this act.

(B) The amendment by this act of section 5709.87 of the Revised Code applies to certifications made and orders issued under that section on or after the effective date of this act.

SECTION 4. Section 1739.05 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by Am. Sub. H.B. 64, Sub. H.B. 116, and Sub. S.B. 129, all of the 131st General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act.

SECTION 5. Sections 1739.05 and 1751.84 of the Revised Code, as amended or enacted by this act, apply only to policies, contracts, and agreements that are delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2018. Section 3923.84 of the Revised Code, as enacted by this act, applies only to policies of sickness and accident insurance issued for delivery or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2018.

SECTION 6. It is the intent of the General Assembly to implement a two-year moratorium on any new health care mandates impacting individual and group health insurance plans that are not subject to the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974," 29 U.S.C. 1001, et seq. Further, it is the intent of the General Assembly to develop potential tax credits that offset additional employer costs associated with health care mandates.

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the ____ day of _____, A. D. 20 ____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____