

**As Introduced**

**132nd General Assembly**

**Regular Session**

**2017-2018**

**H. B. No. 703**

**Representative Becker**

**Cosponsors: Representatives Patton, Thompson, Retherford, Lang, Dean, Antani,  
Riedel, Roegner, Henne**

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**A BILL**

To amend sections 9.68, 2923.12, 2923.121, 1  
2923.122, 2923.123, 2923.126, 2923.1212, and 2  
4117.10 and to enact sections 2923.22 and 3  
3345.90 of the Revised Code to enact the 4  
"Decriminalization Effort For Ending Notorious 5  
Deaths -- Teachers With Options (DEFEND-TWO)" to 6  
allow a concealed handgun licensee or qualified 7  
military member to carry a concealed handgun in 8  
certain public premises, to reduce the penalty 9  
for a concealed handgun licensee who carries a 10  
concealed handgun in a prohibited place, and to 11  
prohibit public employers and universities from 12  
disciplining employees or students who lawfully 13  
carry a concealed handgun on the premises. 14

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

**Section 1.** That sections 9.68, 2923.12, 2923.121, 15  
2923.122, 2923.123, 2923.126, 2923.1212, and 4117.10 be amended 16  
and sections 2923.22 and 3345.90 of the Revised Code be enacted 17  
to read as follows: 18

**Sec. 9.68.** (A) The individual right to keep and bear arms, 19  
being a fundamental individual right that predates the United 20  
States Constitution and Ohio Constitution, and being a 21  
constitutionally protected right in every part of Ohio, the 22  
general assembly finds the need to provide uniform laws 23  
throughout the state regulating the ownership, possession, 24  
purchase, other acquisition, transport, storage, carrying, sale, 25  
or other transfer of firearms, their components, accessories, 26  
attachments, and their ammunition. Except as specifically 27  
provided by the United States Constitution, Ohio Constitution, 28  
~~state law statute,~~ or federal law, a person, without further 29  
license, permission, restriction, delay, or process, may own, 30  
possess, purchase, sell, transfer, transport, store, or keep any 31  
firearm, part of a firearm, and its components, accessories, 32  
attachments, and ~~its~~ ammunition. 33

(B) In addition to any other relief provided, the court 34  
shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to any person, 35  
group, or entity that prevails in a challenge to an ordinance, 36  
rule, or regulation as being in conflict with this section. 37

(C) As used in this section: 38

(1) The possession, transporting, or carrying of firearms, 39  
their components, or their ammunition include, but are not 40  
limited to, the possession, transporting, or carrying, openly or 41  
concealed on a person's person or concealed ready at hand, of 42  
firearms, their components, or their ammunition. 43

(2) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 44  
of the Revised Code. 45

(D) This section does not apply to either of the 46  
following: 47

(1) A zoning ordinance that regulates or prohibits the commercial sale of firearms, firearm components, or ammunition for firearms in areas zoned for residential or agricultural uses;

(2) A zoning ordinance that specifies the hours of operation or the geographic areas where the commercial sale of firearms, firearm components, or ammunition for firearms may occur, provided that the zoning ordinance is consistent with zoning ordinances for other retail establishments in the same geographic area and does not result in a de facto prohibition of the commercial sale of firearms, firearm components, or ammunition for firearms in areas zoned for commercial, retail, or industrial uses.

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

(1) A deadly weapon other than a handgun;

(2) A handgun other than a dangerous ordnance;

(3) A dangerous ordnance.

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

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

(2) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose

and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to keep the 76  
person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law 77  
enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped 78  
and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the 79  
failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given 80  
by a law enforcement officer; 81

(3) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement 82  
purpose, if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, and if 83  
the person is approached by any law enforcement officer while 84  
stopped, knowingly remove or attempt to remove the loaded 85  
handgun from the holster, pocket, or other place in which the 86  
person is carrying it, knowingly grasp or hold the loaded 87  
handgun, or knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by 88  
touching it with the person's hands or fingers at any time after 89  
the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the 90  
law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person removes, 91  
attempts to remove, grasps, holds, or has contact with the 92  
loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions 93  
given by the law enforcement officer; 94

(4) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose 95  
and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly disregard or fail 96  
to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer 97  
given while the person is stopped, including, but not limited 98  
to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in 99  
plain sight. 100

(C) (1) This section does not apply to any of the 101  
following: 102

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other 103  
state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who 104  
is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance 105

or is authorized to carry handguns and is acting within the 106  
scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties; 107

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is 108  
authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or 109  
is authorized to carry handguns, and who is subject to and in 110  
compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the 111  
Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has 112  
expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (C) 113  
(1) (b) of this section does not apply to the person; 114

(c) A person's transportation or storage of a firearm, 115  
other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of 116  
section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in a motor vehicle for any 117  
lawful purpose if the firearm is not on the actor's person; 118

(d) A person's storage or possession of a firearm, other 119  
than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of section 120  
2923.11 of the Revised Code, in the actor's own home for any 121  
lawful purpose. 122

(2) Division (A) (2) of this section does not apply to any 123  
person who, at the time of the alleged carrying or possession of 124  
a handgun, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license 125  
or is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United 126  
States and is carrying a valid military identification card and 127  
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 128  
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 129  
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, unless the 130  
person knowingly is in a place described in division (B) of 131  
section 2923.126 of the Revised Code. 132

(D) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under 133  
division (A) (1) of this section of carrying or having control of 134

a weapon other than a handgun and other than a dangerous 135  
ordnance that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from 136  
having the weapon and that any of the following applies: 137

(1) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the 138  
actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in or 139  
was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, 140  
which business or occupation was of a character or was 141  
necessarily carried on in a manner or at a time or place as to 142  
render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal attack, 143  
such as would justify a prudent person in going armed. 144

(2) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the 145  
actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in a 146  
lawful activity and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal 147  
attack upon the actor, a member of the actor's family, or the 148  
actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in going 149  
armed. 150

(3) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the 151  
actor for any lawful purpose and while in the actor's own home. 152

(E) No person who is charged with a violation of this 153  
section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license 154  
as a condition for the dismissal of the charge. 155

(F) (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of carrying 156  
concealed weapons. Except as otherwise provided in this division 157  
or divisions (F) (2), (6), and (7) of this section, carrying 158  
concealed weapons in violation of division (A) of this section 159  
is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise 160  
provided in this division or divisions (F) (2), (6), and (7) of 161  
this section, if the offender previously has been convicted of a 162  
violation of this section or of any offense of violence, if the 163

weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which 164  
the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon 165  
involved is dangerous ordnance, carrying concealed weapons in 166  
violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the 167  
fourth degree. Except as otherwise provided in divisions (F) (2) 168  
and (6) of this section, if the offense is committed aboard an 169  
aircraft, or with purpose to carry a concealed weapon aboard an 170  
aircraft, regardless of the weapon involved, carrying concealed 171  
weapons in violation of division (A) of this section is a felony 172  
of the third degree. 173

(2) Except as provided in division (F) (6) of this section, 174  
if a person being arrested for a violation of division (A) (2) of 175  
this section promptly produces a valid concealed handgun 176  
license, and if at the time of the violation the person was not 177  
knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 178  
2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall not arrest the 179  
person for a violation of that division. If the person is not 180  
able to promptly produce any concealed handgun license and if 181  
the person is not in a place described in that section, the 182  
officer may arrest the person for a violation of that division, 183  
and the offender shall be punished as follows: 184

(a) The offender shall be guilty of a minor misdemeanor if 185  
both of the following apply: 186

(i) Within ten days after the arrest, the offender 187  
presents a concealed handgun license, which license was valid at 188  
the time of the arrest to the law enforcement agency that 189  
employs the arresting officer. 190

(ii) At the time of the arrest, the offender was not 191  
knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 192  
2923.126 of the Revised Code. 193

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

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

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

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

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

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



concealed weapons in violation of division (B) (1) of this 223  
section is a minor misdemeanor, and the offender's concealed 224  
handgun license shall not be suspended pursuant to division (A) 225  
(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. 226

(4) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of division 227  
(B) (2) or (4) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first 228  
degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or 229  
pleaded guilty to a violation of division (B) (2) or (4) of this 230  
section, a felony of the fifth degree. In addition to any other 231  
penalty or sanction imposed for a misdemeanor violation of 232  
division (B) (2) or (4) of this section, the offender's concealed 233  
handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to division (A) (2) 234  
of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. 235

(5) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of division 236  
(B) (3) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree. 237

(6) If a person being arrested for a violation of division 238  
(A) (2) of this section is an active duty member of the armed 239  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 240  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 241  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 242  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 243  
the Revised Code, and if at the time of the violation the person 244  
was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of 245  
section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall not 246  
arrest the person for a violation of that division. If the 247  
person is not able to promptly produce a valid military 248  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 249  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 250  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 251  
the Revised Code and if the person is not in a place described 252

in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the 253  
officer shall issue a citation and the offender shall be 254  
assessed a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars. 255  
The citation shall be automatically dismissed and the civil 256  
penalty shall not be assessed if both of the following apply: 257

(a) Within ten days after the issuance of the citation, 258  
the offender presents a valid military identification card and 259  
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 260  
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 261  
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, which were both 262  
valid at the time of the issuance of the citation to the law 263  
enforcement agency that employs the citing officer. 264

(b) At the time of the citation, the offender was not 265  
knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 266  
2923.126 of the Revised Code. 267

(7) If a person being arrested for a violation of division 268  
(A) (2) of this section is ~~knowingly in a place described in~~ 269  
~~division (B) (5) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code and is~~ 270  
~~not authorized to carry a handgun or have a handgun concealed on~~ 271  
~~the person's person or concealed ready at hand under that~~ 272  
~~division, the penalty shall be as follows:~~ 273

~~(a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the~~ 274  
~~person produces a valid concealed handgun license within ten~~ 275  
~~days after the arrest and has not previously been convicted or~~ 276  
~~pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) (2) of this~~ 277  
~~section, the person is guilty of a minor misdemeanor;~~ 278

~~(b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the~~ 279  
~~person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a~~ 280  
~~violation of division (A) (2) of this section, the person is~~ 281

~~guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree;~~ 282

~~(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 283  
person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two 284  
violations of division (A) (2) of this section, the person is 285  
guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree;~~ 286

~~(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 287  
person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to 288  
three or more violations of division (A) (2) of this section, or 289  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense of violence, if 290  
the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for 291  
which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the 292  
weapon involved is a dangerous ordnance, the person is guilty of a 293  
misdemeanor of the second degree carrying a valid concealed 294  
handgun license or is an active duty member of the armed forces 295  
of the United States and is carrying a valid military 296  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 297  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 298  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 299  
the Revised Code, and if the person is knowingly in a place 300  
described in division (B) (1), (5), (6), (7), or (8) of section 301  
2923.126 of the Revised Code, the person is guilty of a 302  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree or, if carrying firearms or 303  
concealed firearms is prohibited on the premises but no sign is 304  
posted, a minor misdemeanor subject to a fine of not more than 305  
twenty-five dollars. 306~~

(G) If a law enforcement officer stops a person to 307  
question the person regarding a possible violation of this 308  
section, for a traffic stop, or for any other law enforcement 309  
purpose, if the person surrenders a firearm to the officer, 310  
either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the 311

officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a 312  
violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, 313  
the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing 314  
the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer 315  
shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the 316  
stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a 317  
firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in 318  
this division, division (B) of section 2923.163 of the Revised 319  
Code applies. 320

**Sec. 2923.121.** (A) No person shall knowingly possess a 321  
firearm in any room in which any person is consuming beer or 322  
intoxicating liquor in a premises for which a D permit has been 323  
issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code or in an open air 324  
arena for which a permit of that nature has been issued. 325

(B) (1) This section does not apply to any of the 326  
following: 327

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other 328  
state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who 329  
is authorized to carry firearms and is acting within the scope 330  
of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties; 331

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is 332  
authorized to carry firearms, and who is subject to and in 333  
compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the 334  
Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has 335  
expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (B) 336  
(1) (b) of this section does not apply to the person; 337

(c) Any room used for the accommodation of guests of a 338  
hotel, as defined in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code; 339

(d) The principal holder of a D permit issued for a 340

premises or an open air arena under Chapter 4303. of the Revised 341  
Code while in the premises or open air arena for which the 342  
permit was issued if the principal holder of the D permit also 343  
possesses a valid concealed handgun license and as long as the 344  
principal holder is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or 345  
under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse, or any agent 346  
or employee of that holder who also is a peace officer, as 347  
defined in section 2151.3515 of the Revised Code, who is off 348  
duty, and who otherwise is authorized to carry firearms while in 349  
the course of the officer's official duties and while in the 350  
premises or open air arena for which the permit was issued and 351  
as long as the agent or employee of that holder is not consuming 352  
beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or 353  
a drug of abuse. 354

(e) Any person who is carrying a valid concealed handgun 355  
license or any person who is an active duty member of the armed 356  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 357  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 358  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 359  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 360  
the Revised Code, as long as the person is not consuming beer or 361  
intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug 362  
of abuse. 363

(2) This section does not prohibit any person who is a 364  
member of a veteran's organization, as defined in section 365  
2915.01 of the Revised Code, from possessing a rifle in any room 366  
in any premises owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of 367  
the veteran's organization, if the rifle is not loaded with live 368  
ammunition and if the person otherwise is not prohibited by law 369  
from having the rifle. 370

(3) This section does not apply to any person possessing 371  
or displaying firearms in any room used to exhibit unloaded 372  
firearms for sale or trade in a soldiers' memorial established 373  
pursuant to Chapter 345. of the Revised Code, in a convention 374  
center, or in any other public meeting place, if the person is 375  
an exhibitor, trader, purchaser, or seller of firearms and is 376  
not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing, trading, 377  
purchasing, or selling the firearms. 378

(C) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this 379  
section of illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit 380  
premises that involves the possession of a firearm other than a 381  
handgun, that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from 382  
having the firearm, and that any of the following apply: 383

(1) The firearm was carried or kept ready at hand by the 384  
actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in or 385  
was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, 386  
which business or occupation was of such character or was 387  
necessarily carried on in such manner or at such a time or place 388  
as to render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal 389  
attack, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed. 390

(2) The firearm was carried or kept ready at hand by the 391  
actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in a 392  
lawful activity, and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal 393  
attack upon the actor or a member of the actor's family, or upon 394  
the actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in 395  
going armed. 396

(D) No person who is charged with a violation of this 397  
section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license 398  
as a condition for the dismissal of the charge. 399

(E) (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division and division (E) (2) of this section, illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises is a felony of the fifth degree. ~~If~~ Except as provided in division (E) (2) of this section, if the offender commits the violation of this section by knowingly carrying or having the firearm concealed on the offender's person or concealed ready at hand, illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises is a felony of the third degree.

(2) If the offender is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or the offender is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

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

**Sec. 2923.122.** (A) No person shall knowingly convey, or attempt to convey, a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone.

(B) No person shall knowingly possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone.

(C) No person shall knowingly possess an object in a school safety zone if both of the following apply:

(1) The object is indistinguishable from a firearm,

whether or not the object is capable of being fired. 429

(2) The person indicates that the person possesses the 430  
object and that it is a firearm, or the person knowingly 431  
displays or brandishes the object and indicates that it is a 432  
firearm. 433

(D) (1) This section does not apply to any of the 434  
following: 435

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other 436  
state or the United States who is authorized to carry deadly 437  
weapons or dangerous ordnance and is acting within the scope of 438  
the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties, a law enforcement 439  
officer who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous 440  
ordnance, a security officer employed by a board of education or 441  
governing body of a school during the time that the security 442  
officer is on duty pursuant to that contract of employment, or 443  
any other person who has written authorization from the board of 444  
education or governing body of a school to convey deadly weapons 445  
or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone or to possess a 446  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone and 447  
who conveys or possesses the deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance 448  
in accordance with that authorization; 449

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is 450  
authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance, and 451  
who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of 452  
section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing 453  
authority of the person has expressly specified that the 454  
exemption provided in division (D) (1) (b) of this section does 455  
not apply to the person. 456

(2) Division (C) of this section does not apply to 457



premises upon which home schooling is conducted. Division (C) of 458  
this section also does not apply to a school administrator, 459  
teacher, or employee who possesses an object that is 460  
indistinguishable from a firearm for legitimate school purposes 461  
during the course of employment, a student who uses an object 462  
that is indistinguishable from a firearm under the direction of 463  
a school administrator, teacher, or employee, or any other 464  
person who with the express prior approval of a school 465  
administrator possesses an object that is indistinguishable from 466  
a firearm for a legitimate purpose, including the use of the 467  
object in a ceremonial activity, a play, reenactment, or other 468  
dramatic presentation, school safety training, or a ROTC 469  
activity or another similar use of the object. 470

(3) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or 471  
attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a 472  
school safety zone if, at the time of that conveyance, attempted 473  
conveyance, or possession of the handgun, all of the following 474  
apply: 475

(a) The person does not enter into a school building or 476  
onto school premises and is not at a school activity. 477

(b) The person is carrying a valid concealed handgun 478  
license or the person is an active duty member of the armed 479  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 480  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 481  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 482  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 483  
the Revised Code. 484

(c) The person is in the school safety zone in accordance 485  
with 18 U.S.C. 922(q) (2) (B). 486

(d) The person is not knowingly in a place described in 487  
division (B) (1) or (B) (3) to (8) of section 2923.126 of the 488  
Revised Code. 489

(4) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or 490  
attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a 491  
school safety zone if at the time of that conveyance, attempted 492  
conveyance, or possession of the handgun all of the following 493  
apply: 494

(a) The person is carrying a valid concealed handgun 495  
license or the person is an active duty member of the armed 496  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 497  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 498  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 499  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 500  
the Revised Code. 501

(b) The person leaves the handgun in a motor vehicle. 502

(c) The handgun does not leave the motor vehicle. 503

(d) If the person exits the motor vehicle, the person 504  
locks the motor vehicle. 505

(5) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or 506  
attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a 507  
school safety zone, including any school building, if, at the 508  
time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of 509  
the handgun, all of the following apply: 510

(a) Either the school safety zone is on property owned or 511  
leased by a public school district and the area in which the 512  
person conveys, attempts to convey, or possesses a handgun is 513  
not secured, or the school safety zone is on private property 514  
owned or leased by a chartered nonpublic school and the 515

chartered nonpublic school has not posted a sign in a 516  
conspicuous location prohibiting deadly weapons or dangerous 517  
ordnance in the school safety zone. 518

(b) The person is an active or reserve member of the armed 519  
forces of the United States, has retired from or was honorably 520  
discharged from military service, is a former law enforcement 521  
officer, or is a person who has successfully completed a 522  
firearms training program that exceeds the training requirements 523  
described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised 524  
Code. 525

(c) The person makes reasonable efforts to keep the 526  
handgun concealed and secured on the person's person or within 527  
the person's immediate control or the person stores the handgun 528  
in a locked compartment. 529

(E) (1) Whoever violates division (A) or (B) of this 530  
section is guilty of illegal conveyance or possession of a 531  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone. 532  
Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal 533  
conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous 534  
ordnance in a school safety zone is a felony of the fifth 535  
degree. ~~If~~ Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the 536  
offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this 537  
section, illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or 538  
dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone is a felony of the 539  
fourth degree. If the offender is carrying a valid concealed 540  
handgun license or the offender is an active duty member of the 541  
armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid 542  
military identification card and documentation of successful 543  
completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the 544  
training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 545

2923.125 of the Revised Code, illegal conveyance or possession 546  
of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone 547  
is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. 548

(2) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is 549  
guilty of illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from 550  
a firearm in a school safety zone. Except as otherwise provided 551  
in this division, illegal possession of an object 552  
indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a 553  
misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has 554  
been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal 555  
possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a 556  
school safety zone is a felony of the fifth degree. 557

(F) (1) In addition to any other penalty imposed upon a 558  
person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of 559  
this section and subject to division (F) (2) of this section, if 560  
the offender has not attained nineteen years of age, regardless 561  
of whether the offender is attending or is enrolled in a school 562  
operated by a board of education or for which the state board of 563  
education prescribes minimum standards under section 3301.07 of 564  
the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender a 565  
class four suspension of the offender's probationary driver's 566  
license, restricted license, driver's license, commercial 567  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or probationary 568  
commercial driver's license that then is in effect from the 569  
range specified in division (A) (4) of section 4510.02 of the 570  
Revised Code and shall deny the offender the issuance of any 571  
permit or license of that type during the period of the 572  
suspension. 573

If the offender is not a resident of this state, the court 574  
shall impose a class four suspension of the nonresident 575

operating privilege of the offender from the range specified in 576  
division (A) (4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code. 577

(2) If the offender shows good cause why the court should 578  
not suspend one of the types of licenses, permits, or privileges 579  
specified in division (F) (1) of this section or deny the 580  
issuance of one of the temporary instruction permits specified 581  
in that division, the court in its discretion may choose not to 582  
impose the suspension, revocation, or denial required in that 583  
division, but the court, in its discretion, instead may require 584  
the offender to perform community service for a number of hours 585  
determined by the court. 586

(G) (1) A school safety zone, including a school bus, shall 587  
be considered secured if access is restricted at each student 588  
entrance by a screening checkpoint or other security measures 589  
sufficient to intercept deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance and 590  
by at least two persons authorized to carry firearms pursuant to 591  
division (D) (1) of this section. If five hundred or more 592  
students are enrolled in a school and the school safety zone is 593  
to be secured, the school shall assign the following number of 594  
authorized persons to carry firearms at each student entrance in 595  
the school safety zone: 596

(a) Three persons if there are five hundred or more but 597  
less than one thousand students; 598

(b) Four persons if there are one thousand or more but 599  
less than one thousand five hundred students; 600

(c) Five persons if there are one thousand five hundred or 601  
more but less than two thousand students; 602

(d) Six persons if there are two thousand or more but less 603  
than two thousand five hundred students; 604

(e) Seven persons if there are two thousand five hundred 605  
or more but less than three thousand students; 606

(f) Eight persons if there are three thousand or more but 607  
less than three thousand five hundred students; 608

(g) Nine persons if there are three thousand five hundred 609  
or more students. 610

(2) A school district, STEM school, community school, or 611  
chartered nonpublic school is not liable in damages in a civil 612  
action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 613  
allegedly was caused by or related to a person bringing a 614  
firearm into the school safety zone. Any person authorized to 615  
carry firearms in a school safety zone pursuant to division (D) 616  
(1) of this section is not liable in damages in a civil action 617  
for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 618  
allegedly was caused by or related to that person bringing a 619  
firearm into the school safety zone, unless the person acted 620  
with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless 621  
manner. 622

(3) No board of education or governing body of a public 623  
school shall discharge, discipline, or otherwise discriminate 624  
against any employee or contractor with respect to hire, tenure, 625  
terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or any matter 626  
directly or indirectly related to employment, if the employee or 627  
contractor is carrying a concealed handgun as permitted under 628  
this section. Whoever violates this provision is subject to a 629  
civil action for damages, injunctive relief, or any other 630  
appropriate relief. 631

(H) As used in this section, "object that is 632  
indistinguishable from a firearm" means an object made, 633

constructed, or altered so that, to a reasonable person without 634  
specialized training in firearms, the object appears to be a 635  
firearm. 636

**Sec. 2923.123.** (A) ~~No~~ Unless permitted by a rule of 637  
superintendence or another type of rule adopted by the supreme 638  
court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or an 639  
applicable local rule of court, no person shall knowingly convey 640  
or attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into 641  
a courthouse or into ~~another building or structure in which a~~ 642  
courtroom that is located in another building or structure or 643  
into an official proceeding involving a judge or magistrate. 644

(B) ~~No~~ Unless permitted by a rule of superintendence or 645  
another type of rule adopted by the supreme court pursuant to 646  
Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or an applicable local rule of 647  
court, no person shall knowingly possess or have under the 648  
person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a 649  
courthouse or in ~~another building or structure in which a~~ 650  
courtroom that is located in another building or structure or 651  
into an official proceeding involving a judge or magistrate. 652

(C) This section does not apply to any of the following: 653

(1) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 654  
judge of a court of record of this state or a magistrate; 655

(2) A peace officer, officer of a law enforcement agency, 656  
or person who is in either of the following categories: 657

(a) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 658  
peace officer, or an officer of a law enforcement agency of 659  
another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the 660  
United States, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or 661  
dangerous ordnance, who possesses or has under that individual's 662

control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement 663  
of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope 664  
of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or 665  
control; 666

(b) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 667  
person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry 668  
a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, who possesses or has 669  
under that individual's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 670  
ordnance as a requirement of that person's duties, and who is 671  
subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 672  
109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of 673  
the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided 674  
in division (C) (2) (b) of this section does not apply to the 675  
person. 676

(3) A person who conveys, attempts to convey, possesses, 677  
or has under the person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 678  
ordnance that is to be used as evidence in a pending criminal or 679  
civil action or proceeding; 680

(4) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 681  
bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record of this state who 682  
is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to section 109.77 of 683  
the Revised Code, who possesses or has under that individual's 684  
control a firearm as a requirement of that individual's duties, 685  
and who is acting within the scope of that individual's duties 686  
at the time of that possession or control; 687

(5) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 688  
prosecutor, or a secret service officer appointed by a county 689  
prosecuting attorney, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon 690  
or dangerous ordnance in the performance of the individual's 691  
duties, who possesses or has under that individual's control a 692



deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that 693  
individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that 694  
individual's duties at the time of that possession or control; 695

(6) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a 696  
person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into a 697  
courthouse or into ~~another building or structure in which a~~ 698  
courtroom that is located in another building or structure or 699  
into an official proceeding involving a judge or magistrate, 700  
who, at the time of the conveyance or attempt, either is 701  
carrying a valid concealed handgun license or is an active duty 702  
member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying 703  
a valid military identification card and documentation of 704  
successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds 705  
the training requirements described in division (G) (1) of 706  
section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, ~~and who transfers unless~~ 707  
the court is in session or access to the courthouse, courtroom, 708  
or proceeding is restricted by a screening checkpoint or other 709  
security measures sufficient to intercept deadly weapons or 710  
dangerous ordnance and by at least two persons authorized to 711  
carry firearms at each public entrance. If access is restricted 712  
as described above or if the court is in session, the person 713  
shall transfer possession of the handgun to the officer or 714  
officer's designee who has charge of the courthouse or building. 715  
The officer shall secure the handgun until the licensee is 716  
prepared to leave the premises. The exemption described in this 717  
division applies only if the officer who has charge of the 718  
courthouse or building provides services of the nature described 719  
in this division. An officer who has charge of the courthouse or 720  
building is not required to offer services of the nature 721  
described in this division. 722

(D) (1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 723

guilty of illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 724  
ordnance into a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided in this 725  
division or division (D) (2) of this section, illegal conveyance 726  
of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse is a 727  
felony of the fifth degree. ~~If~~ Except as otherwise provided in 728  
division (D) (2) of this section, if the offender previously has 729  
been convicted of a violation of division (A) or (B) of this 730  
section, illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 731  
ordnance into a courthouse is a felony of the fourth degree. 732

(2) If the offender is carrying a valid concealed handgun 733  
license or the offender is an active duty member of the armed 734  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 735  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 736  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 737  
requirements described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of 738  
the Revised Code, and if the exemption described in division (C) 739  
(6) of this section does not apply, illegal possession or 740  
control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse 741  
is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. 742

(3) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is 743  
guilty of illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or 744  
dangerous ordnance in a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided 745  
in this division or division (D) (4) of this section, illegal 746  
possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance 747  
in a courthouse is a felony of the fifth degree. ~~If~~ Except as 748  
otherwise provided in division (D) (4) of this section, if the 749  
offender previously has been convicted of a violation of 750  
division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal possession or 751  
control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse 752  
is a felony of the fourth degree. 753

(4) If the offender is carrying a valid concealed handgun 754  
license or the offender is an active duty member of the armed 755  
forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military 756  
identification card and documentation of successful completion 757  
of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training 758  
requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of 759  
the Revised Code, and if the exemption described in division (C) 760  
(6) of this section does not apply, illegal possession or 761  
control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse 762  
is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. 763

(E) The exemptions described in divisions (C)(1), (2)(a), 764  
(2)(b), (4), (5), and (6) of this section do not apply to any 765  
judge, magistrate, peace officer, officer of a law enforcement 766  
agency, bailiff, deputy bailiff, prosecutor, secret service 767  
officer, or other person described in any of those divisions if 768  
a rule of superintendence or another type of rule adopted by the 769  
supreme court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or an 770  
applicable local rule of court prohibits all persons from 771  
conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous 772  
ordnance into a courthouse or into ~~another building or structure~~ 773  
~~in which~~ a courtroom that is located in another building or 774  
structure or from possessing or having under one's control a 775  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse or in 776  
~~another building or structure in which~~ a courtroom that is 777  
located in another building or structure. 778

(F) As used in this section: 779

(1) "Magistrate" means an individual who is appointed by a 780  
court of record of this state and who has the powers and may 781  
perform the functions specified in Civil Rule 53, Criminal Rule 782  
19, or Juvenile Rule 40. 783

(2) "Peace officer" and "prosecutor" have the same 784  
meanings as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code. 785

**Sec. 2923.126.** (A) A concealed handgun license that is 786  
issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code shall expire 787  
five years after the date of issuance. A licensee who has been 788  
issued a license under that section shall be granted a grace 789  
period of thirty days after the licensee's license expires 790  
during which the licensee's license remains valid. Except as 791  
provided in divisions (B) and (C) of this section, a licensee 792  
who has been issued a concealed handgun license under section 793  
2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code may carry a concealed 794  
handgun anywhere in this state if the licensee also carries a 795  
valid license and valid identification when the licensee is in 796  
actual possession of a concealed handgun. The licensee shall 797  
give notice of any change in the licensee's residence address to 798  
the sheriff who issued the license within forty-five days after 799  
that change. 800

If a licensee is the driver or an occupant of a motor 801  
vehicle that is stopped as the result of a traffic stop or a 802  
stop for another law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is 803  
transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle at 804  
that time, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 805  
enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped 806  
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 807  
and that the licensee currently possesses or has a loaded 808  
handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to 809  
comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given 810  
while the motor vehicle is stopped, knowingly fail to remain in 811  
the motor vehicle while stopped, or knowingly fail to keep the 812  
licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement 813  
officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before 814

the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law 815  
enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly have 816  
contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the 817  
licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of 818  
division (E) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code, after any 819  
law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while 820  
stopped and before the officer leaves. Additionally, if a 821  
licensee is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor 822  
vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier 823  
enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of 824  
the Revised Code and if the licensee is transporting or has a 825  
loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle at that time, the 826  
licensee shall promptly inform the employee of the unit who 827  
approaches the vehicle while stopped that the licensee has been 828  
issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee 829  
currently possesses or has a loaded handgun. 830

If a licensee is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and 831  
if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun at the time the 832  
officer approaches, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 833  
enforcement officer who approaches the licensee while stopped 834  
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 835  
and that the licensee currently is carrying a concealed handgun; 836  
the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply 837  
with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the 838  
licensee is stopped or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's 839  
hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins 840  
approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer 841  
leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; 842  
and the licensee shall not knowingly remove, attempt to remove, 843  
grasp, or hold the loaded handgun or knowingly have contact with 844  
the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or 845

fingers, in any manner in violation of division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves.

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

(1) ~~A~~ Unless permitted by the governing body with authority over the premises, a police station, sheriff's office, or state highway patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation; a state correctional institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; any area of an airport passenger terminal that is beyond a passenger or property screening checkpoint or to which access is restricted through security measures by the airport authority or a public agency; or an institution that is maintained, operated, managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A) (1) of section 5123.03 of the Revised Code, not including any part of the institution that consists of only administrative offices;

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

(3) A courthouse or ~~another building or structure in which a courtroom~~ that is located in another building or structure or an official proceeding involving a judge or magistrate, in violation of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code;

(4) Any premises or open air arena for which a D permit 876  
has been issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code if the 877  
licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of 878  
section 2923.121 of the Revised Code; 879

(5) Any premises owned or leased by any public ~~or private~~ 880  
college, public university, or other public institution of 881  
higher education where access is restricted by a screening 882  
checkpoint or other security measures sufficient to intercept 883  
deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance and by at least two persons 884  
authorized to carry firearms at each public entrance, unless the 885  
handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee is in the 886  
immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked motor 887  
vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed handgun 888  
pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other authorization that 889  
is adopted by the institution's board of trustees or other 890  
governing body and that authorizes specific individuals or 891  
classes of individuals to carry a concealed and secured handgun 892  
on the premises; 893

(6) Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of 894  
worship, unless the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of 895  
worship posts or permits otherwise; 896

(7) Any area of a building that is a government facility 897  
of this state or a political subdivision of this state ~~and where~~ 898  
access is restricted by a screening checkpoint or other security 899  
measures sufficient to intercept deadly weapons or dangerous 900  
ordnance and by at least two persons authorized to carry 901  
firearms at each public entrance, that is not a building that is 902  
used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility for 903  
motor vehicles, or rest facility, and is not a courthouse or 904  
~~other building or structure in which a courtroom is located~~ that 905

is subject to division (B) (3) of this section, unless the 906  
governing body with authority over the building has enacted a 907  
statute, ordinance, or policy that permits ~~a licensee~~ all or 908  
certain specific licensees to carry a concealed handgun into 909  
that area of the building; 910

(8) A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of 911  
handguns. 912

(C) (1) Nothing in this section shall negate or restrict a 913  
rule, policy, or practice of a private employer that is not a 914  
private college, university, or other institution of higher 915  
education concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on 916  
the private employer's premises or property, including motor 917  
vehicles owned by the private employer. Nothing in this section 918  
shall require a private employer of that nature to adopt a rule, 919  
policy, or practice concerning or prohibiting the presence of 920  
firearms on the private employer's premises or property, 921  
including motor vehicles owned by the private employer. 922

(2) (a) A private employer shall be immune from liability 923  
in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 924  
property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee 925  
bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private 926  
employer, including motor vehicles owned by the private 927  
employer, unless the private employer acted with malicious 928  
purpose. A private employer is immune from liability in a civil 929  
action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 930  
allegedly was caused by or related to the private employer's 931  
decision to permit a licensee to bring, or prohibit a licensee 932  
from bringing, a handgun onto the premises or property of the 933  
private employer. 934

(b) A political subdivision shall be immune from liability 935



in a civil action, to the extent and in the manner provided in 936  
Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code, for any injury, death, or 937  
loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or 938  
related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto any premises or 939  
property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the 940  
political subdivision. As used in this division, "political 941  
subdivision" has the same meaning as in section 2744.01 of the 942  
Revised Code. 943

(c) An institution of higher education shall be immune 944  
from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss 945  
to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to 946  
a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises of the 947  
institution, including motor vehicles owned by the institution, 948  
unless the institution acted with malicious purpose. An 949  
institution of higher education is immune from liability in a 950  
civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 951  
property that allegedly was caused by or related to the 952  
institution's decision to permit a licensee or class of 953  
licensees to bring a handgun onto the premises of the 954  
institution. 955

(3) (a) Except as provided in division (C) (3) (b) of this 956  
section, the owner or person in control of private land or 957  
premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or 958  
premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political 959  
subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign 960  
in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises 961  
prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms 962  
on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise 963  
provided in this division, a person who knowingly violates a 964  
posted prohibition of that nature is guilty of criminal trespass 965  
in violation of division (A) (4) of section 2911.21 of the 966

Revised Code and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth 967  
degree. If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of 968  
that nature and the posted land or premises primarily was a 969  
parking lot or other parking facility, the person is not guilty 970  
of criminal trespass under section 2911.21 of the Revised Code 971  
or under any other criminal law of this state or criminal law, 972  
ordinance, or resolution of a political subdivision of this 973  
state, and instead is subject only to a civil cause of action 974  
for trespass based on the violation. 975

~~If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the~~ 976  
~~nature described in this division and the posted land or~~ 977  
~~premises is a child day-care center, type A family day-care~~ 978  
~~home, or type B family day-care home allows firearms on the~~ 979  
~~premises, unless the person is a licensee who resides in a type-~~ 980  
~~A family day care home or type B family day care home, the any~~ 981  
~~person is guilty of aggravated trespass in violation of section-~~ 982  
~~2911.211 of the Revised Code. Except as otherwise provided in-~~ 983  
~~this division, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the~~ 984  
~~first degree. If the person previously has been convicted of a~~ 985  
~~violation of this division or of any offense of violence, if the~~ 986  
~~weapon involved is who carries a firearm that is either loaded-~~ 987  
~~or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if-~~ 988  
~~the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, the offender is-~~ 989  
~~guilty of a felony of the fourth degree on the premises shall~~ 990  
~~conceal and secure the firearm on the person's person or within~~ 991  
~~the person's immediate control or store the firearm in a locked~~ 992  
~~compartment.~~ 993

(b) A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who 994  
is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008, enters into 995  
a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential 996  
premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, 997

from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those 998  
residential premises. 999

(c) As used in division (C) (3) of this section: 1000

(i) "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in 1001  
section 5321.01 of the Revised Code, except "residential 1002  
premises" does not include a dwelling unit that is owned or 1003  
operated by a college or university. 1004

(ii) "Landlord," "tenant," and "rental agreement" have the 1005  
same meanings as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code. 1006

(4) If any of the following places described in division 1007  
(B) (1) of this section is located within a building used for 1008  
other purposes, the restriction on carrying a concealed handgun 1009  
described in that division applies only to the portion of the 1010  
building used as one of the following: 1011

(a) A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway 1012  
patrol station; 1013

(b) Premises controlled by the bureau of criminal 1014  
identification and investigation; 1015

(c) A jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; 1016

(d) An institution that is maintained, operated, managed, 1017  
and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 5119.14 of the 1018  
Revised Code or division (A) (1) of section 5123.03 of the 1019  
Revised Code, not including any part of the institution that 1020  
consists of only administrative offices. 1021

(D) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license 1022  
issued by another state that is recognized by the attorney 1023  
general pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into 1024  
pursuant to section 109.69 of the Revised Code or a person who 1025

holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances 1026  
described in division (B) of section 109.69 of the Revised Code 1027  
has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as 1028  
a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under 1029  
section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same 1030  
restrictions that apply to a person who carries a license issued 1031  
under that section. 1032

(E) (1) A peace officer has the same right to carry a 1033  
concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a 1034  
concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised 1035  
Code. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a peace 1036  
officer shall be considered to be a licensee in this state. 1037

(2) An active duty member of the armed forces of the 1038  
United States who is carrying a valid military identification 1039  
card and documentation of successful completion of firearms 1040  
training that meets or exceeds the training requirements 1041  
described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised 1042  
Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this 1043  
state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license 1044  
under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the 1045  
same restrictions as specified in this section. 1046

(3) A tactical medical professional who is qualified to 1047  
carry firearms while on duty under section 109.771 of the 1048  
Revised Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in 1049  
this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun 1050  
license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code. 1051

(F) (1) A qualified retired peace officer who possesses a 1052  
retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to 1053  
division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 1054  
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 1055

of this section has the same right to carry a concealed handgun 1056  
in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun 1057  
license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is 1058  
subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who 1059  
carries a license issued under that section. For purposes of 1060  
reciprocity with other states, a qualified retired peace officer 1061  
who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued 1062  
pursuant to division (F)(2) of this section and a valid firearms 1063  
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F)(3) 1064  
of this section shall be considered to be a licensee in this 1065  
state. 1066

(2) (a) Each public agency of this state or of a political 1067  
subdivision of this state that is served by one or more peace 1068  
officers shall issue a retired peace officer identification card 1069  
to any person who retired from service as a peace officer with 1070  
that agency, if the issuance is in accordance with the agency's 1071  
policies and procedures and if the person, with respect to the 1072  
person's service with that agency, satisfies all of the 1073  
following: 1074

(i) The person retired in good standing from service as a 1075  
peace officer with the public agency, and the retirement was not 1076  
for reasons of mental instability. 1077

(ii) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 1078  
that agency, the person was authorized to engage in or supervise 1079  
the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or 1080  
the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law and 1081  
the person had statutory powers of arrest. 1082

(iii) At the time of the person's retirement as a peace 1083  
officer with that agency, the person was trained and qualified 1084  
to carry firearms in the performance of the peace officer's 1085

duties. 1086

(iv) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 1087  
that agency, the person was regularly employed as a peace 1088  
officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or, in the 1089  
alternative, the person retired from service as a peace officer 1090  
with that agency, after completing any applicable probationary 1091  
period of that service, due to a service-connected disability, 1092  
as determined by the agency. 1093

(b) A retired peace officer identification card issued to 1094  
a person under division (F) (2) (a) of this section shall identify 1095  
the person by name, contain a photograph of the person, identify 1096  
the public agency of this state or of the political subdivision 1097  
of this state from which the person retired as a peace officer 1098  
and that is issuing the identification card, and specify that 1099  
the person retired in good standing from service as a peace 1100  
officer with the issuing public agency and satisfies the 1101  
criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this 1102  
section. In addition to the required content specified in this 1103  
division, a retired peace officer identification card issued to 1104  
a person under division (F) (2) (a) of this section may include 1105  
the firearms requalification certification described in division 1106  
(F) (3) of this section, and if the identification card includes 1107  
that certification, the identification card shall serve as the 1108  
firearms requalification certification for the retired peace 1109  
officer. If the issuing public agency issues credentials to 1110  
active law enforcement officers who serve the agency, the agency 1111  
may comply with division (F) (2) (a) of this section by issuing 1112  
the same credentials to persons who retired from service as a 1113  
peace officer with the agency and who satisfy the criteria set 1114  
forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section, 1115  
provided that the credentials so issued to retired peace 1116

officers are stamped with the word "RETIRED." 1117

(c) A public agency of this state or of a political 1118  
subdivision of this state may charge persons who retired from 1119  
service as a peace officer with the agency a reasonable fee for 1120  
issuing to the person a retired peace officer identification 1121  
card pursuant to division (F) (2) (a) of this section. 1122

(3) If a person retired from service as a peace officer 1123  
with a public agency of this state or of a political subdivision 1124  
of this state and the person satisfies the criteria set forth in 1125  
divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section, the public 1126  
agency may provide the retired peace officer with the 1127  
opportunity to attend a firearms requalification program that is 1128  
approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under 1129  
section 109.801 of the Revised Code. The retired peace officer 1130  
may be required to pay the cost of the course. 1131

If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set 1132  
forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section attends 1133  
a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes 1134  
of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of 1135  
the Revised Code, the retired peace officer's successful 1136  
completion of the firearms requalification program requalifies 1137  
the retired peace officer for purposes of division (F) of this 1138  
section for five years from the date on which the program was 1139  
successfully completed, and the requalification is valid during 1140  
that five-year period. If a retired peace officer who satisfies 1141  
the criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this 1142  
section satisfactorily completes such a firearms requalification 1143  
program, the retired peace officer shall be issued a firearms 1144  
requalification certification that identifies the retired peace 1145  
officer by name, identifies the entity that taught the program, 1146

specifies that the retired peace officer successfully completed 1147  
the program, specifies the date on which the course was 1148  
successfully completed, and specifies that the requalification 1149  
is valid for five years from that date of successful completion. 1150  
The firearms requalification certification for a retired peace 1151  
officer may be included in the retired peace officer 1152  
identification card issued to the retired peace officer under 1153  
division (F) (2) of this section. 1154

A retired peace officer who attends a firearms 1155  
requalification program that is approved for purposes of 1156  
firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of the 1157  
Revised Code may be required to pay the cost of the program. 1158

(G) No public employer shall discharge, discipline, or 1159  
otherwise discriminate against an employee or contractor with 1160  
respect to hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of 1161  
employment, or any matter directly or indirectly related to 1162  
employment, if the person is carrying a concealed handgun in a 1163  
place and manner that is permitted under this section. Whoever 1164  
violates this provision is subject to a civil action for 1165  
damages, injunctive relief, or any other appropriate relief. 1166

(H) As used in this section: 1167

(1) "Qualified retired peace officer" means a person who 1168  
satisfies all of the following: 1169

(a) The person satisfies the criteria set forth in 1170  
divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (v) of this section. 1171

(b) The person is not under the influence of alcohol or 1172  
another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance. 1173

(c) The person is not prohibited by federal law from 1174  
receiving firearms. 1175



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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) "Public employer" has the same meaning as in section 145.01 of the Revised Code.

**Sec. 2923.1212.** (A) The ~~Unless the governing body with authority over the premises permits all or certain persons to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance on the premises, the following persons, boards, and entities, or designees, shall post in the following locations a sign that contains a statement in substantially the following form: "Unless otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, no person shall knowingly possess, have under the person's control, convey, or attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous~~

ordnance onto these premises.": 1205

(1) The director of public safety or the person or board 1206  
charged with the erection, maintenance, or repair of police 1207  
stations, municipal jails, and the municipal courthouse and 1208  
courtrooms in a conspicuous location at all police stations, 1209  
municipal jails, and municipal courthouses and courtrooms; 1210

(2) The sheriff or sheriff's designee who has charge of 1211  
the sheriff's office in a conspicuous location in that office; 1212

(3) The superintendent of the state highway patrol or the 1213  
superintendent's designee in a conspicuous location at all state 1214  
highway patrol stations; 1215

(4) Each sheriff, chief of police, or person in charge of 1216  
every county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or 1217  
multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based 1218  
correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential 1219  
facility, or other local or state correctional institution or 1220  
detention facility within the state, or that person's designee, 1221  
in a conspicuous location at that facility under that person's 1222  
charge; 1223

(5) The board of trustees of a regional airport authority, 1224  
chief administrative officer of an airport facility, or other 1225  
person in charge of an airport facility in a conspicuous 1226  
location at each ~~airport facility under that person's control~~ 1227  
passenger or property screening checkpoint and wherever access 1228  
is restricted through security measures by the airport authority 1229  
or a public agency; 1230

(6) The officer or officer's designee who has charge of a 1231  
courthouse or ~~the building or structure in which~~ a courtroom 1232  
that is located in another building or structure in a 1233

conspicuous location in that building or structure; 1234

(7) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal 1235  
identification and investigation or the superintendent's 1236  
designee in a conspicuous location in all premises controlled by 1237  
that bureau; 1238

~~(8) The owner, administrator, or operator of a child day-~~ 1239  
~~care center, a type A family day care home, or a type B family-~~ 1240  
~~day care home;~~ 1241

~~(9)~~The officer of this state or of a political 1242  
subdivision of this state, or the officer's designee, who has 1243  
charge of a building that is a government facility of this state 1244  
or the political subdivision of this state, as ~~defined~~described 1245  
in section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, and that is not a 1246  
building that is used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking 1247  
facility for motor vehicles, or rest facility and is not a 1248  
courthouse or ~~other building or structure in which a courtroom~~ 1249  
~~is located~~ that is subject to division (B) (3) of that section, 1250  
wherever access is restricted by a screening checkpoint or other 1251  
security measures sufficient to intercept deadly weapons or 1252  
dangerous ordnance. 1253

(B) The following boards, bodies, and persons, or 1254  
designees, shall post in the following locations a sign that 1255  
contains a statement in substantially the following form: 1256  
"Unless otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to Ohio Revised 1257  
Code section 2923.122, no person shall knowingly possess, have 1258  
under the person's control, convey, or attempt to convey a 1259  
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone.": 1260

(1) A board of education of a city, local, exempted 1261  
village, or joint vocational school district or that board's 1262

designee in a conspicuous location in each building and on each 1263  
parcel of real property owned or controlled by the board; 1264

(2) A governing body of a school for which the state board 1265  
of education prescribes minimum standards under section 3301.07 1266  
of the Revised Code or that body's designee in a conspicuous 1267  
location in each building and on each parcel of real property 1268  
owned or controlled by the school; 1269

(3) The principal or chief administrative officer of a 1270  
nonpublic school in a conspicuous location on property owned or 1271  
controlled by that nonpublic school. 1272

Sec. 2923.22. (A) No person shall knowingly possess a 1273  
firearm in any area of a building that is a government facility 1274  
of this state or a political subdivision of this state where 1275  
access is restricted by a screening checkpoint or other security 1276  
measures sufficient to intercept deadly weapons or dangerous 1277  
ordnance and by at least two persons authorized to carry 1278  
firearms under division (B) (3) or (4) of this section at each 1279  
public entrance, unless the governing body with authority over 1280  
the building has enacted a statute, ordinance, or policy that 1281  
permits all or certain specific persons to carry firearms into 1282  
that area of the building. 1283

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following: 1284

(1) A building that is used primarily as a shelter, 1285  
restroom, parking facility for motor vehicles, or rest facility; 1286

(2) A courthouse or courtroom that is subject to section 1287  
2923.123 of the Revised Code; 1288

(3) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other 1289  
state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who 1290  
is authorized to carry firearms and is acting within the scope 1291

of their duties; 1292

(4) Any person who is employed in this state, who is 1293  
authorized to carry firearms, and who is subject to and in 1294  
compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the 1295  
Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has 1296  
expressly specified that the person is not exempt from this 1297  
section. 1298

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal 1299  
possession of a firearm in a government facility, a misdemeanor 1300  
of the fourth degree. 1301

(D) The governing body of a government facility of this 1302  
state or a political subdivision of this state is not liable in 1303  
damages in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to 1304  
person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a 1305  
person bringing a firearm into the government facility. Any 1306  
person authorized to carry firearms under division (B) (3) or (4) 1307  
of this section is not liable in damages in a civil action for 1308  
any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly 1309  
was caused by or related to that person bringing a firearm into 1310  
the government facility, unless the person acted with malicious 1311  
purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner. 1312

(E) As used in this section: 1313

(1) "Government facility of this state or a political 1314  
subdivision of this state" means any of the following: 1315

(a) A building or part of a building that is owned or 1316  
leased by the government of this state or a political 1317  
subdivision of this state and where employees of the government 1318  
of this state or the political subdivision regularly are present 1319  
for the purpose of performing their official duties as employees 1320

of the state or political subdivision; 1321

(b) The office of a deputy registrar serving pursuant to 1322  
Chapter 4503. of the Revised Code that is used to perform deputy 1323  
registrar functions. 1324

(2) "Governing body" has the same meaning as in section 1325  
154.01 of the Revised Code. 1326

**Sec. 3345.90.** (A) As used in this section: 1327

(1) "State institution of higher education" has the same 1328  
meaning as in section 3345.011 of the Revised Code. 1329

(2) "Handgun" and "valid concealed handgun license" have 1330  
the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code. 1331

(B) No student who is enrolled in a state institution of 1332  
higher education and who possesses a valid concealed handgun 1333  
license shall lose any form of financial assistance provided by 1334  
that institution for educational expenses, including grants, 1335  
scholarships, and fellowships, for the sole reason of carrying a 1336  
concealed handgun on premises owned or leased by the institution 1337  
if the student's conduct is permissible under division (B) (5) of 1338  
section 2923.126 of the Revised Code. Additionally, no state 1339  
institution of higher education shall take any disciplinary 1340  
action, including the imposition of academic penalties, against 1341  
that student for the sole reason of carrying a concealed handgun 1342  
on premises owned or leased by the institution if the student's 1343  
conduct is permissible under division (B) (5) of section 2923.126 1344  
of the Revised Code. 1345

**Sec. 4117.10.** (A) An agreement between a public employer 1346  
and an exclusive representative entered into pursuant to this 1347  
chapter governs the wages, hours, and terms and conditions of 1348  
public employment covered by the agreement. If the agreement 1349

provides for a final and binding arbitration of grievances, 1350  
public employers, employees, and employee organizations are 1351  
subject solely to that grievance procedure and the state 1352  
personnel board of review or civil service commissions have no 1353  
jurisdiction to receive and determine any appeals relating to 1354  
matters that were the subject of a final and binding grievance 1355  
procedure. Where no agreement exists or where an agreement makes 1356  
no specification about a matter, the public employer and public 1357  
employees are subject to all applicable state or local laws or 1358  
ordinances pertaining to the wages, hours, and terms and 1359  
conditions of employment for public employees. All of the 1360  
following prevail over conflicting provisions of agreements 1361  
between employee organizations and public employers: 1362

(1) Laws pertaining to any of the following subjects: 1363

(a) Civil rights; 1364

(b) Affirmative action; 1365

(c) Unemployment compensation; 1366

(d) Workers' compensation; 1367

(e) The retirement of public employees; 1368

(f) Residency requirements; 1369

(g) The minimum educational requirements contained in the 1370  
Revised Code pertaining to public education including the 1371  
requirement of a certificate by the fiscal officer of a school 1372  
district pursuant to section 5705.41 of the Revised Code; 1373

(h) The provisions of division (A) of section 124.34 of 1374  
the Revised Code governing the disciplining of officers and 1375  
employees who have been convicted of a felony; 1376

(i) The minimum standards promulgated by the state board 1377  
of education pursuant to division (D) of section 3301.07 of the 1378  
Revised Code; 1379

(j) The provisions of sections 2923.122 and 2923.126 of 1380  
the Revised Code pertaining to the right of an employee who has 1381  
been issued a concealed handgun license or who is authorized to 1382  
carry a concealed handgun as an active duty member of the armed 1383  
forces of the United States to carry a concealed handgun in 1384  
compliance with those sections. 1385

(2) The law pertaining to the leave of absence and 1386  
compensation provided under section 5923.05 of the Revised Code, 1387  
if the terms of the agreement contain benefits which are less 1388  
than those contained in that section or the agreement contains 1389  
no such terms and the public authority is the state or any 1390  
agency, authority, commission, or board of the state or if the 1391  
public authority is another entity listed in division (B) of 1392  
section 4117.01 of the Revised Code that elects to provide leave 1393  
of absence and compensation as provided in section 5923.05 of 1394  
the Revised Code; 1395

(3) The law pertaining to the leave established under 1396  
section 5906.02 of the Revised Code, if the terms of the 1397  
agreement contain benefits that are less than those contained in 1398  
section 5906.02 of the Revised Code; 1399

(4) The law pertaining to excess benefits prohibited under 1400  
section 3345.311 of the Revised Code with respect to an 1401  
agreement between an employee organization and a public employer 1402  
entered into on or after ~~the effective date of this amendment~~ 1403  
September 29, 2015. 1404

Except for sections 306.08, 306.12, 306.35, and 4981.22 of 1405



the Revised Code and arrangements entered into thereunder, and 1406  
section 4981.21 of the Revised Code as necessary to comply with 1407  
section 13(c) of the "Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964," 87 1408  
Stat. 295, 49 U.S.C.A. 1609(c), as amended, and arrangements 1409  
entered into thereunder, this chapter prevails over any and all 1410  
other conflicting laws, resolutions, provisions, present or 1411  
future, except as otherwise specified in this chapter or as 1412  
otherwise specified by the general assembly. Nothing in this 1413  
section prohibits or shall be construed to invalidate the 1414  
provisions of an agreement establishing supplemental workers' 1415  
compensation or unemployment compensation benefits or exceeding 1416  
minimum requirements contained in the Revised Code pertaining to 1417  
public education or the minimum standards promulgated by the 1418  
state board of education pursuant to division (D) of section 1419  
3301.07 of the Revised Code. 1420

(B) The public employer shall submit a request for funds 1421  
necessary to implement an agreement and for approval of any 1422  
other matter requiring the approval of the appropriate 1423  
legislative body to the legislative body within fourteen days of 1424  
the date on which the parties finalize the agreement, unless 1425  
otherwise specified, but if the appropriate legislative body is 1426  
not in session at the time, then within fourteen days after it 1427  
convenes. The legislative body must approve or reject the 1428  
submission as a whole, and the submission is deemed approved if 1429  
the legislative body fails to act within thirty days after the 1430  
public employer submits the agreement. The parties may specify 1431  
that those provisions of the agreement not requiring action by a 1432  
legislative body are effective and operative in accordance with 1433  
the terms of the agreement, provided there has been compliance 1434  
with division (C) of this section. If the legislative body 1435  
rejects the submission of the public employer, either party may 1436

reopen all or part of the entire agreement. 1437

As used in this section, "legislative body" includes the 1438  
governing board of a municipal corporation, school district, 1439  
college or university, village, township, or board of county 1440  
commissioners or any other body that has authority to approve 1441  
the budget of their public jurisdiction and, with regard to the 1442  
state, "legislative body" means the controlling board. 1443

(C) The chief executive officer, or the chief executive 1444  
officer's representative, of each municipal corporation, the 1445  
designated representative of the board of education of each 1446  
school district, college or university, or any other body that 1447  
has authority to approve the budget of their public 1448  
jurisdiction, the designated representative of the board of 1449  
county commissioners and of each elected officeholder of the 1450  
county whose employees are covered by the collective 1451  
negotiations, and the designated representative of the village 1452  
or the board of township trustees of each township is 1453  
responsible for negotiations in the collective bargaining 1454  
process; except that the legislative body may accept or reject a 1455  
proposed collective bargaining agreement. When the matters about 1456  
which there is agreement are reduced to writing and approved by 1457  
the employee organization and the legislative body, the 1458  
agreement is binding upon the legislative body, the employer, 1459  
and the employee organization and employees covered by the 1460  
agreement. 1461

(D) There is hereby established an office of collective 1462  
bargaining in the department of administrative services for the 1463  
purpose of negotiating with and entering into written agreements 1464  
between state agencies, departments, boards, and commissions and 1465  
the exclusive representative on matters of wages, hours, terms 1466

and other conditions of employment and the continuation, 1467  
modification, or deletion of an existing provision of a 1468  
collective bargaining agreement. Nothing in any provision of law 1469  
to the contrary shall be interpreted as excluding the bureau of 1470  
workers' compensation and the industrial commission from the 1471  
preceding sentence. This office shall not negotiate on behalf of 1472  
other statewide elected officials or boards of trustees of state 1473  
institutions of higher education who shall be considered as 1474  
separate public employers for the purposes of this chapter; 1475  
however, the office may negotiate on behalf of these officials 1476  
or trustees where authorized by the officials or trustees. The 1477  
staff of the office of collective bargaining are in the 1478  
unclassified service. The director of administrative services 1479  
shall fix the compensation of the staff. 1480

The office of collective bargaining shall: 1481

(1) Assist the director in formulating management's 1482  
philosophy for public collective bargaining as well as planning 1483  
bargaining strategies; 1484

(2) Conduct negotiations with the exclusive 1485  
representatives of each employee organization; 1486

(3) Coordinate the state's resources in all mediation, 1487  
fact-finding, and arbitration cases as well as in all labor 1488  
disputes; 1489

(4) Conduct systematic reviews of collective bargaining 1490  
agreements for the purpose of contract negotiations; 1491

(5) Coordinate the systematic compilation of data by all 1492  
agencies that is required for negotiating purposes; 1493

(6) Prepare and submit an annual report and other reports 1494  
as requested to the governor and the general assembly on the 1495

implementation of this chapter and its impact upon state	1496
government.	1497
<b>Section 2.</b> That existing sections 9.68, 2923.12, 2923.121,	1498
2923.122, 2923.123, 2923.126, 2923.1212, and 4117.10 of the	1499
Revised Code are hereby repealed.	1500
<b>Section 3.</b> This act shall be known as the	1501
"Decriminalization Effort For Ending Notorious Deaths --	1502
Teachers With Options (DEFEND-TWO)."	1503