



## Ohio Legislative Service Commission 122nd Senate Bill Analysis

### Am. S.B. 117

122nd General Assembly  
(As Passed by the Senate)

Sens. Dix, Gillmor, Drake, Gardner, Latta

- Repeals the existing Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law and reenacts that Law in a modified and reorganized fashion.
- Requires the regulation of crematory facilities and the performance of cremations.
- Creates the Crematory Review Board to conduct hearings to ascertain violations of law governing crematories and to make recommendations to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors on issues arising out of the hearings.
- Exempts crematory facilities from certain prohibitions regarding infectious waste treatment facilities and expands the applicability of a requirement regarding the generation of infectious wastes to include embalming and crematory facilities.
- Revises provisions regarding the burial of certain deceased inmates, indigent persons, indigent patients, and indigent veterans to include an option for the cremation of such decedents.
- Expands the reporting requirement regarding licensees who violate the Drug Offenses Law to apply to persons issued a crematory license and persons registered for an embalmer's apprenticeship.

## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Overview

The existing Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law (Chapter 4717.), prohibits the operation of a funeral home without a license and prohibits persons from engaging in the business of embalming or funeral directing without a license. The law creates the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors and gives the Board authority to adopt rules relative to the practice of embalming, funeral directing, and the operation of funeral homes. Additionally, the law authorizes the Board to issue, deny, revoke, or suspend licenses and to otherwise administer and enforce the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law. The bill repeals the existing Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law and enacts a new chapter of law that retains, in a reorganized fashion, many existing provisions of the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law, modifies certain other provisions relative to embalmers and funeral directors, and adds totally new provisions governing the practice of cremation. Additionally, the bill revises areas of law that currently govern the disposition of dead human bodies, including laws governing infectious wastes and the burial of inmates, indigent persons, and indigent veterans, by adding provisions related to crematory facilities and the disposition of cremated remains. Also, the bill expands reporting requirements relative to licensees who violate the Drug Offenses Law (Chapter 2925.) to apply to persons issued a crematory license and persons registered for an embalmer's apprenticeship.

### Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law

This portion of the analysis provides, in outline form, a brief description and characterization of the provisions that are reenacted by the bill. The provisions are characterized as either "primarily the same," "primarily new," or "modified." Characterization of a provision as "primarily the same" means that the subject matter proposed is addressed in primarily the same manner as in current law. Similarly, characterization as "primarily new" means the subject matter is primarily new. Characterization as "modified" means that the subject matter proposed is based on current law, but includes sufficient substantive modifications so as not to be characterized as primarily the same as current law. The designations are intended to identify subject matter that can be compared with provisions in current law and to highlight subject matter that is new to the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law.

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 4717.01<br>(Primarily new)          | Retains the existing definitions of "embalming," "funeral directing," and "funeral home," and adds newly defined terms "funeral business," "embalmer," "funeral director," "final disposition," "supervision," "direct supervision," "embalming facility," "crematory facility," "crematory," "cremation," "cremation chamber," "cremated remains," "lapsed license," "operator of a crematory facility," "processing," and "pulverization."  |
| 4717.02 and Section 6<br>(Modified) | Creates the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors with the same number of members and terms of office as the existing Board. Replaces one member of the Board who is a licensed embalmer and practicing funeral director with a person who is knowledgeable and experienced in operating a crematory. Appointing authority, removal authority, pay, and vacancy provisions remain the same as existing law. Members of the Board immediately prior to the bill's effective date continue as members until their terms expire.  |
| 4717.03<br>(Modified)               | <p>Modifies criteria for the Board's organization, including revising quorum requirements and selection of officers. Modifies existing law by authorizing the Board to appoint a non-Board member as Executive Director to serve at its pleasure and execute its orders. Permits the Board to employ licensed embalmers and funeral directors as inspectors, rather than limiting the Board to one inspector, as under existing law. Retains investigative and adjudicatory provisions, adding authority to require the production of documents by subpoena duces tecum, revising requirements concerning notice of right to a hearing, and increasing the time within which a person may request an adjudicatory hearing.</p> <p>Creates the three-member Crematory Review Board to conduct hearings upon receiving (1) notice from the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors of alleged violations of the provisions of the bill governing or in connection with crematory facilities, cremation, and the licensing of crematories, (2) notification of a summary suspension of a license to operate a crematory facility, and (3) notice of a proposed order of the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors that finds a violation and requires the payment of a forfeiture. The Crematory Review Board must issue a report of findings and a written transcript and make recommendations to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Within five days after receiving the report and recommendations, the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors must serve a copy on the party involved, and the party may thereafter file objections with the Board within ten days. An order issued in connection with crematories and cremation is not final and appealable until issued by the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Authorizes the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to bring a civil action to enjoin violations or threatened violations of the new cremation provisions, in addition to such existing authority relative to violations of the embalmers and funeral directors provisions. Retains provisions relative to the deposit of money and required report detailing the Board's receipts and expenditures.</p> |
| 4717.04<br>(Primarily new)          | Requires the Board to adopt rules for the administration and enforcement of the new chapter, which is similar to current law except that the rule-making authority is expanded to include the regulation of cremation. Additionally, and contrary to existing law, the bill lists specific items that must be included in the rules. Requires the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to license and regulate crematories located at cemeteries, but specifies that the bill does not authorize the Board to regulate cemeteries.  |
| 4717.05<br>(Modified)               | Modifies the qualifications for licensure as an embalmer and as a funeral director.   |
| 4717.06<br>(Modified)               | Modifies requirements relative to obtaining a license to operate a funeral home, and establishes requirements relative to obtaining a license to operate an embalming facility and a crematory facility. Requires the holder of a license to operate a funeral home to be a licensed funeral director who is actually in charge of and ultimately responsible for the funeral home and requires that a funeral home be operated only under the name of a holder of a funeral director's license who is actually in charge of the funeral home, except as otherwise provided in the bill. Prohibits including directional references in the  |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
|                                 | <p>name of a funeral home and geographical references in the name. Permits the use of directional and geographical references in advertisements.</p> <p>Requires that a crematory be adequately equipped and kept in a clean and sanitary manner and contain a separate area for cremation, and that the crematory contain only the articles, facilities, and instruments necessary for carrying out the business of the crematory.</p>   |
| 4717.07<br>(Modified)           | Establishes a fee schedule for the issuance, renewal, and reinstatement of licenses issued under the new chapter. Certain fees are increased, including that for reinstatement of a lapsed license. The Board must assess a renewal fee plus \$50 for each month the license is lapsed until reinstatement, instead of a renewal fee and flat penalty fee of \$50.  |
| 4717.08<br>(Modified)           | Modifies license renewal and reinstatement requirements, including requiring the holder of an embalmer's or funeral director's license that is lapsed for more than 180 days to pass the Ohio laws examination as a condition for reinstatement.  |
| 4717.09<br>(Primarily the same) | Specifies the same continuing education requirements for embalmers and funeral directors as current law.  |
| 4717.10<br>(Primarily the same) | Specifies the same reciprocity provisions as current law for persons who are licensed as embalmers or funeral directors in another state.   |
| 4717.11<br>(Primarily new)      | Modifies requirements for the transfer of a license to operate a funeral home and establishes requirements for the transfer of a license to operate an embalming facility and a crematory facility.   |
| 4717.12<br>(Primarily the same) | Modifies provisions specifying persons and actions that are not governed by the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law, including eliminating language specifying that the Law does not prevent or interfere with the use of any place, chapel, or private home for the preparation of bodies for burial.  |
| 4717.13<br>(Primarily new)      | Modifies prohibitions against engaging in the profession of funeral directing, operating a funeral home, and embalming without a license. Establishes prohibitions regarding the advertisement of those professions without proper licensure and practicing those professions in unlicensed facilities. Establishes a prohibition against operating a crematory or performing cremation without a license. Prohibits the interment of bodies or cremated remains without specified identifying markers. Prohibits closure or transfer of a funeral home prior to submission of specified information to the Board. Prohibits the cremation of animals in a cremation chamber in which dead human bodies and body parts are cremated and the cremation of dead human bodies in a cremation chamber in which animals also are cremated. |
| 4717.14<br>(Modified)           | Specifies reasons for which the Board may suspend or revoke or refuse to grant or renew a license, primarily retaining existing law with the addition of provisions governing the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of a license to operate a crematory. Establishes criteria under which and procedures by which the Board may suspend a license without a prior adjudicatory hearing. Requires the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to notify the Crematory Review Board, in most cases, of proposed action with respect to a license to operate a crematory and permits the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to issue a final order after the Crematory Review Board conducts a hearing concerning the status of the license. Specifies violations that result in license suspension.                  |
| 4717.15<br>(New)                | Establishes requirements concerning the payment and appeal of forfeitures for specified violations. Requires the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to notify the Crematory Review Board, and provides for the Crematory Review Board to conduct a hearing concerning a possible violation of specified provisions prior to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors issuing an order of a violation and requiring a person to pay a forfeiture. Permits the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to issue an order of a violation of specified provisions, that requires the payment of a forfeiture, prior to conducting an adjudicatory hearing. Allows a party to obtain an adjudicatory  |

hearing in the matter upon request with the Board within 30 days of issuance of the order.

## **Regulation of cremation**

### **Antemortem cremation authorization**

The bill permits any person, on an antemortem basis, to serve as the person's own authorizing agent, authorize the person's own cremation, and specify the arrangements for the final disposition of the person's own cremated remains by executing an antemortem cremation authorization form. A guardian, custodian, or other personal representative who is authorized by law or contract to do so on behalf of a person, on an antemortem basis, may authorize the cremation of the person and specify the arrangements for the final disposition of the person's cremated remains by executing an antemortem cremation authorization form on the person's behalf. Any such antemortem cremation authorization form must be signed by one witness. The original copy of the executed authorization form must be sent to the operator of the crematory facility being authorized to conduct the cremation, and a copy must be retained by the person who executed the authorization form. The person who executed an antemortem cremation authorization form may revoke the authorization at any time by providing written notice of the revocation to the operator of the crematory facility named in the authorization form. The person who executed the authorization form may transfer the authorization to another crematory facility by providing written notice to the operator of the crematory facility named in the original authorization of the revocation of the authorization and by executing a new antemortem cremation authorization form authorizing the operator of another crematory facility to conduct the cremation. Each antemortem cremation authorization form must specify the final disposition that is to be made of the cremated remains. (Sec. 4717.21(A) and (B).)

Under the bill, a crematory facility must cremate the decedent and dispose of the cremated remains in accordance with the instructions contained in the antemortem cremation authorization form when the following requirements are satisfied: (1) when the operator of a crematory facility is in possession of a cremation authorization form that has been executed on an antemortem basis in accordance with the bill's requirements, (2) the other conditions for cremation have been met (see "**Conditions for cremation**," below), (3) the crematory facility has possession of the decedent to which the antemortem authorization pertains, and (4) the crematory facility has received payment for the cremation of the decedent and the final disposition of the cremated remains or is otherwise assured of payment for those services. A crematory facility is not permitted to cremate the decedent, however, if a specified person identified as being entitled to act as an authorizing agent for the cremation of the decedent (see "**Authorizing agent**," below) has modified in writing, the arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent or has canceled the cremation and made alternative arrangements for the final disposition of the decedent's body. (Sec. 4717.21(C).)

An antemortem cremation authorization form executed as described above does not constitute a contract for conducting the cremation of the person named in the authorization or for the final disposition of the person's cremated remains. Despite the existence of such an antemortem cremation authorization, specified persons identified as being entitled to act as the authorizing agent for the cremation of the decedent named in the antemortem authorization may modify, in writing, the arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent set forth in the authorization form, or may cancel the cremation and claim the decedent's body for purposes of making alternative arrangements for the final disposition of the decedent's body. (See "**Authorizing agent**," below.) The revocation of an antemortem cremation authorization form or the cancellation of the cremation of the person named in the antemortem authorization, or modification of the arrangements for the final disposition of the person's cremated remains as authorized, does not affect the validity or enforceability of any contract entered into for the cremation of the person named in the antemortem authorization or for the final disposition of the person's cremated remains. (Sec. 4717.21(D).)

The bill specifies that none of the provisions described above concerning antemortem authorization forms apply to any antemortem cremation authorization form executed prior to the bill's effective date. However, the bill permits a cemetery, funeral home, crematory facility, or other party, with the written approval of the person who executed the antemortem authorization, to specify that such an antemortem authorization is subject to the bill. (Sec. 4717.21(E).)

### **Cremation authorization form for body (other than when donated to science)**

Under the bill, a cremation authorization form authorizing the cremation of a dead human body, other than one that was donated to science for purposes of medical education or research activities, must include at least all of the following information and statements (hereafter, the term "donated to science" includes the concept that the donation was "for purposes of medical education or research"):

- (1) The identity of the decedent;
- (2) the name of the funeral director or other individual who obtained the burial or burial-transit permit authorizing the cremation;

- (3) The name of the authorizing agent and the relationship of the authorizing agent to the decedent;
- (4) A statement that the authorizing agent in fact has the right to authorize cremation of the decedent and that the authorizing agent does not have actual knowledge of the existence of any living person who has a superior priority right to act as the authorizing agent. If the person executing the cremation authorization form knows of another living person who has such a superior priority right, the authorization form must include a statement indicating that the person executing the authorization form has made reasonable efforts to contact the person having the superior priority right and has been unable to do so, and that the person executing the authorization form has no reason to believe that the person having the superior priority right would object to the cremation of the decedent.
- (5) A statement of whether the authorizing agent has actual knowledge of the presence in the decedent of a pacemaker, defibrillator, or any other mechanical or radioactive device or implant that poses a hazard to the health or safety of personnel performing the cremation;
- (6) A statement indicating the crematory facility is to cremate the casket or alternative container in which the decedent was delivered to or accepted by the crematory facility;
- (7) a statement of whether the crematory facility is authorized to simultaneously cremate the decedent in the same cremation chamber with one or more other decedents who were related to the decedent by consanguinity or affinity, or who lived with the decedent in a common law marital relationship or otherwise cohabitated with the decedent during any part of the one-year period preceding decedent's death. The bill prohibits the authorization in a cremation authorization form of the simultaneous cremation of other decedents with the named decedent in the same cremation chamber under any other circumstances;
- (8) The names of any persons designated by the authorizing agent to be present in the holding facility or cremation room prior to or during the cremation of the decedent or during the removal of the cremated remains from the cremation chamber;
- (9) The authorization for the crematory facility to cremate the decedent and to process or pulverize the cremated remains as is the practice at the particular crematory facility;
- (10) a statement of whether it is the crematory facility's practice to return all of the residue removed from the cremation chamber following the cremation, or to separate and remove foreign matter from the residue before returning the cremated remains to the authorizing agent or the person designated on the authorization form to receive the cremated remains;
- (11) the name of the person who is to receive the cremated remains of the decedent from the crematory facility;
- (12) the manner in which the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent is to occur, if known. If the cremation authorization form does not specify the manner of the final disposition of the cremated remains, the form must indicate that the cremated remains will be held by the crematory facility for 30 days after the cremation, unless, prior to the end of that period, they are picked up from the crematory facility by the person designated on the cremation authorization form to receive them, the authorizing agent, or, if applicable, the funeral director who obtained the burial or burial-transit permit for the decedent or are delivered or shipped by the operator of the crematory facility to one of those persons. The authorization form also must indicate both of the following: (1) that if no instructions for the final disposition are provided on the authorization form and that if no arrangements for final disposition have been made within that 30-day period, the crematory facility is permitted to return the cremated remains to the authorizing agent, and (2) that if no arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains have been made within 60 days after the completion of the cremation, and if the authorizing agent has not picked them up or caused them to be picked up, the operator is permitted to dispose of them in a grave, crypt, or niche at any time after the end of that 60-day period.
- (13) A listing of the items of value to be delivered to the crematory facility along with the dead human body, if any, and instructions regarding how those items are to be handled;
- (14) a statement of whether the authorizing agent has made arrangements for any type of viewing of the decedent or for a service with the decedent present prior to the cremation and, if so, the date, time, and place of the service;
- (15) a statement of whether the crematory facility may proceed with the cremation at any time after the conditions for cremation described above have been met and the decedent has been received at the facility;
- (16) the certification of the authorizing agent to the effect that all of the information and statements contained in the authorization form are accurate;
- (17) the signature of a licensed funeral director or another individual, as a witness. If a licensed funeral director signs the authorization form as a witness, the funeral director is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information and

statements required as described in (1) and (2) immediately above, but is not responsible for verifying the accuracy of any of the other information or statements provided on the authorization form by the authorizing agent, unless the funeral director has actual knowledge to the contrary regarding any of the other information or statements. In addition, at the time the decedent is delivered to the crematory facility, the funeral director must certify that the dead human body delivered to the crematory facility is that of the decedent identified on the authorization form and certify that the funeral director has fulfilled the implant removal responsibilities imposed by the bill (see "***Implant removal***," below). If an individual other than a licensed funeral director signs the authorization form as a witness, the individual is not responsible for the accuracy of any of the information or statements provided on the authorization form, unless the individual has actual knowledge to the contrary regarding any of the information or statements provided by the authorizing agent. (Sec. 4717.24(A).)

The bill permits an authorizing agent who is not available to execute a cremation authorization form in person to designate another individual to serve as the authorizing agent by providing to the operator of the crematory facility where the cremation is to occur a written designation, acknowledged before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths, authorizing that other individual to serve as the authorizing agent, or by sending to the operator a facsimile transmission of the written designation that has been so acknowledged. Any such written designation must contain the name of the decedent, the name and address of the authorizing agent, the relationship of the authorizing agent to the decedent, and the name and address of the individual who is being designated to serve as the authorizing agent. Upon receipt of such a written designation or facsimile transmission of the written designation, the operator must permit the individual named in the written designation to serve as the authorizing agent and to execute the cremation authorization form authorizing the cremation of the decedent named in the written designation. (Sec. 4717.24(B).)

An authorizing agent who signs a cremation authorization form is deemed to warrant the accuracy of the information and statements contained in the authorization form, including the person's authority to authorize the cremation. (Sec. 4717.24(C).)

At any time after executing a cremation authorization form and prior to the beginning of the cremation process, the authorizing agent who executed the cremation authorization form may, in writing, modify the arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent set forth in the authorization form or may, in writing, revoke the authorization, cancel the cremation, and claim the decedent's body for purposes of making alternative arrangements for the final disposition of the decedent's body. The operator of a crematory facility is required to cancel the cremation if the operator receives such a revocation before beginning the cremation. (Sec. 4717.24(D).)

A cremation authorization form executed as described above does not, under the bill, constitute a contract for conducting the cremation of the decedent named in the authorization form or for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent. The revocation of a cremation authorization form or modification as described above does not affect the validity or enforceability of any contract for the cremation of the decedent named in the authorization form or for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent. (Sec. 4717.24(E).)

#### **Cremation authorization form for body parts and bodies donated to science**

The bill requires a cremation authorization form authorizing the cremation of any body parts, including, without limitation, dead human bodies that were donated to science, to include much of the same information required for the authorization form described above, but with specified differences. The form must include at least all of the following information and statements, as applicable:

- (1) The identity of the decedent whose body was donated to science, or the identity of the living person from whom the body parts were removed;
- (2) the name of the authorizing agent and the relationship of the authorizing agent to the decedent or the living person from whom the body parts were removed;
- (3) a statement that the authorizing agent in fact has the right to authorize the cremation of the decedent or the body parts removed from the decedent or living person, and a description of the basis of the person's right to execute the cremation authorization form;
- (4) A statement indicating whether the crematory facility is authorized to cremate the decedent or body parts of a decedent or living person simultaneously with one or more other decedents or with body parts of one or more other decedents or living persons whose body or body parts were donated to science;
- (5) The same information described under (9) above, but modified to include body parts;
- (6) The same information described under (10), (11), (12), and (16) above. (Sec. 4717.25(A).)

The bill's provisions relative to the authorizing agent's warrant of the accuracy of the information, the right of the agent to cancel cremation and make alternative arrangements for final disposition, and the specification that an authorization form

does not constitute a contract for conducting a cremation, all as described above for the other cremation authorization form, also apply to this authorization form. (Sec. 4717.25(B), (C), and (D).)

### **Authorizing agent**

The bill permits the following persons, in the descending order of priority listed below, to serve as an authorizing agent for the cremation of a dead human body, including, without limitation, a dead human body that was donated to science:

- (1) The spouse of the decedent at the time of the decedent's death;
- (2) Any person acting on the instructions of a decedent who authorized the decedent's own cremation by executing an antemortem cremation authorization form as described above;
- (3) A person serving as the executor or legal representative of the decedent's estate who is acting in accordance with the decedent's written instructions for the final disposition of the decedent's body;
- (4) The decedent's surviving adult children. If the decedent is survived by more than one adult child, any of them who states on the cremation authorization form that all of the decedent's other adult children have been notified of the decedent's death and of the plans to cremate the decedent, and that none of them have expressed an objection to the cremation, may serve as the authorizing agent.
- (5) The decedent's surviving parent or, if the decedent was under 18 years of age at death, a surviving parent or the guardian or custodian of the decedent. If the decedent is survived by both parents, either of them may serve as the authorizing agent by stating on the cremation authorization form that the other parent has been notified of the decedent's death and of the plans to cremate the decedent, and that the other parent expressed no objection to the cremation.
- (6) The person in the next degree of kinship to the decedent in the order named in the appropriate provision of the Descent and Distribution Law (Chapter 2105.) to inherit the estate of the decedent if the decedent had died intestate. If there is more than one person of that degree of kinship, any of them may serve as the authorizing agent.
- (7) If the decedent was an indigent person or other person the final disposition of whose body is the responsibility of this state or a political subdivision of this state, the public officer or employee responsible for arranging the final disposition of the decedent's body;
- (8) In the case of an individual who has donated the individual's body to science for purposes of medical education or research, or whose death occurred in a nursing home, rest home, or licensed home for the aging, a licensed adult care facility, or a registered hospital, and who has executed an antemortem cremation authorization form in which the medical education or research facility, nursing home, rest home, home for the aging, adult care facility, or hospital is designated to make arrangements for the final disposition of the decedent's body, a representative of that facility or institution;
- (9) In the absence of any of the parties named in (1) to (8) above, any person willing to assume the responsibility of an authorizing agent. (Sec. 4717.22(A).)

The bill permits a person described above in (1) and (4) through (8), in descending order of priority, to modify in writing the arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent or to cancel the cremation and make alternative arrangements for the final disposition of the decedent's body (secs. 4717.21(D) and 4717.22(A)).

If body parts were removed from a living person, the person from whom the body parts were removed or the guardian, custodian, or other personal representative of the person from whom the body parts were removed who is authorized by law or contract to arrange for the disposition of the body parts may serve, under the bill, as the authorizing agent for the cremation of the body parts. Similarly, if body parts were removed from a decedent whose body was donated to science, the medical education or research facility to which the decedent's body was donated could serve as the authorizing agent for the cremation of the body parts. (Sec. 4717.22(B) and (C).)

### **Conditions for cremation**

**For bodies not donated to science.** The bill prohibits an operator of a crematory facility from cremating or allowing the cremation, at a crematory facility the operator is licensed to operate, of a dead human body, other than one that was donated to science, until all of the following occurred:

- (1) At least 24 hours have elapsed since the decedent's death as indicated on a complete, nonprovisional death certificate filed under the Vital Statistics Law or under the laws of another state that are substantially equivalent, unless, if the decedent died from a virulent communicable disease, the Department of Health or Board of Health having territorial jurisdiction where the death of the decedent occurred requires by rule or order the cremation to occur prior to the end of that period.

(2) The operator has received a burial or burial-transit permit that authorizes the cremation of the decedent.

(3) The operator has received a completed cremation authorization form executed as required by the bill that authorizes the cremation of the decedent. The bill also requires the operator to provide a blank cremation authorization form that complies with the bill.

(4) The operator has received any other documentation required by this state or a political subdivision of this state. (Sec. 4717.23(A).)

***For body parts and bodies donated to science.*** The bill prohibits an operator of a crematory facility from cremating or allowing the cremation of any body parts, including, without limitation, dead human bodies that were donated to science for purposes of medical research or education, at a crematory facility the operator is licensed to operate in this state until the operator receives both of the following:

(1) A completed cremation authorization form executed as required under the bill, or, an antemortem cremation authorization form executed by a decedent who has donated the decedent's body to science for purposes of medical education and research;

(2) Any other documentation required by this state or a political subdivision of this state. (Sec. 4717.23(B).)

***Miscellaneous requirements applicable to operators of crematory facilities***

The bill permits an operator of a crematory facility to schedule the time for the cremation of a dead human body to occur at the operator's own convenience at any time after the conditions for cremation described above, as applicable, are met and the decedent or body parts have been delivered to the facility, unless, in the case of a dead human body, the operator has received specific instructions to the contrary on the cremation authorization form. The operator of a crematory facility becomes responsible for a dead human body or body parts when the body or body parts have been delivered to or accepted by the facility or to an employee or agent of the facility. (Sec. 4717.26(A).)

Upon the completion of each cremation, the operator of a crematory facility is required by the bill to remove from the cremation chamber all of the cremation residue that is practicably recoverable. Nothing in the bill, however, requires an operator of a crematory facility to recover any specified quantity or quality of cremated remains upon the completion of a cremation. If the cremation authorization form specifies that the cremated remains are to be placed in an urn, the operator must place them in the type of urn specified on the authorization form. If the authorization form does not specify that the cremated remains are to be placed in an urn, the operator must place them in a temporary container. If not all of the recovered cremated remains will fit in the urn selected or the temporary container, the operator must place the remainder in a separate temporary container, and those remains must be delivered, released, or disposed of along with those in the urn or other temporary container. (Sec. 4717.26(G).)

***Prohibitions applicable to operators of crematory facilities***

The bill prohibits the operator of a crematory facility from failing to do any of the following:

(1) Upon receipt at the crematory facility of any dead human body that has not been embalmed, place the body in a holding or refrigerated facility at the crematory facility and keep the body in the holding or refrigerated facility until near the time the cremation process commences and if the body is held for eight hours or longer, to place and keep the body in a refrigerated facility until near the time the cremation process commences (sec. 4717.26(B));

(2) Upon receipt of any dead human body that has been embalmed, place the body in a holding facility at the crematory facility and keep the body in the holding facility until the cremation process commences (sec. 4717.26(B));

(3) Establish and maintain a system for accurately identifying each dead human body in the facility's possession, and for identifying each decedent or living person from which body parts in the facility's possession were removed, throughout all phases of the holding and cremation process (sec. 4717.26(J)).

The bill prohibits the operator of a crematory facility from doing either of the following, unless the instructions contained in the cremation authorization form specifically provide otherwise: (1) remove any dead human body from the casket or alternative container in which the body was delivered to or accepted by the crematory facility, or (2) fail to cremate the casket or alternative container in which the body was delivered or accepted in its entirety with the body (sec. 4717.26(C)).

The operator of a crematory facility is prohibited by the bill from doing any of the following:

(1) Simultaneously cremate more than one decedent or body parts removed from more than one decedent or living person in the same cremation chamber unless cremation authorization forms authorizing the cremation of each of the decedents or body parts removed, from each decedent or living person, specifically authorize such a simultaneous cremation. This provision does not prohibit the use of cremation equipment that contains more than one cremation chamber. (Sec.

4717.26(D).)

(2) Permit any persons other than employees of the crematory facility, the authorizing agent for the cremation of the decedent who is to be, is being, or was cremated, persons authorized by the person who is actually in charge of the crematory facility, and persons designated to be present at the cremation of the decedent on the cremation authorization form, to be present in the holding facility or cremation room while any dead human bodies or body parts are being held there prior to cremation or are being cremated, or while any cremated remains are being removed from the cremation chamber (sec. 4717.26(E));

(3) Remove any dental gold, body parts, organs, or other items of value from a dead human body prior to the cremation or from the cremated remains after cremation, unless the cremation authorization form specifically authorizes such removal (sec. 4717.26(F)(1));

(4) Charge a fee for removing or assisting in the removal of any dental gold, body parts, organs, or other items from a dead human body that exceeds the actual cost to the crematory facility for performing or assisting in the removal (sec. 4717.26(F)(2));

(5) Knowingly represent to an authorizing agent or a designee of an authorizing agent that an urn or temporary container contains the recovered cremated remains of a specific decedent or of body parts removed from a specific decedent or living person when it does not. This prohibition does not, however, prohibit the making of such a representation because of the presence in the recovered cremated remains of de minimus amounts of the cremated remains of another decedent or of body parts removed from another decedent or living person that were not practicably recoverable and that remained in the cremation chamber after the cremated remains from previous cremations were removed. (Sec. 4717.26(H).)

(6) Ship or cause to be shipped any cremated remains by a class or method of mail, common carrier service, or delivery service that does not have an internal system for tracing the location of the cremated remains during shipment and that does not require a signed receipt from the person accepting delivery of the cremated remains. This prohibition also applies to funeral directors. (Sec. 4717.26(I).)

(7) Knowingly use or allow the use of the same cremation chamber for the cremation of dead human bodies, or human body parts, and animals (sec. 4717.26(K)).

### ***Final disposition of cremated remains***

The bill makes the authorizing agent who executed the cremation authorization form ultimately responsible for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent or body parts (sec. 4717.27(A)).

If the cremation authorization form does not contain instructions for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent or body parts, if no arrangements for the disposition of the cremated remains are made within 30 days after the completion of the cremation, and if the cremated remains have not been picked up within that 30-day period by the person designated to receive them on the authorization form or, in the absence of such a designated person, by the authorizing agent, the operator of the crematory facility, at the end of that 30-day period, may release or deliver them in person to, or cause their delivery to the person designated to receive them on the cremation authorization form or, if no person has been so designated, to the authorizing agent (sec. 4717.27(B)).

If the cremation authorization form does not contain instructions for the final disposition of the cremated remains of the decedent or body parts, if no arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains are made within 60 days after the completion of the cremation, and if the cremated remains have not been picked up by the person designated on the authorization form to receive them or, in the absence of such a designated person, by the authorizing agent, the operator of the crematory facility may dispose of the cremated remains in a grave, crypt, or niche at any time after the end of that 60-day period.

If the cremation authorization form specifies the manner of the final disposition of the cremated remains or, if within 60 days after the completion of the cremation the authorizing agent makes arrangements for the final disposition of the cremated remains, and if either the arrangements have not been carried out within that 60-day period because of the inaction of a party other than the operator of the crematory facility, or the authorizing agent fails to pick up the cremated remains within that 60-day period, the operator may dispose of the cremated remains in a grave, crypt, or niche at any time after the end of that period.

When cremated remains are disposed of in accordance with either of the two provisions described in the two immediately preceding paragraphs, the authorizing agent who executed the cremation authorization form is liable to the operator of the crematory facility for the cost of the final disposition, which cost must not exceed the reasonable cost for disposing of the cremated remains in a common grave or crypt in the county where the cremated remains were buried or placed in a crypt or niche. (Sec. 4717.27(C).)

Except as described below, the bill prohibits any person from doing either of the following:

- (1) Disposing of the cremated remains of a dead human body or body parts in such a manner or in such a location that the cremated remains are commingled with those of another decedent or body parts removed from another decedent or living person;
- (2) Placing the cremated remains of more than one decedent or of body parts removed from more than one decedent or living person in the same urn or temporary container (sec. 4717.27(D)(1)).

The prohibition described immediately above does not prohibit any of the following:

- (1) The scattering of cremated remains at sea or by air or in a dedicated area at a cemetery used exclusively for the scattering on the ground of the cremated remains of dead human bodies or body parts;
- (2) The commingling of the cremated remains of more than one decedent or of body parts removed from more than one decedent or living person, or the placement in the same urn or temporary container of the cremated remains of more than one decedent or of body parts removed from more than one decedent or living person, when each authorizing agent who executed the cremation authorization form authorized the commingling of the cremated remains or the placement of the cremated remains in the same urn or temporary container;
- (3) the commingling, by the individual designated on the cremation authorization form to receive the cremated remains, other than a funeral director or employee of a cemetery, or by the authorizing agent who executed the cremation authorization form, after receipt of the cremated remains, of the cremated remains with those of another decedent or of body parts removed from another decedent or living person, or from placing them in the same urn or temporary container with those of another decedent or of body parts removed from another decedent or living person (sec. 4717.27(D)(2)).

### **Implant removal**

A person executing a cremation authorization form as the authorizing agent is required, under the bill, to use diligent efforts to determine the presence in the decedent's body of a pacemaker, cardiac defibrillator, or any other mechanical or radioactive device or implant that poses a hazard to the health or safety of the personnel of the crematory or to the cremation chamber during the cremation process and to indicate the presence of the device or implant on the cremation authorization form. If the decedent is to be delivered to the crematory facility by a funeral director, the person executing the authorization form also is required to inform the funeral director of the presence of the device or implant. (Sec. 4717.29(A).)

If a funeral director delivers the decedent to a crematory facility, the funeral director is required to take reasonable precautions to ensure that necessary actions are taken to remove a device or implant from a decedent or to render the device or implant nonhazardous prior to delivering the decedent to the crematory facility (sec. 4717.29(B)).

### **Liability**

The bill provides that an operator of a crematory facility is not liable in damages in a civil action for any of the following actions or omissions, unless the actions or omissions were made with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner:

- (1) For having performed the cremation of the decedent or having released or disposed of the cremated remains, in accordance with the instructions set forth in the cremation authorization form executed by the decedent on an antemortem basis, or for having performed the cremation of the decedent or body parts removed from the decedent or living person or having released or disposed of the cremated remains in accordance with the instructions set forth in a cremation authorization form executed in person by the person authorized to serve as the authorizing agent for the cremation of the decedent, or for the cremation of body parts of the decedent or living person, named in the cremation authorization form;
- (2) For having performed the cremation of the decedent, or for having released or disposed of the cremated remains, in accordance with the instructions set forth in the cremation authorization form executed by a designated agent as provided under the bill (sec. 4717.30(A)).

Additionally, the bill provides that the operator of a crematory facility is not liable in damages in a civil action for refusing to accept a dead human body or body parts or to perform a cremation under any of the following circumstances, unless the refusal was made with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner:

- (1) The operator has actual knowledge that there is a dispute regarding the cremation of the decedent or body parts, until such time as the operator receives an order of the court of common pleas having jurisdiction ordering the cremation of the decedent or body parts, or until the operator receives from the parties to the dispute a copy of a written agreement resolving the dispute and authorizing the cremation to be performed.

(2) The operator has a reasonable basis for questioning the accuracy of any of the information or statements contained in a cremation authorization form.

(3) The operator has any other lawful reason for refusing to accept the dead human body or body parts or to perform the cremation. (Sec. 4717.30(B).)

The operator of a crematory facility also is not liable under the bill in damages in a civil action for either of the following:

(1) Refusing to release or dispose of the cremated remains of a decedent or body parts when the operator has actual knowledge that there is a dispute regarding the release or final disposition of the cremated remains in connection with any damages sustained, prior to the time the operator receives an order of the court of common pleas having jurisdiction ordering the release or final disposition of the cremated remains, or prior to the time the facility receives from the parties to the dispute a copy of a written agreement resolving the dispute and authorizing the cremation to be performed (sec. 4717.30(C));

(2) In connection with the cremation of, or disposition of the cremated remains of, any dental gold, jewelry, or other items of value delivered to the facility with a dead human body or body parts, unless either or both of the following apply:

(a) The cremation authorization form contains specific instructions for the removal or recovery and disposition of any such items prior to or after the cremation, and the operator has failed to comply with the written instructions.

(b) The actions or omissions of the operator were made with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner. (Sec. 4717.30(D).)

The bill specifies that the liability provisions described above do not create a new cause of action against or substantive legal right against the operator of a crematory facility and do not affect any immunities from civil liability or defenses established by another section of the Revised code or available at common law to which the operator of a crematory may be entitled under circumstances not covered by the bill's liability provisions (sec. 4717.30(E)).

### **Receipts and other records**

The bill prohibits an operator of a crematory facility from failing to ensure that a written receipt is provided to the person who delivers a dead human body or body parts to the facility for cremation. If the dead human body is other than one that was donated to science, the receipt must be signed by both a representative of the crematory facility and the person who delivered the decedent to the crematory facility, and must indicate the name of the decedent; the date and time of delivery; the type of casket or alternative container in which the decedent was delivered to the facility; the name of the person who delivered the decedent to the facility; if applicable, the name of the funeral home or other establishment with whom the delivery person is affiliated; and the name of the person who received the decedent on behalf of the facility. If the dead human body was donated to science for purposes of medical research or education, the receipt must consist of a copy of the cremation authorization form that has been signed by both a representative of the crematory facility and the person who delivered the decedent or body parts to the crematory facility, and that indicates the date and time of the delivery. The operator is permitted to provide the copy of the receipt to the person who delivered the decedent or body parts to the facility either in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested. (Sec. 4717.28(A).)

Similarly, the bill prohibits an operator of a crematory facility from failing to ensure, at the time of releasing cremated remains, that a written receipt signed by both a representative of the crematory facility and the person who received the cremated remains is provided to the person who received the cremated remains. Unless the cremated remains are those of a dead human body that was donated to science or are those of body parts, the receipt must indicate the name of the decedent; the date and time of the release; the name of the person to whom the cremated remains were released; if applicable, the name of the funeral home, cemetery, or other entity to whom the cremated remains were released; and the name of the person who released the cremated remains on behalf of the crematory facility. If the cremated remains are those of a dead human body that was donated to science or are those of body parts, the receipt must consist of a copy of the cremation authorization form that has been signed by both a representative of the crematory facility and the person who received the cremated remains and that indicates the date and time of the release. If the cremated remains were delivered to the authorizing agent or other individual designated on the cremation authorization form by a delivery method permitted under the bill, the receipt must accompany the cremated remains, and the signature of the authorizing agent or other designated individual on the delivery receipt meets the requirement of this provision that the person receiving the cremated remains sign the receipt provided by the crematory facility. (Sec. 4717.28(B).)

Additionally, the bill prohibits an operator of a crematory facility from failing to make or keep on file during the time that the operator remains engaged in the business of cremating dead human bodies or body parts, all of the following records and documents:

(1) A copy of each receipt issued upon acceptance by or delivery to the crematory facility of a dead human body;

(2) A record of each cremation conducted at the facility containing at least the name of the decedent or, in the case of body parts, the name of the decedent or living person from whom the body parts were removed, the date and time of the cremation, and the final disposition made of the cremated remains;

(3) A copy of each delivery receipt issued as required under the bill;

(4) A separate record of the cremated remains of each decedent or body parts removed from each decedent or living person that were disposed of in a grave, crypt, or niche by the operator after the end of the receivership waiting period containing at least the name of the decedent, the date and time of the cremation, and the location, date, and manner of final disposition of the cremated remains (sec. 4717.28(C)).

The bill subjects all records required to be maintained under the bill's cremation provisions to inspection by the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors or its authorized representative, upon reasonable notice, at any reasonable time (sec. 4717.28(D)).

### **Regulation of crematories; Crematory Review Board**

The bill requires the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of the bill (sec. 4717.04(A)). The bill also creates the Crematory Review Board, which is charged with conducting hearings and making recommendations to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors concerning violations of provisions of the bill governing crematories. The Crematory Review Board is composed of three members of the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to be designated by the president of the Board, three members of the Cemetery Dispute Resolution Commission to be designated by the chairperson of the Commission, and one member who is experienced in the operation of a crematory facility and is not affiliated with a cemetery or funeral home, to be selected by a majority of the other six members. (Secs. 4717.03(D) and 4767.05(C).) The bill requires the Crematory Review Board to conduct an adjudicatory hearing in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, except as otherwise provided by the bill, upon receiving written notice from the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors (1) of an alleged violation of the bill's provisions governing or in connection with crematories and cremation, (2) that the latter Board proposes to suspend or revoke, or to refuse to grant or renew, a crematory facility license, (3) that the same Board has issued an order suspending such a license, or (4) that the same Board proposes to issue a notice of violation of specified offenses alleged in connection with a crematory facility or cremation. The Crematory Review Board may issue subpoenas for any person whose testimony is needed at any such hearing. At the completion of the hearing, the Crematory Review Board is required to issue a report of findings and recommendations to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Within five days after receiving the report and recommendations, the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors must serve a copy on the party involved, and the party may thereafter file objections with the Board within ten days. An order issued in connection with crematories and cremation is not final and appealable until issued by the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors. After reviewing the Crematory Review Board's findings and recommendations and the written transcript of that Board's proceedings, and considering any objections filed by a party to the recommendations, the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors must issue a final order, and in the case of a finding of a violation, may issue an order directing the party to cease the practices constituting the violation. (Sec. 4717.03(E) and (G).) A party is permitted under the bill to appeal a final order issued by the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to a court of common pleas (sec. 4717.03(E)). The bill also permits the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to initiate a civil action to enjoin a violation or threatened violation of certain provisions of the bill (sec. 4717.03(I)).

### **Penalties**

Under the bill, whoever violates any of the following provisions must be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for a first offense, and for each subsequent offense, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:

(1) Any of the bill's newly enacted provisions relative to embalmers and funeral directors;

(2) Performing a cremation without having satisfied the bill's conditions for the cremation;

(3) Violating a prohibition described above under "**Prohibitions applicable to operators of crematory facilities**";

(4) Disposing of cremated remains in a manner prohibited by the bill (see "**Final disposition of cremated remains**," above);

(5) Failing to comply with the bill's receipt and record requirements (see "**Receipts and other records**," above). (Sec. 4717.99.)

These penalties replace the existing penalties for persons who violate the existing Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law. The new penalties permit higher fines and terms of imprisonment than are permitted under existing law.

## **Definitions**

For purposes of the cremation regulation portion of the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law, the bill defines terms as follows:

"Alternative container" means a receptacle, other than a casket, in which a dead human body or body parts are transported to a crematory facility and placed in the cremation chamber for cremation and that meets all of the following requirements: (1) is composed of readily combustible materials that are suitable for cremation, (2) may be closed in order to provide a complete covering for the dead human body or body parts, (3) is resistant to leakage or spillage, (4) is sufficiently rigid to be handled readily, and (5) provides protection for the health and safety of crematory personnel.

"Authorizing agent" means the person or persons identified by the bill who are entitled to order the cremation of a decedent or body parts and to order the final disposition of the cremated remains of a decedent or body parts.

"Body parts" means limbs or other portions of the anatomy that are removed from a living person for medical purposes during biopsy, treatment, or surgery. "Body parts" also includes dead human bodies that have been donated to science for education or research and any parts of a such a dead human body that were removed for those purposes.

"Burial or burial-transit permit" means a burial permit or burial-transit permit issued under the appropriate provision of the Vital Statistics Law (Chapter 3705.) or the laws of another state that are substantially similar to that provision.

"Casket" means a rigid container that is designed for the encasement of a dead human body and that is constructed of wood, metal, or another rigid material, is ornamented and lined with fabric, and may or may not be combustible.

"Temporary container" means a receptacle for cremated remains composed of cardboard, plastic, metal, or another material that can be closed in a manner that prevents the leakage or spillage of the cremated remains and the entrance of foreign material and that is of sufficient size to hold the cremated remains until they are placed in an urn or scattered.

"Urn" means a receptacle designed to encase cremated remains permanently. (Sec. 4717.20.)

## **Reporting required relative to licensees who violate the Drug Offenses Law**

Current law defines a "professionally licensed person" for purposes of the Drug Offenses Law (Chapter 2925.) to include a person who has been issued an embalmer's license, a funeral director's license, or a funeral home license, or who has been registered for a funeral director's apprenticeship. The bill expands this definition to include a person who has been issued a crematory license and a person who has been registered for an embalmer's apprenticeship. The effect of this expansion is to require a court having jurisdiction to transmit a certified copy of a judgment entry of conviction to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors for a person issued a crematory license or a person registered for an embalmer's apprenticeship who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of specified provisions of the Drug Offenses Law. (Sec. 2925.01(W)(10).)

## **Exemptions relative to infectious waste treatment facilities**

The Solid and Hazardous Waste Law (Chapter 3734.) currently prohibits a person from establishing a new solid waste facility or infectious waste treatment facility without submitting an application for a permit, from continuing to operate a solid waste facility for which a permit has been denied, and from establishing or continuing to operate a compost facility without submitting a registration, but specifies that these provisions not apply to an infectious waste treatment facility that holds a funeral home license issued under the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Law and a permit issued under the Air Pollution Control Law (Chapter 3704.). The bill specifies that this exemption applies to an infectious waste treatment facility that holds a license or renewal of a license to operate a crematory facility and a permit issued under the Air Pollution Control Law. (Sec. 3734.02(C)(2).)

Under current law, blood, blood products, other body fluids, or embalming fluids that are discharged on the site of their generation into a disposal system by a licensed funeral home must not be considered when determining the quantity of infectious wastes produced by that generator, for purposes of rules the Director of Environmental Protection adopts establishing standards for generators of infectious wastes. The bill expands this provision to include as generation sites all licensed embalming and crematory facilities. (Sec. 3734.021(A)(1)(f).)

The Director of Environmental Protection must, under current law, adopt rules establishing standards for owners and operators of infectious waste treatment facilities that permit infectious wastes to be treated at a facility that is a licensed funeral home and holds a permit under the Air Pollution Control Law, to the extent that the treatment of those wastes is consistent with that permit and its terms and conditions. The rules the Director adopts governing the location, design, construction, and operation of infectious waste treatment facilities and establishing quality control and specified testing procedures do not apply to a facility holding such a license and permit. Under the bill, the provision described above applies to facilities that hold such a permit under the Air Pollution Control Law and a license or renewal of a license to

operate a crematory facility. (Sec. 3734.021(C)(6).)

Under current law, specified provisions regarding the licensure of persons engaged in the business of treating infectious wastes for profit at a treatment facility located off the premises where the wastes are generated do not apply to an infectious waste treatment facility that holds a license as a funeral home and a permit under the Air Pollution Control Law. Under the bill, this exemption applies to an infectious waste treatment facility that holds such an air pollution control permit and a license or renewal of a license to operate a crematory facility, rather than a funeral home. (Sec. 3734.05(B)(3)(b).)

### **Expansion of burial provisions to include cremation option**

Several provisions of law currently govern the burial of persons whose bodies are not claimed for private interment, certain inmates who die in a state correctional institution, certain indigent patients or residents who die in a state hospital for the mentally ill, institution for the mentally retarded, or state correctional institution, and deceased indigent veterans and deceased veterans whose families are indigent. The bill revises each of these provisions to permit and provide for the cremation of such individuals as an alternative to their burial. (Secs. 5101.521, 5120.45, 5121.11, 5901.24, 5901.25, 5901.26, 5901.27, 5901.29, 5901.30, and 5901.32.)

### **Composition of Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors**

In an uncodified provision, the bill directs the Governor to appoint the person who is experienced in the operation of a crematory to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors upon the earliest expiration of the term of a member who is a licensed embalmer and practicing funeral director following the bill's effective date. The bill also directs the Governor to appoint the two members to the Board who represent the public for terms of four and five years respectively upon the expiration of the terms of the members who represent the public serving upon the bill's effective date, and thereafter to make appointments in accordance with the bill's codified provisions. (Section 3.)

## **HISTORY**

### **ACTION DATE JOURNAL ENTRY**

Introduced 05-14-97 p. 460

Reported, S. Insurance,

Commerce & Labor 11-12-97 pp. 1311-1312

Passed Senate (32-0) 11-13-97 pp. 1330-1331

[Top of Page](#)

---

[Home](#) | [Ohio General Assembly](#)  
[LSC 122nd GA Status Sheet](#) | [LSC 122nd GA Bill Analyses](#)  
[Senate Analyses](#) | [Final Analyses](#) | [Digest](#)

[Help](#) using this Web Site  
*This site is updated daily Monday through Friday*



**State of Ohio**