



www.lsc.ohio.gov

# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

S.B. 32  
(1\_135\_0063-4)  
135<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for S.B. 32's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** In Senate Judiciary

**Primary Sponsor:** Sen. Schaffer

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

Robert Meeker, Senior Budget Analyst

### Highlights

- The bill's civil immunity provisions regarding concealed handgun licensees in specified circumstances may have a minimal annual savings effect on local trial courts. Certain tort actions may not be filed, or if filed, disposed of more quickly than under current law.

### Detailed Analysis

The Concealed Handgun Law currently grants civil immunity to certain persons or entities (private employers, political subdivisions, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit corporations) for injury, death, or loss related to a handgun licensee bringing a handgun to the person's or entity's premises under specified circumstances. The bill:

- Extends this civil immunity to a for-profit corporation that leases its property to a nonprofit corporation or permits its property to be used by a nonprofit corporation for any purpose; and
- Grants generally civil immunity to a person for certain injuries allegedly caused by the person acting in self-defense or defense of another during the commission, or imminent commission, of an offense of violence to protect the members or guests of a nonprofit corporation under certain circumstances.
- Adds a legal presumption that a person who approaches or enters a nonprofit corporation's premises or event with intent to commit an offense of violence is liable for any injury, death, or loss resulting from related acts of self-defense or defense of another person.

To the degree that the bill's civil immunity provisions have an effect, it would be on the operations of local trial courts (common pleas, municipal, and county courts). The bill may reduce

the likelihood that a civil action is filed, or expedite its resolution subsequent to either (1) the finding of the court that the conduct of a person or entity provides immunity from civil liability, or (2) the expedited finding of the court for liability of a person committing or with intent to commit an act of violence. Although not readily quantifiable, any resulting expenditure savings for local trial courts will be minimal annually. It is likely that the bill's provisions will affect few civil cases, as the applicable circumstances are expected to be relatively infrequent.