

As Introduced

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H. B. No. 622

Representative Perales

**Cosponsors: Representatives Butler, Henne, Kick, Merrin, Retherford, Rezabek,
Riedel, Romanchuk, Thompson, Young**

A BILL

To amend sections 2503.45, 2923.123, and 2923.126 1
of the Revised Code to generally authorize a 2
judge or magistrate who is a concealed handgun 3
licensee to possess a concealed handgun in a 4
courthouse or attached parking area, to expand 5
the exemption from the offenses regarding 6
illegal conveyance, possession, or control of a 7
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into or in a 8
courthouse for a judge or magistrate who is a 9
licensee with respect to a concealed handgun, 10
and to require a specified secure storage of the 11
concealed handgun while in the courthouse as a 12
condition for application of the authorization 13
and exemption. 14

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

Section 1. That sections 2503.45, 2923.123, and 2923.126 15
of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows: 16

Sec. 2503.45. (A) (1) The supreme court may create a board, 17
commission, or other entity to be responsible for the operation 18

and maintenance of the facilities and attendant exterior grounds 19
included within the real estate described in division (A) of 20
Section 2 of Sub. House Bill No. 388 of the 125th general 21
assembly. The supreme court may authorize any board, commission, 22
or other entity so created to establish a trust for the purpose 23
of receiving, restoring, maintaining, and displaying items of 24
historic, artistic, or educational value in the facilities or on 25
the grounds. 26

(2) On and after the effective date of this amendment, no 27
provision in a rule or regulation adopted prior to, on, or after 28
that date by a board, commission, or entity created under 29
division (A) (1) of this section may be enforced against a 30
justice of the supreme court, or any other judge of a court of 31
record of this state or magistrate, who is a concealed handgun 32
licensee with respect to any of the following: 33

(a) The justice's, judge's, or magistrate's carrying of a 34
concealed handgun in any attached parking area, if at that time 35
the justice, judge, or magistrate is carrying a valid concealed 36
handgun license and valid identification, or leaving of a 37
handgun in a locked motor vehicle in any attached parking area; 38

(b) The justice's, judge's, or magistrate's conveyance of 39
a concealed handgun from an attached parking area into the 40
facilities or attendant exterior grounds specified in division 41
(A) (1) of this section or possession of a concealed handgun in 42
those facilities or grounds if at that time the justice, judge, 43
or magistrate is carrying a valid concealed handgun license and 44
valid identification, provided the justice, judge, or 45
magistrate, upon entering any of the facilities with a concealed 46
handgun, personally secures, or provides for the secure storage 47
of, the handgun in a manner described in division (E) (2) (b) (i) 48

or (ii) of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code. 49

(B) The facilities and attendant exterior grounds granted 50
to the supreme court pursuant to division (A) of Section 2 of 51
Sub. House Bill No. 388 of the 125th general assembly, and any 52
income from the possession or operation of those facilities and 53
grounds, are exempt from taxation and assessments. 54

(C) As used in division (A) (2) of this section: 55

(1) "Attached parking area" means a parking garage, 56
parking lot, or parking area for motor vehicles attached to the 57
facilities or attendant exterior grounds specified in division 58
(A) (1) of this section. 59

(2) "Concealed handgun license" has the same meaning as in 60
section 2923.11 of the Revised Code. 61

(3) "Licensee" has the same meaning as in section 2923.124 62
of the Revised Code. 63

Sec. 2923.123. (A) No person shall knowingly convey or 64
attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a 65
courthouse or into another building or structure in which a 66
courtroom is located. 67

(B) No person shall knowingly possess or have under the 68
person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a 69
courthouse or in another building or structure in which a 70
courtroom is located. 71

(C) This section does not apply to any of the following: 72

(1) Except as provided in division (E) (2) or (3) of this 73
section, a judge of a court of record of this state or a 74
magistrate; 75

(2) A peace officer, officer of a law enforcement agency, 76
or person who is in either of the following categories: 77

(a) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 78
a peace officer, or an officer of a law enforcement agency of 79
another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the 80
United States, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or 81
dangerous ordnance, who possesses or has under that individual's 82
control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement 83
of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope 84
of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or 85
control; 86

(b) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 87
a person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to 88
carry a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, who possesses or 89
has under that individual's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 90
ordnance as a requirement of that person's duties, and who is 91
subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 92
109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of 93
the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided 94
in division (C) (2) (b) of this section does not apply to the 95
person. 96

(3) A person who conveys, attempts to convey, possesses, 97
or has under the person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous 98
ordnance that is to be used as evidence in a pending criminal or 99
civil action or proceeding; 100

(4) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 101
a bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record of this state 102
who is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to section 109.77 103
of the Revised Code, who possesses or has under that 104
individual's control a firearm as a requirement of that 105

individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that 106
individual's duties at the time of that possession or control; 107

(5) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this section, 108
a prosecutor, or a secret service officer appointed by a county 109
prosecuting attorney, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon 110
or dangerous ordnance in the performance of the individual's 111
duties, who possesses or has under that individual's control a 112
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that 113
individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that 114
individual's duties at the time of that possession or control; 115

(6) (a) Except as provided in division (E) (3) of this 116
section and subject to division (C) (6) (b) of this section, a 117
person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into a 118
courthouse or into another building or structure in which a 119
courtroom is located, who, at the time of the conveyance or 120
attempt, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or 121
is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United 122
States and is carrying a valid military identification card and 123
documentation of successful completion of firearms training that 124
meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division 125
(G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, and who 126
transfers possession of the handgun to the officer or officer's 127
designee who has charge of the courthouse or building. The 128
officer shall secure the handgun until the licensee is prepared 129
to leave the premises. The exemption described in this division 130
applies only if the officer who has charge of the courthouse or 131
building provides services of the nature described in this 132
division. An officer who has charge of the courthouse or 133
building is not required to offer services of the nature 134
described in this division. 135

(b) If a person who conveys or attempts to convey a 136
concealed handgun into a courthouse or into another building or 137
structure in which a courtroom is located, or who possesses or 138
controls a concealed handgun in a courthouse or such a building 139
or structure, is carrying a valid concealed handgun license at 140
the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance, possession, or 141
control and is a judge of a court of record of this state or a 142
magistrate, division (C) (1) of this section applies to the 143
person and division (C) (6) (a) of this section does not apply to 144
the person. 145

(D) (1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 146
guilty of illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 147
ordnance into a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided in this 148
division, illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous 149
ordnance into a courthouse is a felony of the fifth degree. If 150
the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of 151
division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal conveyance of a 152
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse is a 153
felony of the fourth degree. 154

(2) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is 155
guilty of illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or 156
dangerous ordnance in a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided 157
in this division, illegal possession or control of a deadly 158
weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse is a felony of the 159
fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a 160
violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal 161
possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance 162
in a courthouse is a felony of the fourth degree. 163

(E) (1) On and after the effective date of this amendment, 164
no provision in a court-adopted weapons ban adopted prior to, 165

on, or after that date may be enforced against a judge of a 166
court of record of this state or magistrate who is a concealed 167
handgun licensee and who is carrying the valid license and valid 168
identification, with respect to any of the following: 169

(a) The judge's or magistrate's attempted conveyance of a 170
concealed handgun into a courthouse, building, or structure 171
covered by the ban; 172

(b) The judge's or magistrate's conveyance of a concealed 173
handgun into, or possession or control of a concealed handgun 174
in, a courthouse, building, or structure covered by the ban, if 175
the judge or magistrate personally secures, or provides for the 176
secure storage of, the handgun in a manner described in division 177
(E) (2) (b) (i) or (ii) of this section. 178

(2) On and after the effective date of this amendment, the 179
exemption described in division (C) (1) of this section does not 180
apply to a judge of a court of record of this state or 181
magistrate who conveys or attempts to convey a concealed handgun 182
into, or possesses or controls a concealed handgun in, a 183
courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom 184
is located if a court-adopted weapons ban applies to the 185
courthouse, building, or structure and if either of the 186
following applies with respect to the judge or magistrate: 187

(a) The judge or magistrate is not a concealed handgun 188
licensee or is a concealed handgun licensee but is not carrying 189
a valid concealed handgun license and valid identification at 190
the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance, possession, or 191
control; 192

(b) The judge or magistrate is a concealed handgun 193
licensee, is carrying a valid concealed handgun license and 194

valid identification at the time of the conveyance, attempted 195
conveyance, possession, or control, and, if the judge or 196
magistrate conveys the concealed handgun into or possesses or 197
controls the concealed handgun in the building or structure, 198
fails to do one of the following: 199

(i) Personally secure the handgun promptly after entering 200
the courthouse, building, or structure with the concealed 201
handgun, provided that if the officer who has charge of the 202
courthouse, building, or structure has approved a manner of 203
personally securing a handgun for purposes of this division, a 204
handgun may be personally secured for purposes of this division 205
only in the manner approved by the officer; 206

(ii) Provide for the secure storage of the handgun either 207
by transferring its possession to the officer or officer's 208
designee who has charge of the courthouse, building, or 209
structure, or in a manner other than such a transfer that is 210
expressly authorized for judges and magistrates. 211

(c) If a judge or magistrate transfers possession of a 212
handgun to the officer or officer's designee who has charge of 213
the courthouse, building, or structure or to any other person as 214
described in division (E) (2) (b) (ii) of this section, the 215
officer, designee, or other person shall secure the firearm 216
until the judge or magistrate is prepared to leave the premises. 217
An officer who has charge of a courthouse or building is not 218
required to offer services of the nature described in division 219
(E) (2) (b) (ii) of this section. 220

(3) The exemptions described in divisions (C) ~~(1)~~, (2) (a), 221
(2) (b), (4), (5), and (6) of this section do not apply to any 222
judge, magistrate, peace officer, officer of a law enforcement 223
agency, bailiff, deputy bailiff, prosecutor, secret service 224

officer, or other person described in any of those divisions, 225
and the exemption described in division (C) (1) of this section 226
does not apply to any judge or magistrate with respect to a 227
deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance other than a concealed 228
handgun, if a ~~rule of superintendence or another type of rule~~ 229
~~adopted by the supreme court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio~~ 230
~~Constitution, or an applicable local rule of court prohibits all~~ 231
~~persons from conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon~~ 232
~~or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse or into another building~~ 233
~~or structure in which a courtroom is located or from possessing~~ 234
~~or having under one's control a deadly weapon or dangerous~~ 235
~~ordnance in a~~ court-adopted weapons ban applies to the 236
~~courthouse or in another, other building, or structure in which~~ 237
~~a courtroom is located.~~ A court-adopted weapons ban does not 238
apply, for purposes of the exemption described in division (C) 239
(1) of this section, to a judge or magistrate with respect to a 240
concealed handgun, except to the extent described in division 241
(E) (2) of this section. 242

(F) As used in this section: 243

(1) "Magistrate" means an individual who is appointed by a 244
court of record of this state and who has the powers and may 245
perform the functions specified in Civil Rule 53, Criminal Rule 246
19, or Juvenile Rule 40. 247

(2) "Peace officer" and "prosecutor" have the same 248
meanings as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code. 249

(3) "Court-adopted weapons ban" means a rule of 250
superintendence or another type of rule adopted by the supreme 251
court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or an 252
applicable local rule of court that prohibits all persons from 253
conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous 254

ordnance into a courthouse or into another building or structure 255
in which a courtroom is located or from possessing or having 256
under one's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a 257
courthouse or in another building or structure in which a 258
courtroom is located. 259

Sec. 2923.126. (A) A concealed handgun license that is 260
issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code shall expire 261
five years after the date of issuance. A licensee who has been 262
issued a license under that section shall be granted a grace 263
period of thirty days after the licensee's license expires 264
during which the licensee's license remains valid. Except as 265
provided in divisions (B) and (C) of this section, a licensee 266
who has been issued a concealed handgun license under section 267
2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code may carry a concealed 268
handgun anywhere in this state if the licensee also carries a 269
valid license and valid identification when the licensee is in 270
actual possession of a concealed handgun. The licensee shall 271
give notice of any change in the licensee's residence address to 272
the sheriff who issued the license within forty-five days after 273
that change. 274

If a licensee is the driver or an occupant of a motor 275
vehicle that is stopped as the result of a traffic stop or a 276
stop for another law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is 277
transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle at 278
that time, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 279
enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped 280
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 281
and that the licensee currently possesses or has a loaded 282
handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to 283
comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given 284
while the motor vehicle is stopped, knowingly fail to remain in 285

the motor vehicle while stopped, or knowingly fail to keep the 286
licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement 287
officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before 288
the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law 289
enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly have 290
contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the 291
licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of 292
division (E) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code, after any 293
law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while 294
stopped and before the officer leaves. Additionally, if a 295
licensee is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor 296
vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier 297
enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of 298
the Revised Code and if the licensee is transporting or has a 299
loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle at that time, the 300
licensee shall promptly inform the employee of the unit who 301
approaches the vehicle while stopped that the licensee has been 302
issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee 303
currently possesses or has a loaded handgun. 304

If a licensee is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and 305
if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun at the time the 306
officer approaches, the licensee shall promptly inform any law 307
enforcement officer who approaches the licensee while stopped 308
that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license 309
and that the licensee currently is carrying a concealed handgun; 310
the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply 311
with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the 312
licensee is stopped or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's 313
hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins 314
approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer 315
leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; 316

and the licensee shall not knowingly remove, attempt to remove, 317
grasp, or hold the loaded handgun or knowingly have contact with 318
the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or 319
fingers, in any manner in violation of division (B) of section 320
2923.12 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer 321
begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the 322
officer leaves. 323

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize 324
the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner 325
prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised 326
Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the 327
Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to 328
carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places: 329

(1) A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway 330
patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal 331
identification and investigation; a state correctional 332
institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; any 333
area of an airport passenger terminal that is beyond a passenger 334
or property screening checkpoint or to which access is 335
restricted through security measures by the airport authority or 336
a public agency; or an institution that is maintained, operated, 337
managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 338
5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A) (1) of section 339
5123.03 of the Revised Code; 340

(2) A school safety zone if the licensee's carrying the 341
concealed handgun is in violation of section 2923.122 of the 342
Revised Code; 343

(3) A courthouse or another building or structure in which 344
a courtroom is located, if the licensee's carrying the concealed 345
handgun is in violation of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code; 346

(4) Any premises or open air arena for which a D permit 347
has been issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code if the 348
licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of 349
section 2923.121 of the Revised Code; 350

(5) Any premises owned or leased by any public or private 351
college, university, or other institution of higher education, 352
unless the handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee 353
is in the immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked 354
motor vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed 355
handgun pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other 356
authorization that is adopted by the institution's board of 357
trustees or other governing body and that authorizes specific 358
individuals or classes of individuals to carry a concealed 359
handgun on the premises; 360

(6) Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of 361
worship, unless the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of 362
worship posts or permits otherwise; 363

(7) Any Subject to division (C) (4) (a) of this section, any 364
building that is a government facility of this state or a 365
political subdivision of this state and that is not a building 366
that is used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility 367
for motor vehicles, or rest facility and is not a courthouse or 368
other building or structure in which a courtroom is located that 369
is subject to division (B) (3) of this section, unless the 370
governing body with authority over the building has enacted a 371
statute, ordinance, or policy that permits a licensee to carry a 372
concealed handgun into the building; 373

(8) A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of 374
handguns. 375

(C) (1) Nothing in this section shall negate or restrict a 376
rule, policy, or practice of a private employer that is not a 377
private college, university, or other institution of higher 378
education concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on 379
the private employer's premises or property, including motor 380
vehicles owned by the private employer. Nothing in this section 381
shall require a private employer of that nature to adopt a rule, 382
policy, or practice concerning or prohibiting the presence of 383
firearms on the private employer's premises or property, 384
including motor vehicles owned by the private employer. 385

(2) (a) A private employer shall be immune from liability 386
in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 387
property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee 388
bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private 389
employer, including motor vehicles owned by the private 390
employer, unless the private employer acted with malicious 391
purpose. A private employer is immune from liability in a civil 392
action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that 393
allegedly was caused by or related to the private employer's 394
decision to permit a licensee to bring, or prohibit a licensee 395
from bringing, a handgun onto the premises or property of the 396
private employer. 397

(b) A political subdivision shall be immune from liability 398
in a civil action, to the extent and in the manner provided in 399
Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code, for any injury, death, or 400
loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or 401
related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto any premises or 402
property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the 403
political subdivision. As used in this division, "political 404
subdivision" has the same meaning as in section 2744.01 of the 405
Revised Code. 406

(c) An institution of higher education shall be immune 407
from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss 408
to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to 409
a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises of the 410
institution, including motor vehicles owned by the institution, 411
unless the institution acted with malicious purpose. An 412
institution of higher education is immune from liability in a 413
civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or 414
property that allegedly was caused by or related to the 415
institution's decision to permit a licensee or class of 416
licensees to bring a handgun onto the premises of the 417
institution. 418

(3) (a) Except as provided in division (C) (3) (b) of this 419
section, the owner or person in control of private land or 420
premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or 421
premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political 422
subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign 423
in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises 424
prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms 425
on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise 426
provided in this division or division (C) (4) (b) of this section, 427
a person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that 428
nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of division 429
(A) (4) of section 2911.21 of the Revised Code and is guilty of a 430
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. ~~If-Except as otherwise~~ 431
provided in division (C) (4) (b) of this section, if a person 432
knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature and the 433
posted land or premises primarily was a parking lot or other 434
parking facility, the person is not guilty of criminal trespass 435
under section 2911.21 of the Revised Code or under any other 436
criminal law of this state or criminal law, ordinance, or 437

resolution of a political subdivision of this state, and instead 438
is subject only to a civil cause of action for trespass based on 439
the violation. 440

If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the 441
nature described in this division and the posted land or 442
premises is a child day-care center, type A family day-care 443
home, or type B family day-care home, unless the person is a 444
licensee who resides in a type A family day-care home or type B 445
family day-care home, the person is guilty of aggravated 446
trespass in violation of section 2911.211 of the Revised Code. 447
Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender is 448
guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the person 449
previously has been convicted of a violation of this division or 450
of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm 451
that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition 452
ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, 453
the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. 454

(b) A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who 455
is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008, enters into 456
a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential 457
premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, 458
from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those 459
residential premises. 460

(c) As used in division (C) (3) of this section: 461

(i) "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in 462
section 5321.01 of the Revised Code, except "residential 463
premises" does not include a dwelling unit that is owned or 464
operated by a college or university. 465

(ii) "Landlord," "tenant," and "rental agreement" have the 466

same meanings as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code.

(4) (a) On and after the effective date of this amendment,
division (B) (7) of this section does not apply to a judge of a
court of record of this state or magistrate who is a concealed
handgun licensee and who is carrying the valid license and valid
identification, with respect to any of the following:

(i) The judge's or magistrate's possession of a concealed
handgun in a parking facility for motor vehicles attached to a
courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom
is located or leaving of a handgun in a locked vehicle in such a
parking facility;

(ii) The judge's or magistrate's conveyance of a concealed
handgun from a parking facility described in division (E) (4) (a)
(i) of this section into a courthouse or a building or structure
described in that division or possession of a concealed handgun
in a courthouse or such a building or structure, provided the
judge or magistrate, upon entering the courthouse, building, or
structure with the concealed handgun, personally secures or
provides for the secure storage of the handgun as described in
division (E) (2) (b) (i) or (ii) of section 2923.123 of the Revised
Code.

(b) If land or premises is posted as described in division
(C) (3) (a) of this section and the land or premises is a
courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom
is located, or a parking facility for motor vehicles attached to
a courthouse or such a building or structure, on and after the
effective date of this amendment, the posting does not apply to
a judge of a court of record of this state or magistrate who is
a concealed handgun licensee and who is carrying the valid
license and valid identification, with respect to any conduct of

a type described in division (E) (4) (a) (i) or (ii) of this 497
section that involves the parking facility, courthouse, 498
building, or structure. 499

(D) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license 500
issued by another state that is recognized by the attorney 501
general pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into 502
pursuant to section 109.69 of the Revised Code or a person who 503
holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances 504
described in division (B) of section 109.69 of the Revised Code 505
has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as 506
a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under 507
section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same 508
restrictions that apply to a person who carries a license issued 509
under that section. 510

(E) (1) A peace officer has the same right to carry a 511
concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a 512
concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised 513
Code. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a peace 514
officer shall be considered to be a licensee in this state. 515

(2) An active duty member of the armed forces of the 516
United States who is carrying a valid military identification 517
card and documentation of successful completion of firearms 518
training that meets or exceeds the training requirements 519
described in division (G) (1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised 520
Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this 521
state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license 522
under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the 523
same restrictions as specified in this section. 524

(F) (1) A qualified retired peace officer who possesses a 525
retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to 526

division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 527
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 528
of this section has the same right to carry a concealed handgun 529
in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun 530
license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is 531
subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who 532
carries a license issued under that section. For purposes of 533
reciprocity with other states, a qualified retired peace officer 534
who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued 535
pursuant to division (F) (2) of this section and a valid firearms 536
requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F) (3) 537
of this section shall be considered to be a licensee in this 538
state. 539

(2) (a) Each public agency of this state or of a political 540
subdivision of this state that is served by one or more peace 541
officers shall issue a retired peace officer identification card 542
to any person who retired from service as a peace officer with 543
that agency, if the issuance is in accordance with the agency's 544
policies and procedures and if the person, with respect to the 545
person's service with that agency, satisfies all of the 546
following: 547

(i) The person retired in good standing from service as a 548
peace officer with the public agency, and the retirement was not 549
for reasons of mental instability. 550

(ii) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 551
that agency, the person was authorized to engage in or supervise 552
the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or 553
the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law and 554
the person had statutory powers of arrest. 555

(iii) At the time of the person's retirement as a peace 556

officer with that agency, the person was trained and qualified 557
to carry firearms in the performance of the peace officer's 558
duties. 559

(iv) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with 560
that agency, the person was regularly employed as a peace 561
officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or, in the 562
alternative, the person retired from service as a peace officer 563
with that agency, after completing any applicable probationary 564
period of that service, due to a service-connected disability, 565
as determined by the agency. 566

(b) A retired peace officer identification card issued to 567
a person under division (F)(2)(a) of this section shall identify 568
the person by name, contain a photograph of the person, identify 569
the public agency of this state or of the political subdivision 570
of this state from which the person retired as a peace officer 571
and that is issuing the identification card, and specify that 572
the person retired in good standing from service as a peace 573
officer with the issuing public agency and satisfies the 574
criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this 575
section. In addition to the required content specified in this 576
division, a retired peace officer identification card issued to 577
a person under division (F)(2)(a) of this section may include 578
the firearms requalification certification described in division 579
(F)(3) of this section, and if the identification card includes 580
that certification, the identification card shall serve as the 581
firearms requalification certification for the retired peace 582
officer. If the issuing public agency issues credentials to 583
active law enforcement officers who serve the agency, the agency 584
may comply with division (F)(2)(a) of this section by issuing 585
the same credentials to persons who retired from service as a 586
peace officer with the agency and who satisfy the criteria set 587

forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section, 588
provided that the credentials so issued to retired peace 589
officers are stamped with the word "RETIRED." 590

(c) A public agency of this state or of a political 591
subdivision of this state may charge persons who retired from 592
service as a peace officer with the agency a reasonable fee for 593
issuing to the person a retired peace officer identification 594
card pursuant to division (F) (2) (a) of this section. 595

(3) If a person retired from service as a peace officer 596
with a public agency of this state or of a political subdivision 597
of this state and the person satisfies the criteria set forth in 598
divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section, the public 599
agency may provide the retired peace officer with the 600
opportunity to attend a firearms requalification program that is 601
approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under 602
section 109.801 of the Revised Code. The retired peace officer 603
may be required to pay the cost of the course. 604

If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set 605
forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this section attends 606
a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes 607
of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of 608
the Revised Code, the retired peace officer's successful 609
completion of the firearms requalification program requalifies 610
the retired peace officer for purposes of division (F) of this 611
section for five years from the date on which the program was 612
successfully completed, and the requalification is valid during 613
that five-year period. If a retired peace officer who satisfies 614
the criteria set forth in divisions (F) (2) (a) (i) to (iv) of this 615
section satisfactorily completes such a firearms requalification 616
program, the retired peace officer shall be issued a firearms 617

requalification certification that identifies the retired peace officer by name, identifies the entity that taught the program, specifies that the retired peace officer successfully completed the program, specifies the date on which the course was successfully completed, and specifies that the requalification is valid for five years from that date of successful completion. The firearms requalification certification for a retired peace officer may be included in the retired peace officer identification card issued to the retired peace officer under division (F) (2) of this section.

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

(G) As used in this section:

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

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

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

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

(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 646
leased by the government of this state or a political 647
subdivision of this state and where employees of the government 648
of this state or the political subdivision regularly are present 649
for the purpose of performing their official duties as employees 650
of the state or political subdivision; 651

(b) The office of a deputy registrar serving pursuant to 652
Chapter 4503. of the Revised Code that is used to perform deputy 653
registrar functions. 654

(4) "Governing body" has the same meaning as in section 655
154.01 of the Revised Code. 656

Section 2. That existing sections 2503.45, 2923.123, and 657
2923.126 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 658