

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-05

AMENDING AND ENACTING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF PART 3  
TRAFFIC CODE, PART 5 GENERAL OFFENSES CODE; AND  
CHAPTER 1519 OF THE FIRE PREVENTION CODE,  
INCORPORATING CHANGES IN STATE LAW AND OTHER  
RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE BLUE ASH CODE OF  
ORDINANCES AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the City of Blue Ash, Ohio, has determined a need to update certain portions of the Codified Ordinances for the City of Blue Ash; and

WHEREAS, the City has been working with The Walter H. Drane Co. (a legal publishing firm) to prepare and publish said updating in the form of amendments and enactments; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to incorporate said changes to be consistent with changes in State law; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Chapter amendments and repeals affecting the Traffic Code (Part 3) and General Offenses Code (Part 5) and Chapter 1519 of the Fire Prevention Code were reviewed by the City Solicitor and City Administration.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Blue Ash, Ohio, not less than five (5) members thereof concurring,

SECTION I.

Certain sections of Part 3 Traffic Code are hereby amended (or enacted) as reflected in the attachment hereto.

SECTION II.

Certain sections of Part 5 General Offenses Code are hereby amended (or enacted) as reflected in the attachment hereto.

SECTION III.

Certain sections of Chapter 1519 of the Fire Prevention Code are hereby amended (or enacted) as reflected in the attachment hereto.

SECTION IV.

It is found and determined that all formal actions of this Council concerning and relating to the adoption of this ordinance were adopted in an open meeting of City Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and of any of its committees that resulted in such formal action were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements, including Section 121.22 of the Ohio Revised Code.

SECTION V.

This ordinance is hereby declared to be an emergency measure for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety and welfare of the City of Blue Ash and its residents; the reason for the emergency being the immediate need to update the Codified Ordinances consistent with State law without undue delay for the benefit of the citizens of the City of Blue Ash, Ohio. Therefore, this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PASSED this 13<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2023.

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Marc Sirkin, Mayor

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Jamie K. Eifert, Clerk of Council

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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Bryan E. Pacheco, Solicitor

**MODEL TRAFFIC, GENERAL OFFENSES AND FIRE PREVENTION CODE  
CHANGES**

**BLUE ASH, OHIO**

**Walter H. Drane Company**

**March 1, 2023**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Changes are highlighted. If there is no highlighting on the page, the page has been changed due to material being moved forward or back to accommodate additional text that was added. If there is a block of highlighting with no text it indicates material has been deleted.



## CHAPTER 337 Safety and Equipment

<b>337.01</b>	<b>Driving unsafe vehicles.</b>	<b>337.16</b>	<b>Number of lights; limitations on flashing, oscillating or rotating lights.</b>
<b>337.02</b>	<b>Lighted lights; measurement of distances and heights.</b>	<b>337.17</b>	<b>Focus and aim of headlights.</b>
<b>337.03</b>	<b>Headlights on motor vehicles and motorcycles.</b>	<b>337.18</b>	<b>Motor vehicle and motorcycle brakes.</b>
<b>337.04</b>	<b>Tail light; illumination of rear license plate.</b>	<b>337.19</b>	<b>Horn, siren and theft alarm signal.</b>
<b>337.05</b>	<b>Rear red reflectors.</b>	<b>337.20</b>	<b>Muffler; muffler cutout; excessive smoke, gas or noise.</b>
<b>337.06</b>	<b>Safety lighting on commercial vehicles.</b>	<b>337.21</b>	<b>Rear-view mirror; clear view to front, both sides and rear.</b>
<b>337.07</b>	<b>Obscured lights on vehicles in combination.</b>	<b>337.22</b>	<b>Windshield and windshield wiper; sign or poster thereon.</b>
<b>337.08</b>	<b>Red light or red flag on extended loads.</b>	<b>337.23</b>	<b>Limited load extension on left side of passenger vehicle.</b>
<b>337.09</b>	<b>Lights on parked or stopped vehicles.</b>	<b>337.24</b>	<b>Motor vehicle stop lights.</b>
<b>337.10</b>	<b>Lights, emblems, and reflectors on slow-moving vehicles, farm machinery, agricultural tractors, and animal-drawn vehicles.</b>	<b>337.25</b>	<b>Air cleaner required.</b>
<b>337.11</b>	<b>Spotlight and auxiliary lights.</b>	<b>337.26</b>	<b>Child restraint system usage.</b>
<b>337.12</b>	<b>Cowl, fender and back-up lights.</b>	<b>337.27</b>	<b>Drivers and passengers required to wear seat belts.</b>
<b>337.13</b>	<b>Display of lighted lights.</b>	<b>337.28</b>	<b>Use of sunscreening, nontransparent and reflectorized materials.</b>
<b>337.14</b>	<b>Use of headlight beams.</b>	<b>337.29</b>	<b>Bumper heights.</b>
<b>337.15</b>	<b>Lights of less intensity on slow-moving vehicles.</b>	<b>337.30</b>	<b>Noise control.</b>
		<b>337.31</b>	<b>Directional signals required.</b>

### CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law  
Warning devices for commercial vehicles disabled upon freeways -  
see Ohio R.C. 4513.28  
Slow moving vehicle emblem - see OAC Ch. 4501.13  
Motorized bicycle lights and equipment - see Ohio R.C. 4511.521  
Vehicle lighting - see OAC 4501-15  
Use of stop and turn signals - see TRAF. 331.14  
Wheel protectors for commercial vehicles - see TRAF. 339.05  
Vehicles transporting explosives - see TRAF. 339.06  
Towing requirements - see TRAF. 339.07  
Use of studded tires and chains - see TRAF. 339.11  
Bicycle equipment - see TRAF. 373.05 et seq.

**337.01 DRIVING UNSAFE VEHICLES.**

(a) No person shall drive or move, or cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved, on any street any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person or property.

(b) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(c) The provisions of this chapter with respect to equipment on vehicles do not apply to implements of husbandry, road machinery, road rollers or agricultural tractors except as made applicable to such articles of machinery. (ORC 4513.02)

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.  
(ORC 4513.99)

**337.02 LIGHTED LIGHTS; MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES AND HEIGHTS.**

(a) Every vehicle, other than a motorized bicycle, operated upon a street or highway shall display lighted lights and illuminating devices as required by this chapter during all of the following times:

- (1) The time from sunset to sunrise;
- (2) At any other time when, due to insufficient natural light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons, vehicles, and substantial objects on the street or highway are not discernible at a distance of one thousand feet ahead;
- (3) At any time when the windshield wipers of the vehicle are in use because of precipitation on the windshield.

Every motorized bicycle shall display at such times lighted lights meeting the rules adopted by the Ohio Director of Public Safety under Ohio R.C. 4511.521. No motor vehicle, during any time specified in this section, shall be operated upon a street or highway using only parking lights as illumination.

(b) Whenever in this chapter a requirement is declared as to the distance from which certain lights and devices shall render objects visible, or within which such lights or devices shall be visible, such distance shall be measured upon a straight level unlighted street under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different condition is expressly stated.

(c) Whenever in this chapter a requirement is declared as to the mounted height of lights or devices, it shall mean from the center of such light or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands.

**337.09 LIGHTS ON PARKED OR STOPPED VEHICLES.**

(a) Except in case of an emergency, whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway open to traffic or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended during the times mentioned in Section 337.02, such vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lights which shall exhibit a white or amber light on the roadway side visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle, and a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear. No lights need be displayed upon any such vehicle when it is stopped or parked where there is sufficient light to reveal any person or substantial object within a distance of 500 feet upon such street. Any lighted headlights upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.  
(ORC 4513.10)

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.  
(ORC 4513.99)

**337.10 LIGHTS, EMBLEMS AND REFLECTORS ON SLOW-MOVING VEHICLES, FARM MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS, AND ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES.**

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

- (1) **BOAT TRAILER.** Means any vehicle designed and used exclusively to transport a boat between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a distance of no more than ten miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less.
- (2) **SLOW-MOVING VEHICLE and SMV.** Mean a boat trailer, unit of farm machinery, road construction machinery, or other machinery designed by the manufacturer to operate at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less. The term does not include a bicycle, motorized bicycle, electric bicycle, or animal-drawn vehicle. (ORC 4513.11)

(b) Generally.

- (1) At the times specified in Ohio R.C. 4513.03, no person shall operate either of the following vehicles unless it is equipped with and displays the lamps described in subsection (b)(2) of this section.
  - A. A vehicle not specifically required to be equipped with lamps or other lighting devices by Ohio R.C. 4513.03 to 4513.10;
  - B. A vehicle referred to in Ohio R.C. 4513.02(G).
- (2) Vehicles described in subsection (b)(1) of this section shall be equipped with both of the following:
  - A. At least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the front of the vehicle;
  - B. Two lamps displaying red light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear of the vehicle, or as an alternative, one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of headlamps.
- (3)
  - A. At the times specified in Ohio R.C. 4513.03, no person shall operate a multi-wheel agricultural tractor model year 2001 or earlier on a street or highway unless it is equipped with and displays reflectors and illuminated amber lamps so that the extreme left and right projections of the tractor are indicated by all of the following:
    1. Flashing lamps displaying amber light, visible to the front and the rear. The lamps need not flash simultaneously and need not flash in conjunction with any directional signals of the tractor;

2. Amber reflectors, all visible to the front;
3. Red reflectors, all visible to the rear.
- B. Rules adopted by the Ohio Director of Public Safety under Ohio R.C. 4513.111 governing the lamps and reflectors described in subsection (b)(3)A. of this section and their placement correlate with and, as far as possible, conform with paragraphs 4.1.4.1, 4.1.7.1 and 4.1.7.2 respectively of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard ANSI/ASAE S279.10 OCT98, Lighting and Marking of Agricultural Equipment on Highways.
- (4) At the times specified in Ohio R.C. 4513.03, no person shall operate a unit of farm machinery model year 2002 or later on a street or highway unless it is equipped with and displays markings and illuminated lamps that meet or exceed the lighting, illumination and marking standards and specifications that are applicable to that type of farm machinery for the unit's model year specified in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard ANSI/ASAE S279.10 OCT 98, lighting and marking of agricultural equipment on highways.
- (5) Any unit of farm machinery designed by its manufacturer to operate at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or greater or any SMV may be equipped with and display a red flashing light that is visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear at all times specified in Ohio R.C. 4513.03. When a double-faced light is used, it shall display amber light to the front and red light to the rear.
- (6) Lights and reflectors required under subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section and authorized under subsection (b)(5) of this section are in addition to other lights required or permitted by this subsection (b) or Ohio R.C. 4513.17.
- (7) The Ohio Director of Public Safety shall adopt rules in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapter 119 Code that establish standards and specifications for lamps and reflectors required or authorized by this section. Lamps and reflectors required or authorized by this section shall meet those standards and specifications.
- (8) This subsection (b) does not apply to a bicycle, motorized bicycle, electric bicycle, or animal-drawn vehicle.
- (9) Whoever violates this subsection (b) is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.  
(ORC 4513.111)
- (c) Slow-Moving Vehicles.
  - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person shall operate an SMV on a street or highway as follows:
    - A. At a speed exceeding twenty-five miles per hour;
    - B. Without displaying the triangular SMV emblem mounted in accordance with subsection (c)(2) of this section.
  - (2) The SMV emblem shall be mounted so as to be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear. In accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapter 119, the Ohio Director of Public Safety shall adopt standards and specifications for the design and position of mounting the SMV emblem. The standards and specifications for the SMV emblem correlate with and, so far as possible, conform with those approved by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.
  - (3) A person may operate an SMV on a street or highway without displaying the triangular SMV emblem when any of the following apply:
    - A. The SMV is being used in actual construction and maintenance work in an area guarded by a flagperson, or where flares are used;

- B. The SMV is operating or traveling within the limits of a construction area designated by the Ohio Director of Transportation, a city engineer, or the county engineer of the several counties, when such construction area is marked in accordance with requirements of the Ohio Director of Transportation and the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, as set forth in Ohio R.C. 4511.09.
- (4) No person shall display an SMV emblem on any of the following:
  - A. Any vehicle not required to use the SMV emblem by this subsection (c) or Ohio R.C. 4513.113 or 4513.114;
  - B. An SMV being transported upon any other vehicle;
  - C. Any stationary object on the highway.
- (5) No person shall sell, lease, rent or operate an SMV, except a unit designed to be completely mounted on a primary power unit that is manufactured or assembled on or after April 1, 1966, unless it is equipped with an SMV emblem mounting device.
- (6) Whoever violates subsection (c) is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.112)
- (d) Farm Machinery and Agricultural Tractors.
  - (1) No person shall sell, lease, rent or operate on a street or highway any unit of farm machinery that is designed by its manufacturer to operate at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour unless the unit displays both of the following:
    - A. The SMV emblem mounted in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4513.112(B);
    - B. A speed identification symbol that does both of the following:
      - 1. Meets the specifications contained in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard ANSI/SAE S584 JAN2005, Agricultural Equipment: Speed Identification Symbol (SIS);
      - 2. Indicates the maximum speed in miles per hour at which the unit of farm machinery is designed by its manufacturer to operate;
  - (2) No person operating a tractor on a street or highway that is designed by its manufacturer to operate at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour and that is towing, pulling or otherwise drawing a unit of farm machinery while operating at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour shall fail to display both of the following on the unit of farm machinery:
    - A. The SMV emblem;
    - B. The speed identification symbol that matches the speed identification symbol required to be displayed on the agricultural tractor;
  - (3) No person shall operate an agricultural tractor that is designed by its manufacturer to operate at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour unless the person possesses documentation published or provided by the manufacturer indicating the maximum speed in miles per hour at which the manufacturer designed the agricultural tractor to operate;
  - (4) Whoever violates this subsection (d) is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.113)
- (e) Animal-Drawn Vehicles.
  - (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(4) of this section, no person shall operate an animal-drawn vehicle on a street or highway unless it is equipped with and displays, at the times specified in Ohio R.C. 4513.03, both of the following:

- A. At least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the front of the animal-drawn vehicle;
  - B. Two lamps displaying red light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear of the animal-drawn vehicle, or as an alternative, one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of 600 feet to one hundred feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of headlamps.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(4) of this section, no person shall operate an animal-drawn vehicle on a street or highway unless it is equipped with and displays, at all times, all of the following:
  - A. One yellow flashing lamp displaying yellow light that is visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet and that is mounted in either of the following positions:
    - 1. On the top most portion of the rear of the animal-drawn vehicle;
    - 2. On the top of the animal-drawn vehicle;
  - B. At least one of the following:
    - 1. An SMV emblem mounted in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4513.112(B);
    - 2. Micro-prism reflective tape that is visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of headlamps;
    - 3. Both an SMV emblem and micro-prism reflective tape, as specified in this division.
  - C. Lamps and micro-prism reflective tape required by this section shall meet standards and specifications adopted by the Ohio Director of Public Safety under Ohio R.C. 4513.114.
- (3) The Ohio Director of Public Safety, in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapter 119, shall adopt rules establishing standards and specifications for the position and mounting of the lamps and micro-prism reflective tape required by Ohio R.C. 4513.114. The rules permit the micro-prism reflective tape to be red, amber, white, or silver in color.
- (4)
  - A. Subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section do not apply to the operator of animal-drawn agricultural equipment who is not transporting any livestock or a person other than the operator.
  - B. No operator described in subsection (e)(4)A. of this section shall operate animal-drawn agricultural equipment unless it is equipped with and displays, at all times, the SMV emblem mounted in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4513.112(B).
  - C. As used in subsection (e)(4) of this section, "animal-drawn agricultural equipment" means equipment drawn by the muscular power of an animal that is used solely for agricultural purposes. "Animal-drawn agricultural equipment" includes any of the following:
    - 1. A plow;
    - 2. A manure spreader;
    - 3. A thresher.
- (5) Whoever violates this subsection (e) is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.114)

(f) **Strict Liability Offenses.** The offenses established under this section are strict liability offenses, and Ohio R.C. 2901.20 does not apply. The designation of these offenses as strict liability offenses shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a strict liability offense. (ORC 4513.115)

### **337.11 SPOTLIGHT AND AUXILIARY LIGHTS.**

(a) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one spotlight and every lighted spotlight shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle, nor more than 100 feet ahead of the vehicle.

(b) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than three State approved auxiliary driving lights mounted on the front of the vehicle, which when used shall conform to State regulations.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.12)

### **337.12 COWL, FENDER AND BACK-UP LIGHTS.**

(a) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with side cowl or fender lights or lights on each side thereof which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

(b) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with back-up lights, either separately or in combination with another light. No back-up lights shall be continuously lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.13)

### **337.13 DISPLAY OF LIGHTED LIGHTS.**

(a) At all times mentioned in Section 337.02 at least two State approved lighted lights shall be displayed conforming to State regulations, one near each side of the front of every motor vehicle, except when such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles. (ORC 4513.14)

(b) However, on a motorcycle, there shall be displayed at least one and not more than two lighted lights as required herein.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.14)

### **337.14 USE OF HEADLIGHT BEAMS.**

(a) Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times specified in Section 337.02, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons, vehicles and substantial objects at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, except that upon approaching an oncoming vehicle, the lights or beams shall be so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.15)

**337.15 LIGHTS OF LESS INTENSITY ON SLOW-MOVING VEHICLES.**

(a) Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in Section 337.02 when it is equipped with two lighted lights upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and substantial objects seventy-five feet ahead in lieu of lights required in Section 337.13, provided that such vehicle shall not be operated at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.16)

**337.16 NUMBER OF LIGHTS; LIMITATIONS ON FLASHING, OSCILLATING OR ROTATING LIGHTS.**

(a) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with headlights also is equipped with any auxiliary lights or spotlight or any other light on the front thereof projecting a beam of an intensity greater than 300 candle power, not more than a total of five of any such lights on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when the vehicle is upon a highway.

(b) Any lighted light or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle, other than headlights, spotlights, signal lights or auxiliary driving lights, that projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than 300 candle power, shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle.

- (c) (1) Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, except as a means for indicating a right or left turn, or in the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in approaching, or overtaking or passing.
- (2) The prohibition in subsection (c)(1) of this section does not apply to any of the following:
- A. Emergency vehicles, road service vehicles servicing or towing a disabled vehicle, stationary waste collection vehicles actively collecting garbage, refuse, trash or recyclable materials on the roadside, rural mail delivery vehicles, vehicles as provided in Ohio R.C. 4513.182, highway maintenance vehicles, and similar equipment operated by state or local authorities, provided such vehicles are equipped with and display, when used on a street or highway for the special purpose necessitating such lights, a flashing, oscillating or rotating amber light;
  - B. Vehicles or machinery permitted by Ohio R.C. 4513.111 to have a flashing red light;
  - C. Farm machinery and vehicles escorting farm machinery, provided such machinery and vehicles are equipped with and display, when used on a street or highway, a flashing, oscillating or rotating amber light. Farm machinery also may display the lights described in Ohio R.C. 4513.111.
  - D. A funeral hearse or funeral escort vehicle, provided that the funeral hearse or funeral escort vehicle is equipped with and displays, when used on a street or highway for the special purpose necessitating such lights, a flashing, oscillating or rotating purple or amber light;
- (3) Subsection (c)(1) of this section does not apply to animal-drawn vehicles subject to Ohio R.C. 4513.114.

- (d) (1) Except a person operating a public safety vehicle, as defined in Ohio R.C. 4511.01(E), or a school bus, no person shall operate, move, or park upon, or permit to stand within the right-of-way of any public street or highway any vehicle or equipment that is equipped with and displaying a flashing red or a flashing combination red and white light, or an oscillating or rotating red light, or a combination red and white oscillating or rotating light.
- (2) Except a public law enforcement officer, or other person sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws of the state, operating a public safety vehicle when on duty, no person shall operate, move, or park upon, or permit to stand within the right-of-way of any street or highway any vehicle or equipment that is equipped with, or upon which is mounted, and displaying a flashing blue or a flashing combination blue and white light, or an oscillating or rotating blue light, or a combination blue and white oscillating or rotating light.

(e) This section does not prohibit the use of warning lights required by law or the simultaneous flashing of turn signals on disabled vehicles or on vehicles being operated in unfavorable atmospheric conditions in order to enhance their visibility. This section also does not prohibit the simultaneous flashing of turn signals or warning lights either on farm machinery or vehicles escorting farm machinery, when used on a street or highway.

(f) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.17)

### **337.17 FOCUS AND AIM OF HEADLIGHTS.**

(a) No person shall use any lights mentioned in Section 337.02 to 337.16, inclusive, upon any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer unless the lights are equipped, mounted and adjusted as to focus and aim in accordance with State regulations.

(b) The headlights on any motor vehicle shall comply with the headlamp color requirements contained in federal motor vehicle safety standard number 108, 49 C.F.R. 571.108. No person shall operate a motor vehicle in violation of this subsection.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4513.19)

### **337.18 MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE BRAKES.**

(a) The following requirements govern as to brake equipment on vehicles:

- (1) Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, when operated upon a street or highway, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such motor vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two wheels. If these two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, then on such motor vehicles manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1942, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels.
- (2) Every motorcycle, when operated upon a street or highway, shall be equipped with at least one adequate brake, which may be operated by hand or by foot.
- (3) Every motorized bicycle shall be equipped with brakes meeting the rules adopted by the Ohio Director of Public Safety under Ohio R.C. 4511.521.
- (4) When operated upon the streets or highways of this Municipality, the following vehicles shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and to hold the vehicle designed to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle from its cab, and also designed and connected so that, in case of a breakaway of the towed vehicle, the brakes shall be automatically applied:

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, every trailer or semitrailer, except a pole trailer, with an empty weight of two thousand pounds or more, manufactured or assembled on or after January 1, 1942;
  - B. Every manufactured home or travel trailer with an empty weight of two thousand pounds or more, manufactured or assembled on or after January 1, 2001.
- (5) Every watercraft trailer with a gross weight or manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of three thousand pounds or more that is manufactured or assembled on or after January 1, 2008, shall have separate brakes equipped with hydraulic surge or electrically operated brakes on two wheels.
  - (6) In any combination of motor-drawn trailers or semitrailers equipped with brakes, means shall be provided for applying the rearmost brakes in approximate synchronism with the brakes on the towing vehicle, and developing the required braking effort on the rearmost wheels at the fastest rate; or means shall be provided for applying braking effort first on the rearmost brakes; or both of the above means, capable of being used alternatively, may be employed.
  - (7) Every vehicle and combination of vehicles, except motorcycles and motorized bicycles, and except trailers and semitrailers of a gross weight of less than 2,000 pounds, and pole trailers, shall be equipped with parking brakes adequate to hold the vehicle on any grade on which it is operated, under all conditions of loading, on a surface free from snow, ice or loose material. The parking brakes shall be capable of being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements by the driver's muscular effort or by spring action or by equivalent means. Their operation may be assisted by the service brakes or other sources of power provided that failure of the service brake actuation system or other power assisting mechanism will not prevent the parking brakes from being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements. The parking brakes shall be so designed that when once applied they shall remain applied with the required effectiveness despite exhaustion of any source of energy or leakage of any kind.
  - (8) The same brake drums, brake shoes and lining assemblies, brake shoe anchors, and mechanical brake shoe actuation mechanism normally associated with the wheel brake assemblies may be used for both the service brakes and the parking brakes. If the means of applying the parking brakes and the service brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part shall not leave the vehicle without operative brakes.
  - (9) Every motor vehicle or combination of motor-drawn vehicles shall be capable at all times and under all conditions of loading of being stopped on a dry, smooth, level road free from loose material, upon application of the service or foot brake, within the following specified distances, or shall be capable of being decelerated at a sustained rate corresponding to these distances:

	<u>From a speed of 20 miles per hour</u>	
	Stopping distance	Deceleration in
	<u>in feet</u>	<u>feet per second</u>
		<u>per second</u>
Brakes on all wheels	30	14
Brakes not on all four wheels	40	10.7

## CHAPTER 513 Drug Abuse Control

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| <p><b>513.01</b> Definitions.</p> <p><b>513.02</b> Gift of marihuana; trafficking in marihuana.</p> <p><b>513.03</b> Possession or use of a controlled substance.</p> <p><b>513.04</b> Possessing drug abuse instruments.</p> <p><b>513.05</b> Permitting drug abuse.</p> <p><b>513.06</b> Illegal cultivation of marihuana.</p> <p><b>513.07</b> Possessing or using harmful intoxicants.</p> <p><b>513.08</b> Illegal dispensing of drug samples.</p> <p><b>513.09</b> Controlled substance or prescription labels.</p> <p><b>513.10</b> Hypodermic possession, display and dispensing.</p> | <p><b>513.11</b> Possessing nitrous oxide in motor vehicle.</p> <p><b>513.12</b> Drug paraphernalia.</p> <p><b>513.121</b> Marihuana drug paraphernalia.</p> <p><b>513.13</b> Counterfeit controlled substances.</p> <p><b>513.14</b> Illegal use, sale or possession of toxic glue.</p> <p><b>513.15</b> Hallucinogens.</p> <p><b>513.16</b> Barbiturates and amphetamines.</p> <p><b>513.17</b> Prohibition against possession of dangerous drugs.</p> <p><b>513.18</b> Offender may be required to pay for controlled substance tests.</p> <p><b>513.19</b> Sale of dextromethorphan.</p> <p><b>513.99</b> Penalty.</p> |
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### CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law  
 Federal prosecution bar to local prosecution - see Ohio R.C. 2925.50, 3719.19  
 Analysis report and notarized statement as evidence - see Ohio R.C. 2925.51  
 Criteria for granting probation - see Ohio R.C. 3719.70(B)  
 Adulterating food with drug of abuse - see GEN. OFF. 537.13  
 Using weapons while under the influence - see GEN. OFF. 549.03.

### **513.01 DEFINITIONS.**

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. Words, terms and phrases and their derivatives used in this chapter which are not defined in this section shall have the meanings given to them in the Ohio Revised Code.

- (a) "Administer." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (b) "Adulterate." To cause a drug to be adulterated as described in Ohio R.C. 3715.63.
- (c) "Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services". Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 5119.01.

(d)

“Bulk amount.” Of a controlled substance, means any of the following:

- (1) For any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule I, Schedule II, or Schedule III, with the exception of any controlled substance analog, marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, any fentanyl-related compound, and hashish and except as provided in subsection (c)(2), (5), or (6) of this definition, whichever of the following is applicable:
  - A. An amount equal to or exceeding ten grams or twenty-five unit doses of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule I opiate or opium derivative;
  - B. An amount equal to or exceeding ten grams of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of raw or gum opium;
  - C. An amount equal to or exceeding thirty grams or ten unit doses of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule I hallucinogen other than tetrahydrocannabinol or lysergic acid amide, or a Schedule I stimulant or depressant;
  - D. An amount equal to or exceeding twenty grams or five times the maximum daily dose in the usual dose range specified in a standard pharmaceutical reference manual of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule II opiate or opium derivative;
  - E. An amount equal to or exceeding five grams or ten unit doses of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of phencyclidine;
  - F. An amount equal to or exceeding 120 grams or thirty times the maximum daily dose in the usual dose range specified in a standard pharmaceutical reference manual of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule II stimulant that is in a final dosage form manufactured by a person authorized by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq., as amended) and the federal drug abuse control laws, as defined in this section, that is or contains any amount of a Schedule II depressant substance or a Schedule II hallucinogenic substance;
  - G. An amount equal to or exceeding three grams of a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule II stimulant, or any of its salts or isomers, that is not in a final dosage form manufactured by a person authorized by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq., as amended) and the federal drug abuse control laws;
- (2) An amount equal to or exceeding 120 grams or thirty times the maximum daily dose in the usual dose range specified in a standard pharmaceutical reference manual of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule III or IV substance other than an anabolic steroid or a Schedule III opiate or opium derivative;
- (3) An amount equal to or exceeding twenty grams or five times the maximum daily dose in the usual dose range specified in a standard pharmaceutical reference manual of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule III opiate or opium derivative;
- (4) An amount equal to or exceeding 250 milliliters or 250 grams of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule V substance;

- (5) An amount equal to or exceeding 200 solid dosage units, sixteen grams, or sixteen milliliters of a compound, mixture, preparation or substance that is or contains any amount of a Schedule III anabolic steroid;
- (6) For any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is a combination of a fentanyl-related compound and any other compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V, if the defendant is charged with a violation of Ohio R.C. 2925.11 and the sentencing provisions set forth in Ohio R.C. 2925.11(C)(10)(b) and (C)(11) will not apply regarding the defendant and the violation, the bulk amount of the controlled substance for purposes of the violation is the amount specified in division (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of this definition for the other Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V controlled substance that is combined with the fentanyl-related compound.
- (e) “Certified grievance committee.” A duly constituted and organized committee of the Ohio State Bar Association or of one or more local bar associations of the state that complies with the criteria set forth in Rule V, Section 6 of the Rules for the Government of the Bar of Ohio.
- (f) “Cocaine.” Any of the following:
  - (1) A cocaine salt, isomer or derivative, a salt of a cocaine isomer or derivative, or the base form of cocaine.
  - (2) Coca leaves or a salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves, including ecgonine, a salt, isomer or derivative of ecgonine, or a salt of an isomer or derivative of ecgonine.
  - (3) A salt, compound, derivative or preparation of a substance identified in subsection (e)(1) or (2) of this definition that is chemically equivalent to or identical with any of those substances, except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves if the extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.
- (g) “Committed in the vicinity of a juvenile.” An offense is “committed in the vicinity of a juvenile” if the offender commits the offense within 100 feet of a juvenile or within the view of a juvenile, regardless of whether the offender knows the age of the juvenile, whether the offender knows the offense is being committed within 100 feet of or within view of the juvenile, or whether the juvenile actually views the commission of the offense.
- (h) “Committed in the vicinity of a school.” An offense is “committed in the vicinity of a school” if the offender commits the offense on school premises, in a school building, or within 1,000 feet of the boundaries of any school premises, regardless of whether the offender knows the offense is being committed on school premises, in a school building, or within 1,000 feet of the boundaries of any school premises.
- (i) “Committed in the vicinity of a substance addiction services provider or a recovering addict”. An offense is “committed in the vicinity of a substance addiction services provider or a recovering addict” if either of the following apply:
  - (1) The offender commits the offense on the premises of a substance addiction services provider’s facility, including a facility licensed prior to June 29, 2019, under Ohio R.C. 5119.391 to provide methadone treatment or an opioid treatment program licensed on or after that date under Ohio R.C. 5119.37, or within 500 feet of the premises of a substance addiction services provider’s facility and the offender knows or should know that the offense is being committed within the vicinity of the substance addiction services provider’s facility.

(2) The offender sells, offers to sell, delivers, or distributes the controlled substance or controlled substance analog to a person who is receiving treatment at the time of the commission of the offense, or received treatment within 30 days prior to the commission of the offense, from a substance addiction services provider and the offender knows that the person is receiving or received that treatment.

(j) “Controlled substance.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.

(k) “Controlled substance analog.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.

(l) “Counterfeit controlled substance.” Any of the following:

- (1) Any drug that bears, or whose container or label bears, a trademark, trade name or other identifying mark used without authorization of the owner of rights to the trademark, trade name or identifying mark.
- (2) Any unmarked or unlabeled substance that is represented to be a controlled substance manufactured, processed, packed or distributed by a person other than the person that manufactured, processed, packed or distributed it.
- (3) Any substance that is represented to be a controlled substance but is not a controlled substance or is a different controlled substance.
- (4) Any substance other than a controlled substance that a reasonable person would believe to be a controlled substance because of its similarity in shape, size and color, or its markings, labeling, packaging, distribution or the price for which it is sold or offered for sale.

(m) “Cultivate.” Includes planting, watering, fertilizing or tilling.

(n) “Dangerous drug.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4729.01.

(o) “Deception.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2913.01.

(p) “Disciplinary counsel.” The disciplinary counsel appointed by the Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline of the Ohio Supreme Court under the Rules for the Government of the Bar of Ohio.

(q) “Dispense.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.

(r) “Distribute.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.

(s) “Drug.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4729.01.

(t) “Drug abuse offense.” Any of the following:

- (1) A violation of Ohio R.C. 2913.02(A) that constitutes theft of drugs, or any violation of Ohio R.C. 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.041, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.24, 2925.31, 2925.32, 2925.36 or 2925.37.
- (2) A violation of an existing or former law of any municipality, state or of the United States, that is substantially equivalent to any section listed in subsection (r)(1) of this definition.
- (3) An offense under an existing or former law of any municipality, state or of the United States, of which planting, cultivating, harvesting, processing, making, manufacturing, producing, shipping, transporting, delivering, acquiring, possessing, storing, distributing, dispensing, selling, inducing another to use, administering to another, using or otherwise dealing with a controlled substance is an element.
- (4) A conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit, or complicity in committing or attempting to commit, any offense under subsection (r)(1), (2) or (3) of this definition.

(u) “Drug dependent person.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.011.

(v) “Drug of abuse.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.011.

(w) “Felony drug abuse offense.” Any drug abuse offense that would constitute a felony under the laws of this state, any other state or the United States.

- (x) “Fentanyl-related compound.” Any of the following:
- (1) Fentanyl;
  - (2) Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine);
  - (3) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidiny]-N-phenylpropanamide);
  - (4) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl-4-piperidiny]-N-phenylpropanamide);
  - (5) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (other name: N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidiny]-N-phenylpropanamide);
  - (6) 3-methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
  - (7) 3-methylthiofentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidiny]-N-phenylpropanamide);
  - (8) Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidiny]propanamide);
  - (9) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidiny]-propanamide);
  - (10) Alfentanil;
  - (11) Carfentanil;
  - (12) Remifentanil;
  - (13) Sufentanil;
  - (14) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidiny]-N-phenylacetamide); and
  - (15) Any compound that meets all of the following fentanyl pharmacophore requirements to bind at the mu receptor, as identified by a report from an established forensic laboratory, including acetylfentanyl, furanylfentanyl, valerylfentanyl, butyrylfentanyl, isobutyrylfentanyl, 4-methoxybutyrylfentanyl, para-fluorobutyrylfentanyl, acrylfentanyl, and ortho-fluorofentanyl:
    - A. A chemical scaffold consisting of both of the following:
      1. A five, six, or seven member ring structure containing a nitrogen, whether or not further substituted;
      2. An attached nitrogen to the ring, whether or not that nitrogen is enclosed in a ring structure, including an attached aromatic ring or other lipophilic group to that nitrogen.
    - B. A polar functional group attached to the chemical scaffold, including but not limited to a hydroxyl, ketone, amide, or ester;
    - C. An alkyl or aryl substitution off the ring nitrogen of the chemical scaffold; and
    - D. The compound has not been approved for medical use by the United States food and drug administration.
- (y) “Harmful intoxicant.” Does not include beer or intoxicating liquor, but means any of the following:
- (1) Any compound, mixture, preparation or substance the gas, fumes or vapor of which when inhaled can induce intoxication, excitement, giddiness, irrational behavior, depression, stupefaction, paralysis, unconsciousness, asphyxiation or other harmful physiological effects, and includes but is not limited to any of the following:
    - A. Any volatile organic solvent, plastic cement, model cement, fingernail polish remover, lacquer thinner, cleaning fluid, gasoline or other preparation containing a volatile organic solvent.

- B. Any aerosol propellant.
- C. Any fluorocarbon refrigerant.
- D. Any anesthetic gas.
- (2) Gamma Butyrolactone;
- (3) 1,4 Butanediol.
- (z) "Hashish".
- (1) A resin or a preparation of a resin to which both of the following apply:
  - A. It is contained in or derived from any part of the plant of the genus cannabis, whether in solid form or in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form.
  - B. It has a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3%.
- (2) The term does not include a hemp byproduct in the possession of a licensed hemp processor under Ohio R.C. Chapter 928, provided that the hemp byproduct is being produced, stored, and disposed of in accordance with rules adopted under Ohio R.C. 928.03.
- (aa) "Hypodermic." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (bb) "Juvenile." A person under eighteen years of age.
- (cc) "Licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4729.01.
- (dd) "L.S.D." Lysergic acid diethylamide.
- (ee) "Major drug offender." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2929.01.
- (ff) "Mandatory prison term." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2929.01.
- (gg) "Manufacture." To plant, cultivate, harvest, process, make, prepare or otherwise engage in any part of the production of a drug, by propagation, extraction, chemical synthesis or compounding, or any combination of the same, and includes packaging, repackaging, labeling and other activities incident to production.
- (hh) "Manufacturer." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (ii) "Marihuana." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01, except that it does not include hashish.
- (jj) "Methamphetamine." Methamphetamine, any salt, isomer or salt of an isomer of methamphetamine, or any compound, mixture, preparation or substance containing methamphetamine or any salt, isomer or salt of an isomer of methamphetamine.
- (kk) "Minor drug possession offense." Either of the following:
  - (1) A violation of Ohio R.C. 2925.11, as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.
  - (2) A violation of Ohio R.C. 2925.11, as it exists on and after July 1, 1996, or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, that is a misdemeanor or a felony of the fifth degree.
- (ll) "Official written order." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (mm) "Person." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (nn) "Pharmacist." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (oo) "Pharmacy." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (pp) "Possess" or "possession." Having control over a thing or substance but may not be inferred solely from mere access to the thing or substance through ownership or occupation of the premises upon which the thing or substance is found.
- (qq) "Premises of a substance addiction services provider's facility". Means the parcel of real property on which any substance addiction service provider's facility is situated.
- (rr) "Prescription." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4729.01.

- (ss) “Presumption for a prison term” or “presumption that a prison term shall be imposed.” A presumption as described in Ohio R.C. 2929.13(D) that a prison term is a necessary sanction for a felony in order to comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under Ohio R.C. 2929.11.
- (tt) “Professional license.” Any license, permit, certificate, registration, qualification, admission, temporary license, temporary permit, temporary certificate or temporary registration that is described in Ohio R.C. 2925.01(W)(1) to (W)(37) and that qualifies a person as a professionally licensed person.
- (uu) “Professionally licensed person.” Any of the following:
- (1) A person who has received a certificate or temporary certificate as a certified public accountant or who has registered as a public accountant under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4701 and who holds an Ohio permit issued under that chapter;
  - (2) A person who holds a certificate of qualification to practice architecture issued or renewed and registered under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4703;
  - (3) A person who is registered as a landscape architect under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4703 or who holds a permit as a landscape architect issued under that chapter;
  - (4) A person licensed under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4707;
  - (5) A person who has been issued a certificate of registration as a registered barber under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4709;
  - (6) A person licensed and regulated to engage in the business of a debt pooling company by a legislative authority, under authority of Ohio R.C. Chapter 4710;
  - (7) A person who has been issued a cosmetologist’s license, hair designer’s license, manicurist’s license, esthetician’s license, natural hair stylist’s license, advanced cosmetologist’s license, advanced hair designer’s license, advanced manicurist’s license, advanced esthetician’s license, advanced natural hair stylist’s license, cosmetology instructor’s license, hair design instructor’s license, manicurist instructor’s license, esthetics instructor’s license, natural hair style instructor’s license, independent contractor’s license, or tanning facility permit under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4713;
  - (8) A person who has been issued a license to practice dentistry, a general anesthesia permit, a conscious sedation permit, a limited resident’s license, a limited teaching license, a dental hygienist’s license or a dental hygienist’s teacher’s certificate under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4715;
  - (9) A person who has been issued an embalmer’s license, a funeral director’s license, a funeral home license or a crematory license, or who has been registered for an embalmer’s or funeral director’s apprenticeship under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4717;
  - (10) A person who has been licensed as a registered nurse or practical nurse, or who has been issued a certificate for the practice of nurse-midwifery under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4723;
  - (11) A person who has been licensed to practice optometry or to engage in optical dispensing under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4725;
  - (12) A person licensed to act as a pawnbroker under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4727;
  - (13) A person licensed to act as a precious metals dealer under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4728;
  - (14) A person licensed under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4729 as a pharmacist or pharmacy intern or registered under that chapter as a registered pharmacy technician, certified pharmacy technician, or pharmacy technician trainee;

- (15) A person licensed under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4729 as a manufacturer of dangerous drugs, outsourcing facility, third-party logistics provider, repackager of dangerous drugs, wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs, or terminal distributor of dangerous drugs;
- (16) A person who is authorized to practice as a physician assistant under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4730;
- (17) A person who has been issued a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatric medicine and surgery under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4731 or has been issued a certificate to practice a limited branch of medicine under that chapter;
- (18) A person licensed as a psychologist or school psychologist under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4732;
- (19) A person registered to practice the profession of engineering or surveying under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4733;
- (20) A person who has been issued a license to practice chiropractic under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4734;
- (21) A person licensed to act as a real estate broker or real estate salesperson under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4735;
- (22) A person registered as a registered environmental health specialist under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4736;
- (23) A person licensed to operate or maintain a junkyard under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4737;
- (24) A person who has been issued a motor vehicle salvage dealer's license under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4738;
- (25) A person who has been licensed to act as a steam engineer under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4739;
- (26) A person who has been issued a license or temporary permit to practice veterinary medicine or any of its branches, or who is registered as a graduate animal technician under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4741;
- (27) A person who has been issued a hearing aid dealer's or fitter's license or trainee permit under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4747;
- (28) A person who has been issued a class A, class B or class C license or who has been registered as an investigator or security guard employee under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4749;
- (29) A person licensed to practice as a nursing home administrator under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4751;
- (30) A person licensed to practice as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4753;
- (31) A person issued a license as an occupational therapist or physical therapist under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4755;
- (32) A person who is licensed as a licensed professional clinical counselor, licensed professional counselor, social worker, independent social worker, independent marriage and family therapist, or marriage and family therapist, or registered as a social work assistant under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4757;
- (33) A person issued a license to practice dietetics under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4759;
- (34) A person who has been issued a license or limited permit to practice respiratory therapy under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4761;
- (35) A person who has been issued a real estate appraiser certificate under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4763;

- (36) A person who has been issued a home inspector license under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4764;
- (37) A person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the Ohio Supreme Court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules.
- (vv) “Public premises.” Any hotel, restaurant, tavern, store, arena, hall or other place of public accommodation, business, amusement or resort.
- (ww) “Sale.” Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- (xx) “Sample drug.” A drug or pharmaceutical preparation that would be hazardous to health or safety if used without the supervision of a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, or a drug of abuse, and that, at one time, had been placed in a container plainly marked as a sample by a manufacturer.
- (yy) “Schedule I”, “Schedule II”, “Schedule III”, “Schedule IV” or “Schedule V.” Have the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
- “School.” Any school operated by a board of education, any community school established under Ohio R.C. Chapter 3314, or any nonpublic school for which the State Board of Education prescribes minimum standards under Ohio R.C. 3301.07, whether or not any instruction, extracurricular activities or training provided by the school is being conducted at the time a criminal offense is committed.
- (aaa) “School building.” Any building in which any of the instruction, extracurricular activities or training provided by a school is conducted, whether or not any instruction, extracurricular activities or training provided by the school is being conducted in the school building at the time a criminal offense is committed.
- (bbb) “School premises.” Either of the following:
- (1) The parcel of real property on which any school is situated, whether or not any instruction, extracurricular activities, or training provided by the school is being conducted on the premises at the time a criminal offense is committed.
  - (2) Any other parcel of real property that is owned or leased by a board of education of a school, the governing authority of a community school established under Ohio R.C. Chapter 3314, or the governing body of a nonpublic school for which the State Board of Education prescribes minimum standards under Ohio R.C. 3301.07 and on which some of the instruction, extracurricular activities or training of the school is conducted, whether or not any instruction, extracurricular activities, or training provided by the school is being conducted on the parcel of real property at the time a criminal offense is committed.
- (ccc) “Standard Pharmaceutical Reference Manual.” The current edition, with cumulative changes if any, of references that are approved by the State Board of Pharmacy.
- (ddd) “Substance Addiction Services Provider”. Means an agency, association, corporation or other legal entity, individual, or program that provides one or more of the following at a facility:
- (1) Either alcohol addiction services, or drug addiction services, or both such services that are certified by the Ohio Director of Mental Health and Addiction Services under Ohio R.C. 5119.36;
  - (2) Recovery supports that are related to either alcohol addiction services, or drug addiction services, or both such services and paid for with federal, state, or local funds administered by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services or a board of alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services.

(eee) "Unit dose." An amount or unit or a compound, mixture or preparation containing a controlled substance that is separately identifiable and in a form that indicates that it is the amount or unit by which the controlled substance is separately administered to or taken by an individual.

(fff) "Wholesaler." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.  
(ORC 2925.01)

### **513.02 GIFT OF MARIHUANA; TRAFFICKING IN MARIHUANA.**

(a) No person shall knowingly give or offer to make a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana. Trafficking in marihuana is a minor misdemeanor for the first offense, and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent offense. In the event the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or within the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 2925.03; Ord. 97-2. Passed 1-9-97.)

(c) The court may by order suspend for not more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any violation of this section. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with Ohio R.C. 2925.03(G). If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended pursuant to this subsection, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the suspension; upon the filing of such a motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the suspension. (ORC 2925.03; Ord. 2017-10. Passed 8-10-17.)

### **513.03 POSSESSION OR USE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.**

(a) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess or use a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog.

- (b) (1) This section does not apply to the following:
- A. Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731 and 4741.
  - B. If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration;
  - C. Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act", 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed or administered for that purpose in accordance with that Act;

- D. Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs if the prescription was issued for a legitimate medical purpose and not altered, forged or obtained through deception or commission of a theft offense.  
As used in subsection (b)(1)D. of this section, “deception” and “theft offense” have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 2913.01.
- (2) A. As used in subsection (b)(2) of this section:
1. “Community addiction services provider” has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 5119.01.
  2. “Community control sanction” and “drug treatment program” have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 2929.01.
  3. “Health care facility” has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2919.16.
  4. “Minor drug possession offense” means a violation of this section that is a misdemeanor or a felony of the fifth degree.
  5. “Post-release control sanction” has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2967.28.
  6. “Peace officer” has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2935.01.
  7. “Public agency” has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2930.01.
  8. “Qualified individual” means a person who is not on community control or post-release control and is a person acting in good faith who seeks or obtains medical assistance for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose, a person who experiences a drug overdose and who seeks medical assistance for that overdose, or a person who is the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section.
  9. “Seek or obtain medical assistance” includes, but is not limited to making a 9-1-1 call, contacting in person or by telephone call an on-duty peace officer, or transporting or presenting a person to a health care facility.
- B. Subject to subsection (b)(2)F. of this section, a qualified individual shall not be arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted or penalized pursuant to this chapter for a minor drug possession offense if all of the following apply:
1. The evidence of the obtaining, possession or use of the controlled substance or controlled substance analog that would be the basis of the offense was obtained as a result of the qualified individual seeking the medical assistance or experiencing an overdose and needing medical assistance. 2 . Subject to subsection (b)(2)G. of this section, within thirty days after seeking or obtaining the medical assistance, the qualified individual seeks and obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment from a community addiction services provider or a properly credentialed addiction treatment professional.

3. Subject to subsection (b)(2)G. of this section, the qualified individual who obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment under subsection (b)(2)B.1. of this section, upon the request of any prosecuting attorney, submits documentation to the prosecuting attorney that verifies that the qualified individual satisfied the requirements of that subsection. The documentation shall be limited to the date and time of the screening obtained and referral received.
- C. If a person is found to be in violation of any community control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in Ohio R.C. 2929.13, 2929.15, or 2929.25, whichever is applicable, after which the court has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in any of those applicable sections:
1. Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;
  2. Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that overdose or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section.
- D. If a person is found to be in violation of any post-release control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court or the parole board shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in Ohio R.C. 2929.141 or 2967.28, whichever is applicable, after which the court or the parole board has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in either of those applicable sections:
1. Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;
  2. Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that emergency or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section.
- E. Nothing in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section shall be construed to do any of the following:
1. Limit the admissibility of any evidence in connection with the investigation or prosecution of a crime with regards to a defendant who does not qualify for the protections of subsection (b)(2)B. of this section or with regards to any crime other than a minor drug possession offense committed by a person who qualifies for protection pursuant to subsection (b)(2)B. of this section for a minor drug possession offense;
  2. Limit any seizure of evidence or contraband otherwise permitted by law;
  3. Limit or abridge the authority of a peace officer to detain or take into custody a person in the course of an investigation or to effectuate an arrest for any offense except as provided in that division;

4. Limit, modify or remove any immunity from liability available pursuant to law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendment to any public agency or to an employee of any public agency.
  - F. Subsection (b)(2)B. of this section does not apply to any person who twice previously has been granted an immunity under subsection (b)(2)B. of this section. No person shall be granted an immunity under subsection (b)(2)B. of this section more than two times.
  - G. Nothing in this section shall compel any qualified individual to disclose protected health information in a way that conflicts with the requirements of the "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996", 104 Pub. L. No. 191, 110 Stat. 2021, 42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq., as amended, and regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Health and Human Services to implement the act or the requirements of 42 C.F.R. Part 2.
- (c) Whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of one of the following:
- (1) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of possession of drugs. Possession of drugs is a misdemeanor if the amount of the drug involved does not exceed the bulk amount. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows: possession of drugs is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
  - (2) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of possession of marihuana. Possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor if the amount of the drug involved does not exceed 200 grams. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
    - A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(2)B. hereof, possession of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.
    - B. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds 100 grams but is less than 200 grams, possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.
  - (3) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of possession of hashish. Possession of hashish is a misdemeanor if the amount of the drug involved does not exceed the maximum amount specified in subsection (c)(3)B. hereof. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
    - A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(3)B. hereof, possession of hashish is a minor misdemeanor.
    - B. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than two grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction that is imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years.

(e) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness. (ORC 2925.11; Ord. 2019-1. Passed 5-9-19.)

#### **513.04 POSSESSING DRUG ABUSE INSTRUMENTS.**

(a) No person shall knowingly make, obtain, possess or use any instrument, article or thing whose customary and primary purpose is for the administration or use of a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, when the instrument involved is a hypodermic or syringe, whether or not of crude or extemporized manufacture or assembly, and the instrument, article or thing involved has been used by the offender to unlawfully administer or use a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, or to prepare a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, for unlawful administration or use.

(b) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731 and 4741.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing drug abuse instruments, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a drug abuse offense, violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.12; Ord. 2017-10. Passed 8-10-17.)

#### **513.05 PERMITTING DRUG ABUSE.**

(a) No person, who is the owner, operator or person in charge of a locomotive, watercraft, aircraft or other vehicle as defined in Ohio R.C. 4501.01(A), shall knowingly permit the vehicle to be used for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense.

(b) No person, who is the owner, lessee or occupant, or who has custody, control or supervision of premises, or real estate, including vacant land, shall knowingly permit the premises, or real estate, including vacant land, to be used for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense by another person.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of permitting drug abuse, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the felony drug abuse offense in question is a violation of Ohio R.C. 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04 or 2925.041 as provided in Ohio R.C. 2925.13, permitting drug abuse is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years.

(e) Any premises or real estate that is permitted to be used in violation of subsection (b) hereof constitutes a nuisance subject to abatement pursuant to Ohio R.C. Chapter 3767. (ORC 2925.13; Ord. 2019-1. Passed 5-9-19.)

### **513.06 ILLEGAL CULTIVATION OF MARIHUANA.**

(a) No person shall knowingly cultivate marihuana.

(b) This section does not apply to any person listed in Ohio R.C. 2925.03(B)(1) to (3) to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(c) Whoever commits a violation of subsection (a) hereof is guilty of illegal cultivation of marihuana. Illegal cultivation of marihuana is a misdemeanor if the amount of marihuana involved does not exceed 200 grams.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(2) hereof, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor, or if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.
- (2) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds 100 grams but is less than 200 grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, or if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of Ohio R.C. 2925.03. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended in accordance with that division, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the suspension in accordance with that division.

(e) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in an application for employment, a license, or any other right or privilege or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness. (ORC 2925.04)

### **513.07 POSSESSING OR USING HARMFUL INTOXICANTS.**

(a) Except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental or veterinary purposes, no person, with purpose to induce intoxication or similar physiological effects, shall obtain, possess or use a harmful intoxicant.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of abusing harmful intoxicants, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, abusing harmful intoxicants is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(c) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.31; Ord. 2017-10. Passed 8-10-17.)

### **513.08 ILLEGAL DISPENSING OF DRUG SAMPLES.**

(a) No person shall knowingly furnish another a sample drug.

(b) Subsection (a) hereof does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731, and 4741.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal dispensing of drug samples. If the drug involved in the offense is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule III, IV, or V, or is marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(2) hereof, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
- (2) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.36; Ord. 2017-10. Passed 8-10-17.)

### **513.09 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OR PRESCRIPTION LABELS.**

(a) As used in this section, "repackager" and "outsourcing facility" have the same meanings as in ORC 4729.01.

Whenever a manufacturer sells a controlled substance, and whenever a wholesaler, repackager, or outsourcing facility sells a controlled substance in a package the wholesaler, repackager or outsourcing facility has prepared, the manufacturer or the wholesaler, repackager or outsourcing facility, as the case may be, shall securely affix to each package in which the controlled substance is contained a label showing in legible English the name and address of the vendor and the quantity, kind, and form of controlled substance contained therein. No person, except a pharmacist for the purpose of dispensing a controlled substance upon a prescription shall alter, deface or remove any label so affixed.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, when a pharmacist dispenses any controlled substance on a prescription for use by a patient, or supplies a controlled substance to a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs for use by the professional in personally furnishing patients with controlled substances, the pharmacist shall affix to the container in which the controlled substance is dispensed or supplied a label showing the following:

- (1) The name and address of the pharmacy dispensing or supplying the controlled substance;

- (2) The name of the patient for whom the controlled substance is prescribed and, if the patient is an animal, the name of the owner and the species of the animal;
- (3) The name of the prescriber;
- (4) All directions for use stated on the prescription or provided by the prescriber;
- (5) The date on which the controlled substance was dispensed or supplied;
- (6) The name, quantity and strength of the controlled substance and, if applicable, the name of the distributor or manufacturer.

(c) The requirements of subsection (b) of this section do not apply when a controlled substance is prescribed or supplied for administration to an ultimate user who is institutionalized.

(d) A licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs who personally furnishes a controlled substance to a patient shall comply with division (A) of ORC 4729.291 with respect to labeling and packaging of the controlled substance.

(e) No person shall alter, deface, or remove any label affixed pursuant to this section as long as any of the original contents remain.

(f) Every label for a schedule II, III or IV controlled substance shall contain the following warning:

“Caution: federal law prohibits the transfer of this drug to any person other than the patient for whom it was prescribed”. (ORC 3719.08)

(g) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, Ohio R.C. 3719.07 or 3719.08 or a drug abuse offense, such violation is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 3719.99)

### **513.10 HYPODERMIC POSSESSION, DISPLAY AND DISPENSING.**

(a) Possession of a hypodermic is authorized for the following:

- (1) A manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, hypodermics or medication packaged in hypodermics, and any authorized agent or employee of that manufacturer, distributor or dealer, in the regular course of business;
- (2) Terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, in the regular course of business;
- (3) A person authorized to administer injections, in the regular course of the person's profession or employment;
- (4) A person, when the hypodermic was lawfully obtained and is kept and used for the purpose of self-administration of insulin or other drug prescribed for the treatment of disease by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs;
- (5) A person whose use of a hypodermic is for legal research, clinical, educational or medicinal purposes;
- (6) A farmer, for the lawful administration of a drug to an animal;
- (7) A person whose use of a hypodermic is for lawful professional, mechanical, trade or craft purposes.

(b) No manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, hypodermics or medication packaged in hypodermics, or their authorized agents or employees, and no terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, shall display any hypodermic for sale. No person authorized to possess a hypodermic pursuant to division (a) of this section shall negligently fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent any hypodermic in the person's possession from theft or acquisition by any unauthorized person. (ORC 3719.172)

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, Ohio R.C. 3719.05, 3719.06, 3719.13, 3719.172(B) or (E), or 3719.31 or a drug abuse offense, a violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 3719.99(D))

#### **513.11 POSSESSING NITROUS OXIDE IN MOTOR VEHICLE.**

(a) As used in this section, "motor vehicle", "street" and "highway" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 4511.01.

(b) Unless authorized under Ohio R.C. Chapter 3719, 4715, 4729, 4731, 4741 or 4765, no person shall possess an open cartridge of nitrous oxide in either of the following circumstances:

- (1) While operating or being a passenger in or on a motor vehicle on a street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular traffic or parking;
- (2) While being in or on a stationary motor vehicle on a street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular traffic or parking.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing nitrous oxide in a motor vehicle, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for possessing nitrous oxide in a motor vehicle, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit.  
(ORC 2925.33; Ord. 2017-10. Passed 8-10-17.)

#### **513.12 DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.**

(a) As used in this section, "drug paraphernalia" means any equipment, product or material of any kind that is used by the offender, intended by the offender for use or designed for use, in propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body, a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or Ohio R.C. Chapter 2925. "Drug paraphernalia" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following equipment, products or materials that are used by the offender, intended by the offender for use or designated by the offender for use, in any of the following manners:

- (1) A kit for propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting any species of a plant that is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;
- (2) A kit for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing a controlled substance;
- (3) Any object, instrument, or device for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing methamphetamine;
- (4) An isomerization device for increasing the potency of any species of a plant that is a controlled substance;
- (5) Testing equipment for identifying, or analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of, a controlled substance;
- (6) A scale or balance for weighing or measuring a controlled substance;
- (7) A diluent or adulterant, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose or lactose, for cutting a controlled substance;
- (8) A separation gin or sifter for removing twigs and seeds from, or otherwise cleaning or refining, marihuana;
- (9) A blender, bowl, container, spoon or mixing device for compounding a controlled substance;

## CHAPTER 549 Weapons and Explosives

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| <p><b>549.01</b> Definitions.</p> <p><b>549.02</b> Carrying concealed weapons.</p> <p><b>549.03</b> Using weapons while intoxicated.</p> <p><b>549.04</b> Improperly handling firearms in a motor vehicle.</p> <p><b>549.05</b> Failure to secure dangerous ordnance.</p> <p><b>549.06</b> Unlawful transactions in weapons.</p> <p><b>549.07</b> Improperly furnishing firearms to a minor.</p> <p><b>549.08</b> Discharging firearms.</p> | <p><b>549.09</b> Throwing or shooting missiles.</p> <p><b>549.10</b> License or permit to possess dangerous ordnance.</p> <p><b>549.11</b> Possessing replica firearms in school.</p> <p><b>549.12</b> Defacing identification marks of a firearm; possessing a defaced firearm.</p> <p><b>549.13</b> Concealed handgun licenses; possession of revoked or suspended license; additional restrictions; posting signs prohibiting possession.</p> <p><b>549.99</b> Penalty.</p> |
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### CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law  
 License or permit to possess dangerous ordnance - see Ohio R.C. 2923.18  
 Hunting prohibited - see GEN. OFF. 505.11  
 Reporting gunshot and stab wounds - see GEN. OFF. 525.05(b)  
 Property destruction by tear gas device, etc. - see GEN. OFF. 541.04

#### **549.01 DEFINITIONS.**

As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, device or thing capable of inflicting death, and designed or specially adapted for use as a weapon, or possessed, carried or used as a weapon.
- (b)
  - (1) "Firearm" means any deadly weapon capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosive or combustible propellant. "Firearm" includes an unloaded firearm, and any firearm that is inoperable but that can readily be rendered operable.
  - (2) When determining whether a firearm is capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosive or combustible propellant, the trier of fact may rely upon circumstantial evidence, including, but not limited to, the representations and actions of the individual exercising control over the firearm.
- (c) "Handgun" means any of the following:
  - (1) Any firearm that has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand;
  - (2) Any combination of parts from which a firearm of a type described in subsection (c)(1) of this section can be assembled.
- (d) "Semi-automatic firearm" means any firearm designed or specially adapted to fire a single cartridge and automatically chamber a succeeding cartridge ready to fire, with a single function of the trigger.

- (e) "Automatic firearm" means any firearm designed or specially adapted to fire a succession of cartridges with a single function of the trigger.
- (f) "Sawed-off firearm" means a shotgun with a barrel less than eighteen inches long, or a rifle with a barrel less than sixteen inches long, or a shotgun or rifle less than twenty-six inches long overall. "Sawed-off firearm" does not include any firearm with an overall length of at least twenty-six inches that is approved for sale by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives under the "Gun Control Act of 1968", 82 Stat. 1213, 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(3), but that is found by the Bureau not to be regulated under the "National Firearms Act", 68A Stat. 725 (1934), 26 U.S.C. 5845(a).
- (g) "Zip-gun" means any of the following:
  - (1) Any firearm of crude and extemporized manufacture;
  - (2) Any device, including without limitation a starter's pistol, that is not designed as a firearm, but that is specially adapted for use as a firearm;
  - (3) Any industrial tool, signalling device or safety device, that is not designed as a firearm, but that as designed is capable of use as such, when possessed, carried or used as a firearm.
- (h) "Explosive device" means any device designed or specially adapted to cause physical harm to persons or property by means of an explosion, and consisting of an explosive substance or agency and a means to detonate it. "Explosive device" includes without limitation any bomb, any explosive demolition device, any blasting cap or detonator containing an explosive charge, and any pressure vessel that has been knowingly tampered with or arranged so as to explode.
- (i) "Incendiary device" means any firebomb, and any device designed or specially adapted to cause physical harm to persons or property by means of fire, and consisting of an incendiary substance or agency and a means to ignite it.
- (j) "Ballistic knife" means a knife with a detachable blade that is propelled by a spring-operated mechanism.
- (k) "Dangerous ordnance" means any of the following, except as provided in subsection (l) hereof:
  - (1) Any automatic or sawed-off firearm, zip-gun or ballistic knife;
  - (2) Any explosive device or incendiary device;
  - (3) Nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, nitrostarch, PETN, cyclonite, TNT, picric acid and other high explosives; amatol, tritonal, tetrytol, pentolite, pecretol, cyclotol and other high explosive compositions; plastic explosives; dynamite, blasting gelatin, gelatin dynamite, sensitized ammonium nitrate, liquid-oxygen blasting explosives, blasting powder and other blasting agents; and any other explosive substance having sufficient brisance or power to be particularly suitable for use as a military explosive, or for use in mining, quarrying, excavating or demolitions;
  - (4) Any firearm, rocket launcher, mortar, artillery piece, grenade, mine, bomb, torpedo or similar weapon, designed and manufactured for military purposes, and the ammunition for that weapon;
  - (5) Any firearm muffler or suppressor;
  - (6) Any combination of parts that is intended by the owner for use in converting any firearm or other device into a dangerous ordnance.
- (l) "Dangerous ordnance" does not include any of the following:
  - (1) Any firearm, including a military weapon and the ammunition for that weapon, and regardless of its actual age, that employs a percussion cap or other obsolete ignition system, or that is designed and safe for use only with black powder;

- (2) Any pistol, rifle or shotgun, designed or suitable for sporting purposes, including a military weapon as issued or as modified, and the ammunition for that weapon unless the firearm is an automatic or sawed-off firearm;
  - (3) Any cannon or other artillery piece that, regardless of its actual age, is of a type in accepted use prior to 1887, has no mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic or other system for absorbing recoil and returning the tube into battery without displacing the carriage, and is designed and safe for use only with black powder;
  - (4) Black powder, priming quills and percussion caps possessed and lawfully used to fire a cannon of a type defined in subsection (1)(3) hereof during displays, celebrations, organized matches or shoots, and target practice, and smokeless and black powder, primers and percussion caps possessed and lawfully used as a propellant or ignition device in small-arms or small-arms ammunition;
  - (5) Dangerous ordnance that is inoperable or inert and cannot readily be rendered operable or activated, and that is kept as a trophy, souvenir, curio or museum piece.
  - (6) Any device that is expressly excepted from the definition of a destructive device pursuant to the "Gun Control Act of 1968," 82 Stat. 1213, 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(4), as amended, and regulations issued under that Act.
  - (7) Any firearm with an overall length of at least twenty-six inches that is approved for sale by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives under the "Gun Control Act of 1968", 82 Stat. 1213, 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(3), but that is found by the Bureau not to be regulated under the "National Firearms Act", 68A Stat. 725 (1934), 26 U.S.C. 5845(a).
- (m) "Explosive" means any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. "Explosive" includes all materials that have been classified as division 1.1, division 1.2, division 1.3, or division 1.4 explosives by the United States Department of Transportation in its regulations and includes, but is not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powders, initiating explosives, blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety fuses, fuse igniters, squibs, cordeau detonant fuses, instantaneous fuses, and igniter cords and igniters. "Explosive" does not include "fireworks", as defined in Ohio R.C. 3743.01, or any substance or material otherwise meeting the definition of explosive set forth in this section that is manufactured, sold, possessed, transported, stored or used in any activity described in Ohio R.C. 3743.80, provided the activity is conducted in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the provisions of Ohio R.C. 3743.80, and the rules of the Fire Marshal adopted pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3737.82.
- (n) (1) "Concealed handgun license" or "license to carry a concealed handgun" means, subject to subsection (n)(2) of this section, a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun issued under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 or 2923.1213 or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued by another state with which the Attorney General has entered into a reciprocity agreement under Ohio R.C. 109.69.
- (2) A reference in any provision of the Ohio Revised Code to a concealed handgun license issued under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 means only a license of the type that is specified in that section. A reference in any provision of the Ohio Revised Code to a concealed handgun license issued under Ohio R.C. 2923.1213, a license to carry a concealed handgun issued under Ohio R.C. 2923.1213, or a license to carry a concealed handgun on

a temporary emergency basis means only a license of the type that is specified in Ohio R.C. 2923.1213. A reference in any provision of the Ohio Revised Code to a concealed handgun license issued by another state or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued by another state means only a license issued by another state with which the Attorney General has entered into a reciprocity agreement under Ohio R.C. 109.69.

- (o) “Valid concealed handgun license” or “valid license to carry a concealed handgun” means a concealed handgun license that is currently valid, that is not under a suspension under division (A)(1) of Ohio R.C. 2923.128, under Ohio R.C. 2923.1213, or under a suspension provision of the state other than this State in which the license was issued, and that has not been revoked under division (B)(1) of Ohio R.C. 2923.128, under Ohio R.C. 2923.1213 or under a revocation provision of the state other than this State in which the license was issued.
- (p) “Misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year” does not include any of the following:
  - (1) Any federal or state offense pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices;
  - (2) Any misdemeanor offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less.
- (q) “Alien registration number” means the number issued by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency that is located on the alien’s permanent resident card and may also be commonly referred to as the “USCIS number” or the “alien number”.
- (r) “Active duty” has the same meaning as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101.  
(ORC 2923.11; Ord. 2019-1. Passed 5-9-19; Ord. 2020-3. Passed 5-14-20.)

#### **549.02 CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.**

(a) No person shall knowingly carry or have, concealed on the person’s person or concealed ready at hand, any of the following:

- (1) A deadly weapon other than a handgun;
- (2) A handgun other than a dangerous ordnance;
- (3) A dangerous ordnance.

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

- (1) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, before or at the time a law enforcement officer asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then is carrying a concealed handgun, provided that it is not a violation of this section if the person fails to disclose that fact to an officer during the stop and the person already has notified another officer of that fact during the same stop;
- (2) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to keep the person’s hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer;
- (3) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the person is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person’s hands in plain sight.

- (c) (1) This section does not apply to any of the following:
- A. An officer, agent or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance, or is authorized to carry handguns and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's or employee's duties;
  - B. Any person who is employed in this State, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of Ohio R.C. 109.801 unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in subsection (c)(1)B. hereof does not apply to the person.
  - C. A person's transportation or storage of a firearm, other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of Ohio R.C. 2923.11 in a motor vehicle for any lawful purpose if the firearm is not on the actor's person;
  - D. A person's storage or possession of a firearm, other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of Ohio R.C. 2923.11 in the actor's own home for any lawful purpose.

(2) Subsection (a)(2) of this section does not apply to any person who has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time of the alleged carrying or possession of a handgun or who, at the time of the alleged carrying or possession of a handgun, is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in Ohio R.C. 2923.125(G)(1), unless the person knowingly is in a place described in Ohio R.C. 2923.126(B).

(d) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under subsection (a)(1) of this section of carrying or having control of a weapon other than a handgun and other than a dangerous ordnance, that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from having the weapon, and that any of the following applies:

- (1) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in or was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, which business or occupation was of a character or was necessarily carried on in a manner or at a time or place as to render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal attack, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.
- (2) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in a lawful activity and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal attack upon the actor, a member of the actor's family, or the actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.
- (3) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for any lawful purpose and while in the actor's own home.

- (e) (1) No person who is charged with a violation of this section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.

(2) If a person is convicted of, was convicted of, pleads guilty to, or has pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (b)(1) of this section as it existed prior to June 13, 2022, the person may file an application under Ohio R.C. 2953.37 requesting the expungement of the record of conviction.

- (f) (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of carrying concealed weapons. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection or subsections (f)(2), (5) and (6) of this section, carrying concealed weapons in violation of subsection (a) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection or subsections (f)(2), (5) and (6) of this section, if the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section or of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, carrying concealed weapons in violation of subsection (a) of this section is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (f)(2), (5) and (6) of this section, if the weapon involved is a firearm and the violation of this section is committed at premises for which a D permit has been issued under Chapter 4303, of the Revised Code or if the offense is committed aboard an aircraft, or with purpose to carry a concealed weapon aboard an aircraft, regardless of the weapon involved, carrying concealed weapons in violation of subsection (a) of this section is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(2) A person shall not be arrested for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section solely because the person does not promptly produce a valid concealed handgun license. If a person is arrested for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section and is convicted of or pleads guilty to the violation, the offender shall be punished as follows:

- A. The offender shall be guilty of a minor misdemeanor if both of the following apply:
1. Within ten days after the arrest, the offender presents a concealed handgun license, which license was valid at the time of the arrest to the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer.
  2. At the time of the arrest, the offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126.
- B. The offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined five hundred dollars (\$500.00) if all of the following apply:
1. The offender previously had been issued a concealed handgun license and that license expired within the two years immediately preceding the arrest.
  2. Within forty-five days after the arrest, the offender presents any type of concealed handgun license to the law enforcement agency that employed the arresting officer, and the offender waives in writing the offender's right to a speedy trial on the charge of the violation that is provided in Ohio R.C. 2945.71.
  3. At the time of the commission of the offense, the offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126.

- C. If subsections (f)(2)A. and B. and (f)(5) of this section do not apply, the offender shall be punished under subsection (f)(1) or (6) of this section.
- (3) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of subsection (b)(1) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
- (4) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) hereof is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender has previously been convicted or pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) hereof or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, carrying concealed weapons is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate state law. In addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for a violation of subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) hereof, the offender's concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2923.128(A)(2).
- (5) If a person being arrested for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of Ohio R.C. 2923.125, and if at the time of the violation the person was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126, the officer shall not arrest the person for a violation of that division. If the person is not able to promptly produce a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of Ohio R.C. 2923.125 and if the person is not in a place described in division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126, the officer shall issue a citation and the offender shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00). The citation shall be automatically dismissed and the civil penalty shall not be assessed if both of the following apply:
- A. Within ten days after the issuance of the citation, the offender presents a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of Ohio R.C. 2923.125, which were both valid at the time of the issuance of the citation to the law enforcement agency that employs the citing officer.
- B. At the time of the citation, the offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126.
- (6) If a person being arrested for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section is knowingly in a place described in division (B)(5) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126, and is not authorized to carry a handgun or have a handgun concealed on the person's person or concealed ready at hand under that division, the penalty shall be as follows:

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the person produces a valid concealed handgun license within ten days after the arrest and has not previously been convicted or pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section, the person is guilty of a minor misdemeanor;
- B. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree;
- C. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of subsection (a)(2) of this section, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree;
- D. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of subsection (a)(2) of this section, or convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is a dangerous ordnance, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(g) If a law enforcement officer stops a person to question the person regarding a possible violation of this section, for a traffic stop, or for any other law enforcement purpose, if the person surrenders a firearm to the officer, either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in this subsection, division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.163 applies.

(h) For purposes of this section, “deadly weapon” or “weapon” does not include any knife, razor, or cutting instrument if the instrument was not used as a weapon.  
(ORC 2923.12; Ord. 2022-06. Passed 4-14-22.)

#### **549.03 USING WEAPONS WHILE INTOXICATED.**

(a) No person, while under the influence of alcohol or any drug of abuse, shall carry or use any firearm or dangerous ordnance.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of using weapons while intoxicated, a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 2923.15)

#### **549.04 IMPROPERLY HANDLING FIREARMS IN A MOTOR VEHICLE.**

(a) No person shall knowingly transport or have a firearm in a motor vehicle, unless the person may lawfully possess that firearm under applicable law of this state or the United States, the firearm is unloaded, and the firearm is carried in one of the following ways:

- (1) In a closed package, box or case;
- (2) In a compartment which can be reached only by leaving the vehicle;
- (3) In plain sight and secured in a rack or holder made for the purpose;

- (4) If the firearm is at least twenty-four inches in overall length as measured from the muzzle to the part of the stock furthest from the muzzle and if the barrel is at least eighteen inches in length, either in plain sight with the action open or the weapon stripped, or, if the firearm is of a type on which the action will not stay open or which cannot easily be stripped, in plain sight.

(b) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license, or who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of Ohio R.C. 2923.125, who is the driver or an occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped as a result of a traffic stop or a stop for another law enforcement purpose or is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit for the purposes defined in Ohio R.C. 5503.34, and who is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in any manner, shall do any of the following:

- (1) Before or at the time a law enforcement officer asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an officer during the stop and the person already has notified another officer of that fact during the same stop;
  - (2) Before or at the time an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an employee of the unit during the stop and the person already has notified another employee of the unit of that fact during the same stop;
  - (3) Knowingly fail to remain in the motor vehicle while stopped, or knowingly fail to keep the person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer.
  - (4) Knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the motor vehicle is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.
- (c) (1) This section does not apply to any of the following:
- A. An officer, agent or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or a law enforcement officer, when authorized to carry or have loaded or accessible firearms in motor vehicles and acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's or employee's duties;
  - B. Any person who is employed in this State, who is authorized to carry or have loaded or accessible firearms in motor vehicles, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of Ohio R.C. 109.801, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in subsection (c)(1)B. does not apply to the person.
- (2) Subsection (a) of this section does not apply to a person who transports or possesses a handgun in a motor vehicle if, at the time of that transportation or possession, both of the following apply:

- A. The person transporting or possessing the handgun has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time in question or the person is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in Ohio R.C. 2923.125(G)(1).
      - B. The person transporting or possessing the handgun is not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.126.
    - (3) Subsection (a) of this section does not apply to a person if all of the following apply:
      - A. The person possesses a valid all-purpose vehicle permit issued under Ohio R.C. 1533.103 by the Chief of the Division of Wildlife.
      - B. The person is on or in an all-purpose vehicle as defined in Ohio R.C. 1531.01 on private or publicly owned lands or on or in a motor vehicle during the open hunting season for a wild quadruped or game bird.
      - C. The person is on or in an all-purpose vehicle as defined in Ohio R.C. 1531.01 or a motor vehicle that is parked on a road that is owned or administered by the Division of Wildlife.
  - (d)
    - (1) The affirmative defenses authorized in Section 549.02(d)(1) and (2) are affirmative defenses to a charge under subsection (a) that involves a firearm other than a handgun.
    - (2) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under subsection (a) of improperly handling firearms in a motor vehicle that the actor transported or had the firearm in the motor vehicle for any lawful purpose and while the motor vehicle was on the actor's own property, provided that the affirmative defense is not available unless the person, immediately prior to arriving at the actor's own property, did not transport or possess the firearm in a motor vehicle in a manner prohibited by subsection (a) while the motor vehicle was being operated on a street, highway, or other public or private property used by the public for vehicular traffic.
  - (e)
    - (1) No person who is charged with a violation of subsection (a) shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.
    - (2) If a person is convicted of, was convicted of, pleads guilty to, or has pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (b) of this section as it existed prior to September 30, 2011, and the conduct that was the basis of the violation no longer would be a violation of subsection (b) of this section on or after September 30, 2011, or if a person is convicted of, was convicted of, pleads guilty to, or has pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (a) of this section as the subsection existed prior to June 13, 2022, the person may file an application under Ohio R.C. 2953.37 requesting the expungement of the record of conviction.

(f) Whoever violates this section is guilty of improperly handling firearms in a motor vehicle. Violation of subsection (a) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. A violation of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree. A violation of subsection (b)(3) or (4) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (b)(3) or (4) of this section, a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. In addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (b)(3) or (4) of this section, the offender's concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2923.128(A)(2).

(g) If a law enforcement officer stops a motor vehicle for a traffic stop or any other purpose, if any person in the motor vehicle surrenders a firearm to the officer, either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in this subsection, division (B) of Ohio R.C. 2923.163 applies.

(h) As used in this section:

- (1) "Commercial motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4506.25(A).
- (2) "Motor carrier enforcement unit" means the motor carrier enforcement unit in the Department of Public Safety, Division of State Highway Patrol, that is created by Ohio R.C. 5503.34.
- (3) "Motor vehicle", "street" and "highway" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 4511.01.
- (4) A. "Unloaded" means:
  1. With respect to a firearm other than a firearm described in subsection (h)(4)B. of this section, that no ammunition is in the firearm in question, no magazine or speed loader containing ammunition is inserted into the firearm in question and one of the following applies:
    - a. There is no ammunition in a magazine or speed loader that is in the vehicle in question and that may be used with the firearm in question.
    - b. Any magazine or speed loader that contains ammunition and that may be used with the firearm in question is stored in a compartment within the vehicle in question that cannot be accessed without leaving the vehicle or is stored in a container that provides complete and separate enclosure.
  2. For the purposes of subsection (h)(4)A.1.b. of this section, a "container that provides complete and separate enclosure" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- a. A package, box or case with multiple compartments, as long as the loaded magazine or speed loader and the firearm in question either are in separate compartments within the package, box, or case, or, if they are in the same compartment, the magazine or speed loader is contained within a separate enclosure in that compartment that does not contain the firearm and that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents or the firearm is contained within a separate enclosure of that nature in that compartment that does not contain the magazine or speed loader;
  - b. A pocket or other enclosure on the person of the person in question that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents.
- 3. For the purposes of subsection (h)(4)A. of this section, ammunition held in stripper-clips or in en-bloc clips is not considered ammunition that is loaded into a magazine or speed loader.
- B. “Unloaded” means, with respect to a firearm employing a percussion cap, flintlock, or other obsolete ignition system, when the weapon is uncapped or when the priming charge is removed from the pan.

(i) Subsection (h)(4) of this section does not affect the authority of a person who has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time in question to have one or more magazines or speed loaders containing ammunition anywhere in a vehicle, without being transported as described in those divisions, so long as no ammunition is in a firearm, other than a handgun, in the vehicle other than as permitted under any other provision of this chapter. A person who has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time in question may have one or more magazines or speed loaders containing ammunition anywhere in a vehicle without further restriction, as long as no ammunition is in a firearm, other than a handgun, in the vehicle other than as permitted under any provision of this chapter.  
(ORC 2923.16)

#### **549.05 FAILURE TO SECURE DANGEROUS ORDNANCE.**

(a) No person, in acquiring, possessing, carrying or using any dangerous ordnance shall negligently fail to take proper precautions:

- (1) To secure the dangerous ordnance against theft, or against its acquisition or use by any unauthorized or incompetent person;
- (2) To insure the safety of persons and property.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to secure dangerous ordnance, a misdemeanor of the second degree. (ORC 2923.19)

- (1) The name, age, address, occupation and business address of the applicant, if he is a natural person, or the name, address and principal place of business of the applicant, if the applicant is a corporation;
- (2) A description of the dangerous ordnance for which a permit is requested;
- (3) A description of the place or places where and the manner in which the dangerous ordnance is to be kept, carried and used;
- (4) A statement of the purposes for which the dangerous ordnance is to be acquired, possessed, carried or used; and
- (5) Such other information as the issuing authority may require in giving effect to this section.

(c) Upon investigation, the issuing authority shall issue a license or temporary permit only if all of the following apply:

- (1) The applicant is not otherwise prohibited by law from acquiring, having, carrying or using dangerous ordnance;
- (2) The applicant is age twenty-one or over, if he is a natural person;
- (3) It appears that the applicant has sufficient competence to safely acquire, possess, carry or use the dangerous ordnance, and that proper precautions shall be taken to protect the security of the dangerous ordnance and ensure the safety of persons and property;
- (4) It appears that the dangerous ordnance shall be lawfully acquired, possessed, carried and used by the applicant for a legitimate purpose.

(d) The license or temporary permit shall identify the person to whom it is issued, identify the dangerous ordnance involved and state the purposes for which the license or temporary permit is issued, state the expiration date, if any, and list such restrictions on the acquisition, possession, carriage or use of the dangerous ordnance as the issuing authority considers advisable to protect the security of the dangerous ordnance and ensure the safety of persons and property.

(e) A temporary permit shall be issued for the casual use of explosives and explosive devices, and other consumable dangerous ordnance, and shall expire within thirty days of its issuance. A license shall be issued for the regular use of consumable dangerous ordnance, or for any nonconsumable dangerous ordnance, which license need not specify an expiration date, but the issuing authority may specify such expiration date, not earlier than one year from the date of issuance, as it considers advisable in view of the nature of the dangerous ordnance and the purposes for which the license is issued.

(f) The dangerous ordnance specified in a license or temporary permit may be obtained by the holder anywhere in the State. The holder of a license may use such dangerous ordnance anywhere in the State. The holder of a temporary permit may use such dangerous ordnance only within the territorial jurisdiction of the issuing authority.

(g) The issuing authority shall forward to the State Fire Marshal a copy of each license or temporary permit issued pursuant to this section, and a copy of each record of a transaction in dangerous ordnance and of each report of lost or stolen dangerous ordnance given to the Police Department as required by Ohio R.C. 2923.20(A)(4) and (5).  
(ORC 2923.18)

#### **549.11 POSSESSING REPLICAS FIREARM IN SCHOOL.**

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

- (1) The object is indistinguishable from a firearm, whether or not the object is capable of being fired.

- (2) The person indicates that the person possesses the object and that it is a firearm, or the person knowingly displays or brandishes the object and indicates that it is a firearm.
- (b) (1) This section does not apply to any of the following:
- A. An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties;
  - B. A law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance;
  - C. A security officer employed by a board of education or governing body of a school during the time that the security officer is on duty pursuant to that contract of employment;
  - D.
    - 1. Any person not described in subsections (b)(1)A. to (b)(1)C. of this section who has written authorization from the board of education or governing body of a school to convey deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone or to possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone and who conveys or possesses the deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in accordance with that authorization, provided both of the following apply:
      - a. Either the person has successfully completed the curriculum, instruction, and training established under Ohio R.C. 5502.703, or the person has received a certificate of having satisfactorily completed an approved basic peace officer training program or is a law enforcement officer;
      - b. The board or governing body has notified the public, by whatever means the affected school regularly communicates with the public, that the board or governing body has authorized one or more persons to go armed within a school operated by the board or governing authority;
    - 2. A district board or school governing body that authorizes a person under subsection (b)(1)D. of this section shall require that person to submit to an annual criminal records check conducted in the same manner as Ohio R.C. 3319.39 or Ohio R.C. 3319.391.
  - E. Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of Ohio R.C. 109.801, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in subsection (b)(1)E. of this section does not apply to the person.

- (2) This section does not apply to premises upon which home schooling is conducted. This section also does not apply to a school administrator, teacher or employee who possesses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm for legitimate school purposes during the course of employment, a student who uses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm under the direction of a school administrator, teacher or employee, or any other person who, with the express prior approval of a school administrator, possesses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm for a legitimate purpose, including the use of the object in a ceremonial activity, a play, re-enactment or other dramatic presentation, school safety training, or a ROTC activity or another similar use of the object.
- (3) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if, at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun, all of the following apply:
- A. The person does not enter into a school building or onto school premises and is not at a school activity.
  - B. The person has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession or the person is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in Ohio R.C. 2923.125(G)(1).
  - C. The person is in the school safety zone in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 922(q)(2)(B).
  - D. The person is not knowingly in a place described in Ohio R.C. 2923.126(B)(1) or (B)(3) to (8).
- (4) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun all of the following apply:
- A. The person has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance or possession or the person is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in Ohio R.C. 2923.125(G)(1).
  - B. The person leaves the handgun in a motor vehicle.
  - C. The handgun does not leave the motor vehicle.
  - D. If the person exits the motor vehicle, the person locks the motor vehicle.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a felony to be prosecuted under appropriate state law.

- (d) (1) In addition to any other penalty imposed upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section, and subject to subsection (d)(2) of this section, if the offender has not attained nineteen years of age, regardless of whether the offender is attending or is enrolled in a school operated by a board of education or for which the State Board of Education prescribes minimum standards under Ohio R.C. 3301.07, of the suspension. If the offender is not a resident of this State, the court shall impose a class four suspension of the nonresident operating privilege of the offender from the range specified in Ohio R.C. 4510.02(A)(4).
- (2) If the offender shows good cause why the court should not suspend one of the types of licenses, permits or privileges specified in subsection (d)(1) of this section or deny the issuance of one of the temporary instruction permits specified in subsection (d)(1) of this section, the court in its discretion may choose not to impose the suspension, revocation or denial required in subsection (d)(1) of this section, but the court, in its discretion, instead may require the offender to perform community service for a number of hours determined by the court.

(e) As used in this section, "object that is indistinguishable from a firearm" means an object made, constructed or altered so that, to a reasonable person without specialized training in firearms, the object appears to be a firearm.  
(ORC 2923.122(C) - (G))

**549.12 DEFACING IDENTIFICATION MARKS OF A FIREARM;  
POSSESSING A DEFACED FIREARM.**

- (a) No person shall do either of the following:
- (1) Change, alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the manufacturer, model, manufacturer's serial number, or other mark or identification on a firearm.
- (2) Possess a firearm knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the name of the manufacturer, model, manufacturer's serial number, or other mark of identification on the firearm has been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated.
- (b) (1) Whoever violates subsection (a)(1) of this section is guilty of defacing identification marks of a firearm. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, defacing identification marks of a firearm is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (a)(1) of this section, defacing identification marks of a firearm is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
- (2) Whoever violates subsection (a)(2) of this section is guilty of possessing a defaced firearm. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, possessing a defaced firearm is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section, possessing a defaced firearm is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.  
(ORC 2923.201)

**549.13 CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSES; POSSESSION OF REVOKED OR SUSPENDED LICENSE; ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS; POSTING SIGNS PROHIBITING POSSESSION.****(a) Possession of a Revoked or Suspended Concealed Handgun License.**

- (1)** No person, except in the performance of official duties, shall possess a concealed handgun license that was issued and that has been revoked or suspended.
- (2)** Whoever violates this subsection (a) is guilty of possessing a revoked or suspended concealed handgun license, a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 2923.1211(B), (C))

**(b) Additional Restrictions. Pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2923.126:**

- (1)** A concealed handgun license that is issued under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 shall expire five years after the date of issuance. A licensee who has been issued a license under that section shall be granted a grace period of thirty days after the licensee's license expires during which the licensee's license remains valid. Except as provided in subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section, a licensee who has been issued a concealed handgun license under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 or 2923.1213 may carry a concealed handgun anywhere in this state if the license is valid when the licensee is in actual possession of a concealed handgun. The licensee shall give notice of any change in the licensee's residence address to the sheriff who issued the license within forty-five days after that change.
- (2)** A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner prohibited under Ohio R.C. 2923.12(B) or in any manner prohibited under Ohio R.C. 2923.16. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places:
  - A.** A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation; a state correctional institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; any area of an airport passenger terminal that is beyond a passenger or property screening checkpoint or to which access is restricted through security measures by the airport authority or a public agency; or an institution that is maintained, operated, managed, and governed pursuant to Ohio R.C. 5119.14(A) or Ohio R.C. 5123.03(A)(1);
  - B.** A school safety zone if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of Ohio R.C. 2923.122;
  - C.** A courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom is located if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of Ohio R.C. 2923.123;
  - D.** Any premises or open air arena for which a D permit has been issued under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4303 if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of Ohio R.C. 2923.121;

- E. Any premises owned or leased by any public or private college, university, or other institution of higher education, unless the handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee is in the immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked motor vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed handgun pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other authorization that is adopted by the institution's board of trustees or other governing body and that authorizes specific individuals or classes of individuals to carry a concealed handgun on the premises;
  - F. Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship, unless the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship posts or permits otherwise;
  - G. Any building that is a government facility of this state or a political subdivision of this state and that is not a building that is used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility for motor vehicles, or rest facility and is not a courthouse or other building or structure in which a courtroom is located that is subject to subsection (b)(2)C. of this section, unless the governing body with authority over the building has enacted a statute, ordinance, or policy that permits a licensee to carry a concealed handgun into the building;
  - H. A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of handguns.
- (3) A. Nothing in this subsection (b) shall negate or restrict a rule, policy, or practice of a private employer that is not a private college, university, or other institution of higher education concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on the private employer's premises or property, including motor vehicles owned by the private employer. Nothing in this subsection (b) shall require a private employer of that nature to adopt a rule, policy, or practice concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on the private employer's premises or property, including motor vehicles owned by the private employer.
- B. 1. A private employer shall be immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private employer, including motor vehicles owned by the private employer, unless the private employer acted with malicious purpose. A private employer is immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to the private employer's decision to permit a licensee to bring, or prohibit a licensee from bringing, a handgun onto the premises or property of the private employer.

2. A political subdivision shall be immune from liability in a civil action, to the extent and in the manner provided in Ohio R.C. Chapter 2744, for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto any premises or property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the political subdivision. As used in this division, "political subdivision" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2744.01.
  3. An institution of higher education shall be immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises of the institution, including motor vehicles owned by the institution, unless the institution acted with malicious purpose. An institution of higher education is immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to the institution's decision to permit a licensee or class of licensees to bring a handgun onto the premises of the institution.
- C. 1. a. Except as provided in subsection (b)(3)C.2. of this section and Ohio R.C. 2923.1214, the owner or person in control of private land or premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of Ohio R.C. 2911.21(A)(4) and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature and the posted land or premises primarily was a parking lot or other parking facility, the person is not guilty of criminal trespass under Ohio R.C. 2911.21 or under any other criminal law of this State or criminal law, ordinance, or resolution of a political subdivision of this State, and instead is subject only to a civil cause of action for trespass based on the violation.

- b. If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the nature described in this division and the posted land or premises is a child day-care center, type A family day-care home, or type B family day-care home, unless the person is a licensee who resides in a type A family day-care home or type B family day-care home, the person is guilty of aggravated trespass in violation of Ohio R.C. 2911.211. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the person previously has been convicted of a violation of this division or any substantially equivalent state law or municipal ordinance, or of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, the offender is guilty of a felony to be prosecuted under appropriate state law.
- 2. A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008 enters into a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those residential premises.
- 3. As used in subsection (b)(3)C. of this section:
  - a. "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 5321.01, except "residential premises" does not include a dwelling unit that is owned or operated by a college or university.
  - b. "Landlord", "tenant", and "rental agreement" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 5321.01.
- (4) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license issued by another state that is recognized by the Attorney General pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into pursuant to Ohio R.C. 109.69 or a person who holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances described in Ohio R.C. 109.69(B) has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 and is subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who has been issued a license under that section that is valid at the time in question.
- (5) A.
  - A. A peace officer has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this State as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under Ohio R.C. 2923.125, provided that the officer when carrying a concealed handgun under authority of this section is carrying validating identification. For purposes of reciprocity with other States, a peace officer shall be considered to be a licensee in this State.

- B. An active duty member of the armed forces of the United States who is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in Ohio R.C. 2923.125(G)(1) has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 and is subject to the same restrictions as specified in this subsection (b).
- C. A tactical medical professional who is qualified to carry firearms while on duty under Ohio R.C. 109.771 has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under Ohio R.C. 2923.125.
- (6) A. A qualified retired peace officer who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to subsection (b)(6)B. of this section and a valid firearms requalification certification issued pursuant to subsection (b)(6)C. of this section has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under Ohio R.C. 2923.125 and is subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who has been issued a license issued under that section that is valid at the time in question. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a qualified retired peace officer who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to subsection (b)(6)B. of this section and a valid firearms requalification certification issued pursuant to subsection (b)(6)C. of this section shall be considered to be a licensee in this state.
- B. 1. Each public agency of this State or of a political subdivision of this State that is served by one or more peace officers shall issue a retired peace officer identification card to any person who retired from service as a peace officer with that agency, if the issuance is in accordance with the agency's policies and procedures and if the person, with respect to the person's service with that agency, satisfies all of the following:
  - a. The person retired in good standing from service as a peace officer with the public agency, and the retirement was not for reasons of mental instability.
  - b. Before retiring from service as a peace officer with that agency, the person was authorized to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law and the person had statutory powers of arrest.
  - c. At the time of the person's retirement as a peace officer with that agency, the person was trained and qualified to carry firearms in the performance of the peace officer's duties.

d. Before retiring from service as a peace officer with that agency, the person was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of 15 years or more, or, in the alternative, the person retired from service as a peace officer with that agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of that service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by the agency.

2. A retired peace officer identification card issued to a person under subsection (b)(6)B.1. of this section shall identify the person by name, contain a photograph of the person, identify the public agency of this state or of the political subdivision of this State from which the person retired as a peace officer and that is issuing the identification card, and specify that the person retired in good standing from service as a peace officer with the issuing public agency and satisfies the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(6)B.1.a. to (b)(6)B.1.d. of this section. In addition to the required content specified in this subsection, a retired peace officer identification card issued to a person under subsection (b)(6)B.1. of this section may include the firearms requalification certification described in subsection (b)(6)C. of this section, and if the identification card includes that certification, the identification card shall serve as the firearms requalification certification for the retired peace officer. If the issuing public agency issues credentials to active law enforcement officers who serve the agency, the agency may comply with subsection (b)(6)B.1. of this section by issuing the same credentials to persons who retired from service as a peace officer with the agency and who satisfy the criteria set forth in subsection (b)(6)B.1.a. to (b)(6)B.1.d. of this section, provided that the credentials so issued to retired peace officers are stamped with the word "RETIRED".

3. A public agency of this state or of a political subdivision of this State may charge persons who retired from service as a peace officer with the agency a reasonable fee for issuing to the person a retired peace officer identification card pursuant to subsection (b)(6)B.1. of this section.

C. 1. If a person retired from service as a peace officer with a public agency of this state or of a political subdivision of this state and the person satisfies the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(6)B.1.a. to (b)(6)B.1.d. of this section, the public agency may provide the retired peace officer with the opportunity to attend a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under Ohio R.C. 109.801. The retired peace officer may be required to pay the cost of the course.

2. If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(6)B.1.a. to (b)(6)B.1.d. of this section attends a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under Ohio R.C. 109.801, the retired peace officer's successful completion of the firearms requalification program requalifies the retired peace officer for purposes of subsection (b)(6) of this section for five years from the date on which the program was successfully completed, and the requalification is valid during that five-year period. If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(6)B.1.a. to (b)(6)B.1.d. of this section satisfactorily completes such a firearms requalification program, the retired peace officer shall be issued a firearms 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 year 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 subsection (b)(6)B. of this section.
  3. A retired peace officer who attends a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under Ohio R.C. 109.801 may be required to pay the cost of the program.
- (7) As used in subsection (b)(6) of this section:
- A. "Governing body." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 154.01.
  - B. "Government facility of this State or a political subdivision of this State" means any of the following:
    1. A building or part of a building that is owned or leased by the government of this State or a political subdivision of this State and where employees of the government of this State or the political subdivision regularly are present for the purpose of performing their official duties as employees of the State or political subdivision;
    2. The office of a deputy registrar serving pursuant to Ohio R.C. Chapter 4503 that is used to perform deputy registrar functions.
  - C. "Qualified retired peace officer" means a person who satisfies all of the following:
    1. The person satisfies the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(6)B.1.a. to (b)(6)B.1.d. of this section.
    2. The person is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.
    3. The person is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving firearms.

- D. "Retired peace officer identification card" means an identification card that is issued pursuant to subsection (b)(6)B. of this section to a person who is a retired peace officer.
- E. "Tactical medical professional." Has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 109.71.
- F. "Validating identification." Means photographic identification issued by the agency for which an individual serves as a peace officer that identifies the individual as a peace officer of the agency.  
(ORC 2923.126)

(c) **Posting of Signs Prohibiting Possession.** Each person, board, or entity that owns or controls any place or premises identified in Ohio R.C. 2923.126(B) as a place into which a valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun, or a designee of such a person, board, or entity, shall post in the following one or more conspicuous locations in the premises a sign that contains a statement in substantially the following form: "Unless otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, no person shall knowingly possess, have under the person's control, convey, or attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance onto these premises."  
(ORC 2923.1212)

**549.99 PENALTY.**

(EDITOR'S NOTE: See Section 501.99 for penalties applicable to any misdemeanor classification.)

## CHAPTER 1519 Fireworks

<b>1519.01</b>	<b>Definitions.</b>	<b>1519.06</b>	<b>Safety requirements for fireworks showroom structures.</b>
<b>1519.02</b>	<b>Public exhibition permit required; fee; bond; records.</b>		
<b>1519.03</b>	<b>Unlawful conduct by exhibitor.</b>	<b>1519.07</b>	<b>Manufacturing or wholesale sale without a license; prohibitions.</b>
<b>1519.04</b>	<b>Possession, sale or discharge prohibited; exceptions.</b>	<b>1519.08</b>	<b>Purchasers to comply with law; unauthorized purchases.</b>
<b>1519.05</b>	<b>Application.</b>	<b>1519.99</b>	<b>Penalty.</b>

### CROSS REFERENCES

Manufacturers to comply with building and zoning ordinances - see Ohio R.C. 3743.06(F)  
 Wholesalers to comply with building and zoning ordinances - see Ohio R.C. 3743.19(G)  
 Arrests, seizure of fireworks by certified fire safety inspector - see Ohio R.C. 3743.68  
 Conflict of Fire Marshal's rules with rules of Ohio Board of Building Standards - see Ohio R.C. 3781.11(D)

### **1519.01 DEFINITIONS.**

As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Beer" and "intoxicating liquor" have the same meanings as in section 4301.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (b) "Booby trap" means a small tube that has a string protruding from both ends, that has a friction-sensitive composition, and that is ignited by pulling the ends of the string.
- (c) "Cigarette load" means a small wooden peg that is coated with a small quantity of explosive composition and that is ignited in a cigarette.
- (d)
  - (1) "1.3G fireworks" means display fireworks consistent with regulations of the United States department of transportation as expressed using the designation "division 1.3" in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.
  - (2) "1.4G fireworks" means consumer fireworks consistent with regulations of the United States department of transportation as expressed using the designation "division 1.4" in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.
- (e) "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.

- (f) "Fireworks" means any composition or device prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, except ordinary matches and except as provided in section 3743.80 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (g) "Fireworks plant" means all buildings and other structures in which the manufacturing of fireworks, or the storage or sale of manufactured fireworks by a manufacturer, takes place.
- (h) "Fountain device" means a specific type of 1.4G firework that meets all of the following criteria:
  - (1) It is nonaerial and nonreport producing.
  - (2) It is recognized and manufactured in accordance with sections 3.1.1 and 3.5 of APA standard 87-1 (2001 edition).
  - (3) It is a ground-based or hand-held sparkler with one or more tubes containing a nonexplosive pyrotechnic mixture that produces a shower of sparks upon ignition, with or without additional effects that may include a colored flame, audible crackling effect, audible whistle effect, or smoke.
  - (4) It contains not more than seventy-five grams of the nonexplosive pyrotechnic mixture in any individual tube and not more than five hundred grams or less for multiple tubes.
- (i) "Highway" means any public street, road, alley, way, lane, or other public thoroughfare.
- (j) "Licensed exhibitor of fireworks" or "licensed exhibitor" means a person licensed pursuant to sections 3743.50 to 3743.55 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (k) "Licensed fountain device retailer" or "licensed retailer" means a person licensed pursuant to section 3743.26 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (l) "Licensed manufacturer of fireworks" or "licensed manufacturer" means a person licensed pursuant to sections 3743.02 to 3743.08 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (m) "Licensed wholesaler of fireworks" or "licensed wholesaler" means a person licensed pursuant to sections 3743.15 to 3743.21 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (n) "List of licensed exhibitors" means the list required by division (C) of section 3743.51 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (o) "List of licensed manufacturers" means the list required by division (C) of section 3743.03 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (p) "List of licensed wholesalers" means the list required by division (C) of section 3743.16 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- (q) "Manufacturing of fireworks" means the making of fireworks from raw materials, none of which in and of themselves constitute a fireworks, or the processing of fireworks.
- (r) "Navigable waters" means any body of water susceptible of being used in its ordinary condition as a highway of commerce over which trade and travel is or may be conducted in the customary modes, but does not include a body of water that is not capable of navigation by barges, tugboats, and other large vessels.
- (s) "Novelties and trick noisemakers" include the following items:
  - (1) Devices that produce a small report intended to surprise the user, including, but not limited to, booby traps, cigarette loads, party poppers, and snappers;
  - (2) Snakes or glow worms;
  - (3) Smoke devices;
  - (4) Trick matches.

Each exhibitor shall provide an indemnity bond in the amount of at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000), with surety satisfactory to the Fire Chief or Fire Prevention Officer and to Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement officer, or a designee of such Police Chief or similar chief law enforcement officer, conditioned for the payment of all final judgments that may be rendered against the exhibitor on account of injury, death or loss to persons or property emanating from the fireworks exhibition, or proof of insurance coverage of at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for liability arising from injury, death or loss to persons or property emanating from the fireworks exhibition. The Legislative Authority may require the exhibitor to provide an indemnity bond or proof of insurance coverage in amounts greater than those required by this subsection. The Fire Chief or Fire Prevention Officer and Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement officer, or a designee of such Police Chief or similar chief law enforcement officer, shall not issue a permit until the exhibitor provides the bond or proof of the insurance coverage required by this subsection.

- (d)
  - (1) Each permit for a fireworks exhibition issued by the Fire Chief or Fire Prevention Officer and by the Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement officer, or a designee of such Police Chief or similar chief law enforcement officer, shall contain a distinct number, designate the Municipality, and identify the certified Fire Safety Inspector, Fire Chief or Fire Prevention Officer who will be present before, during, and after the exhibition, where appropriate. A copy of each permit issued shall be forwarded by the Fire Chief or Fire Prevention Officer and by the Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement officer, or a designee of such Police Chief or similar chief law enforcement officer, issuing it to the Fire Marshal, who shall keep a record of the permits received. A permit is not transferable or assignable.
  - (2) The Fire Chief, Fire Prevention Officer and Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement officer, or a designee of such Police Chief or similar chief law enforcement officer, shall keep a record of issued permits for fireworks exhibitions. In this list, the Fire Chief, Fire Prevention Officer, Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement officer, or a designee of such Police Chief or similar chief law enforcement officer, shall list the name of the exhibitor, the exhibitor's license number, the premises on which the exhibition will be conducted, the date and time of the exhibition and the number of the permit issued to the exhibitor for the exhibition.

(e) The governing authority having jurisdiction in the location where an exhibition is to take place shall require that a certified Fire Safety Inspector, Fire Chief, or Fire Prevention Officer be present before, during, and after the exhibition, and shall require the certified Fire Safety Inspector, Fire Chief, or Fire Prevention Officer to inspect the premises where the exhibition is to take place and determine whether the exhibition is in compliance with this chapter and Ohio R.C. Chapter 3743. (ORC 3743.54)

#### **1519.03 UNLAWFUL CONDUCT BY EXHIBITOR.**

(a) No licensed exhibitor of fireworks shall fail to comply with the applicable requirements of the rules adopted by the Fire Marshal pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.53(B) and (E) or to comply with Divisions (C) and (D) of that section.

(b) No licensed exhibitor of fireworks shall conduct a fireworks exhibition unless a permit has been secured for the exhibition pursuant to Section 1519.02 or if a permit so secured is revoked by the Fire Chief or Fire Prevention Officer in consultation with the Police Chief or other similar chief law enforcement official or a designee of such Police Chief or other similar law enforcement official pursuant to that section.

(c) No licensed exhibitor of fireworks shall acquire fireworks for use at a fireworks exhibition other than in accordance with Ohio R.C. 3743.54 and 3743.55.

(d) No licensed exhibitor of fireworks or other person associated with the conduct of a fireworks exhibition shall have possession or control of, or be under the influence of, any intoxicating liquor, beer or controlled substance while on the premises on which the exhibition is being conducted.

(e) No licensed exhibitor of fireworks shall permit an employee to assist the licensed exhibitor in conducting fireworks exhibitions unless the employee is registered with the Fire Marshal under Ohio R.C. 3743.56. (ORC 3743.64)

**1519.04 POSSESSION, SALE OR DISCHARGE PROHIBITED;  
EXCEPTIONS.**

(a) No person shall possess fireworks in this Municipality or shall possess for sale or sell fireworks in this Municipality, except a licensed manufacturer of fireworks as authorized by Ohio R.C. 3743.02 to 3743.08, a licensed wholesaler of fireworks as authorized by Ohio R.C. 3743.15 to 3743.21, a shipping permit holder as authorized by Ohio R.C. 3743.40, a licensed fountain device retailer as authorized by Ohio R.C. 3743.27, a person as authorized by Ohio R.C. 3743.44 and 3743.45, or a licensed exhibitor of fireworks as authorized by Ohio R.C. 3743.50 to 3743.55, or as authorized by any municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to any of these statutes, and except as provided in Ohio R.C. 3743.80 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (h) and Section 1519.05 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, and except for licensed exhibitors of fireworks authorized to conduct a fireworks exhibition pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.50 through 3743.55 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, no person shall discharge, ignite or explode any fireworks in this municipality.

(c) No person shall use in a theater or public hall, what is technically known as fireworks showers, or a mixture containing potassium chlorate and sulphur.

(d) No person shall sell fireworks of any kind to a person under eighteen years of age. No person under eighteen years of age shall enter a fireworks sales showroom unless that person is accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or other responsible adult. No person under eighteen years of age shall touch or possess fireworks on a licensed premises without the consent of the licensee. A licensee may eject any person from a licensed premises that is in any way disruptive to the safe operation of the premises.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in Ohio R.C. 3743.44, no person, other than a licensed manufacturer, licensed wholesaler, licensed exhibitor, or shipping permit holder, shall possess 1.3 G fireworks.

(f) No person shall negligently discharge, ignite or explode fireworks while in possession or control of, or under the influence of, any intoxicating liquor, beer, or controlled substance.

(g) No person shall negligently discharge, ignite or explode fireworks on the property of another person without that person's permission to use fireworks on that property. (ORC 3743.65)

(h) Purchase, Use and Local Regulation of Consumer-Grade Fireworks.

- (1) Any person who intends to obtain possession in this state of 1.4G fireworks purchased in this state shall obtain possession of the 1.4G fireworks only from a licensed retailer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed wholesaler and shall be subject to subsection (h).
- (2) Any person authorized under subsection (h) to possess 1.4G fireworks in this state may discharge, ignite or explode those fireworks on private property, with authorization from the property owner, on the following days each year:
  - A. January 1<sup>st</sup>;
  - B. Chinese new year's day;
  - C. May 5<sup>th</sup>;
  - D. The last Monday in May, and the Saturday and Sunday immediately preceding that day;
  - E. June 19<sup>th</sup>;
  - F. July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup>;
  - G. The first Friday, Saturday and Sunday before and after July 4<sup>th</sup>;
  - H. The first Monday in September, and the Saturday and Sunday immediately preceding that day;
  - I. Diwali;
  - J. December 31<sup>st</sup>.
- (3) Fireworks discharged, ignited or exploded pursuant to this subsection (h) shall not be considered a public exhibition;
- (4) The municipality may do either of the following:
  - A. Restrict the dates and times a person may discharge, ignite or explode fireworks purchased pursuant to this subsection (h).
  - B. Ban the discharge, ignition or explosion of fireworks purchased pursuant to this subsection (h).
- (5) This subsection (h) does not limit the enforcement of any ordinance, resolution or statute that regulates noise, disturbance of the peace, or disorderly conduct. (ORC 3743.45)

**1519.05 APPLICATION.**

This chapter does not prohibit or apply to the following:

- (a) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use in emergency situations, of pyrotechnic signaling devices and distress signals for marine, aviation or highway use;
- (b) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of fuses, torpedoes or other signals necessary for the safe operation of railroads;
- (c) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of blank cartridges in connection with theaters or shows, or in connection with athletics as signals or for ceremonial purposes;

- (d) The manufacture for, the transportation, storage, possession or use by, or the sale to the armed forces of the United States and the militia of this state, as recognized by the Adjutant General of Ohio, of pyrotechnic devices;
- (e) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper or plastic caps containing twenty-five hundredths grains or less of explosive material are used, provided that they are constructed so that a hand cannot come into contact with a cap when it is in place for explosion, or apply to the manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of those caps;
- (f) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of novelties and trick noisemakers, auto burglar alarms or model rockets and model rocket motors designed, sold and used for the purpose of propelling recoverable aero models;
- (g) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of sparklers on a wire stick, as this term is defined in the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation. (ORC 3743.80; Ord. 2022-06. Passed 4-14-22.)

**1519.06 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREWORKS SHOWROOM STRUCTURES.**

- (a)
  - (1) Except as described in subsection (a)(2) of this section, all retail sales of 1.4G fireworks by a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler shall only occur from an approved retail sales showroom on a licensed premises or from a representative sample showroom as described in this section on a licensed premises. For the purposes of this section, a retail sale includes the transfer of the possession of the 1.4G fireworks from the licensed manufacturer or wholesaler to the purchaser of the fireworks.
  - (2) Sales of 1.4G fireworks to a licensed exhibitor for a properly permitted exhibition shall occur in accordance with the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and rules adopted by the State Fire Marshal under Ohio R.C. Chapter 119. Such rules shall specify, at a minimum, that the licensed exhibitor holds a license under Ohio R.C. 3743.51, that the exhibitor possesses a valid exhibition permit issued in accordance with Ohio R.C. 3743.54, and that the fireworks shipped are to be used at the specifically permitted exhibition.
- (b) All wholesale sales of fireworks by a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler shall only occur from a licensed premises to persons who intend to resell the fireworks purchased at wholesale. A wholesale sale by a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler may occur as follows:
  - (1) The direct sale and shipment of fireworks to a person outside of this state;
  - (2) From an approved retail sales showroom as described in this section;
  - (3) From a representative sample showroom as described in this section;
  - (4) By delivery of wholesale fireworks to a purchaser at a licensed premises outside of a structure or building on that premises. All other portions of the wholesale sales transaction may occur at any location on a licensed premises.
  - (5) Any other method as described in rules adopted by the Fire Marshal under Ohio R.C. Chapter 119.

- (c) (1) A licensed manufacturer or wholesaler shall only sell 1.4G fireworks from a representative sample showroom or a retail sales showroom. Each licensed premises shall only contain one sales structure.
- (2) A representative sample showroom shall consist of a structure constructed and maintained in accordance with the Nonresidential Building Code adopted under Ohio R.C. Chapter 3781 and the Fire Code adopted under Ohio R.C. 3737.82 for a use and occupancy group that permits mercantile sales. A representative sample showroom shall not contain any pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic materials, fireworks, explosives, explosive materials, or any similar hazardous materials or substances. A representative sample showroom shall be used only for the public viewing of fireworks product representations, including paper materials, packaging materials, catalogs, photographs, or other similar product depictions. The delivery of product to a purchaser of fireworks at a licensed premises that has a representative sample structure shall not occur inside any structure on a licensed premises. Such product delivery shall occur on the licensed premises in a manner prescribed by rules adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Ohio R.C. Chapter 119.
- (3) If a manufacturer or wholesaler elects to conduct sales from a retail sales showroom, the showroom structures, to which the public may have any access and in which employees are required to work, on all licensed premises, shall comply with the following safety requirements:
  - A. A fireworks showroom that is constructed or upon which expansion is undertaken on and after June 30, 1997, shall be equipped with interlinked fire detection, fire suppression, smoke exhaust, and smoke evacuation systems that are approved by the Superintendent of Industrial Compliance in the Department of Commerce.
  - B.
    - 1. A fireworks showroom that first begins to operate on or after June 30, 1997, or that resumes operations at any time after a period of inactive status or licensure greater than one year, and to which the public has access for retail purposes shall not exceed 7,500 square feet in floor area.
    - 2. A fireworks showroom that, through construction of a new showroom, expansion of an existing showroom, or similar means, first exceeds 5,000 square feet, to which the public has access for retail purposes, after February 7, 2022, shall be equipped with a sprinkler system that meets the criteria for sprinkler systems in extra hazard (group 2) occupancies under “NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (2019 Edition)”.
    - 3. Notwithstanding subsection (d) of this section, the State Fire Marshal may provide a variance to the requirements of subsection (c)(3)B.2. of this section pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.59 for a sprinkler system that matches or exceeds the degree of safety provided by a sprinkler system that meets the criteria for sprinkler systems in extra hazard (group 2) occupancies under “NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (2019 Edition)”.

- C. A newly constructed or an existing fireworks showroom structure that exists on September 23, 2008, but that, on or after September 23, 2008, is altered or added to in a manner requiring the submission of plans, drawings, specifications, or data pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3791.04, shall comply with a graphic floor plan layout that is approved by the State Fire Marshal and Superintendent of Industrial Compliance showing width of aisles, parallel arrangement of aisles to exits, number of exits per wall, maximum occupancy load, evacuation plan for occupants, height of storage or display of merchandise, and other information as may be required by the State Fire Marshal and Superintendent of Industrial Compliance.
- D. A fireworks showroom structure that exists on June 30, 1997, shall be in compliance on or after June 30, 1997, with floor plans showing occupancy load limits and internal circulation and egress patterns that are approved by the State Fire Marshal and Superintendent of Industrial Compliance, and that are submitted under seal as required by Ohio R.C. 3791.04.

(d) The safety requirements established in subsection (c) of this section are not subject to any variance, waiver, or exclusion pursuant to this chapter or any applicable building code. (ORC 3743.25; Ord. 2022-06. Passed 4-14-22.)

#### **1519.07 MANUFACTURING OR WHOLESALE SALE WITHOUT A LICENSE; PROHIBITIONS.**

(a) No licensed manufacturer or licensed wholesaler of fireworks shall knowingly fail to comply with the rules adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.05 and 3743.18 or the requirements of Ohio R.C. 3743.06 and 3743.19.

(b) No licensed manufacturer or licensed wholesaler of fireworks shall fail to maintain complete inventory, wholesale sale and retail records as required by Ohio R.C. 3743.07 and 3743.20, or to permit an inspection of these records or the premises of a fireworks plant or the wholesaler pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.08 and 3743.21.

(c) No licensed manufacturer or licensed wholesaler of fireworks shall fail to comply with an order of the State Fire Marshal issued pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.01(B)(1) and 3743.21(B)(1) within the specified period of time.

(d) No licensed manufacturer or licensed wholesaler of fireworks shall fail to comply with an order of the State Fire Marshal issued pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.08(B)(2) and 3743.21(B)(2) until the nonconformities are eliminated, corrected or otherwise remedied or the seventy-two hour period specified in those divisions has expired, whichever occurs first.

(e) No person shall smoke or shall carry a pipe, cigarette or cigar, or a match, lighter, other flame-producing item, or open flame on, or shall carry a concealed source of ignition into, the premises of a fireworks plant or on the premises of a wholesaler of fireworks, except as smoking is authorized in specified lunchrooms or restrooms by a manufacturer or wholesaler pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.06(C) or 3743.19(D).

(f) No person shall have possession or control of, or be under the influence of, any intoxicating liquor, beer, or controlled substance while on the premises of the fireworks plant or on the premises of a wholesaler of fireworks.

(g) No licensed manufacturer of fireworks or licensed wholesaler of fireworks shall negligently fail to furnish a safety pamphlet to a purchaser of 1.4G fireworks as required by Ohio R.C. 3743.47(A).

(h) No licensed manufacturer of fireworks or licensed wholesaler of fireworks shall negligently fail to have safety glasses available for sale as required by Ohio R.C. 3743.47(B). (ORC 3743.60, 3743.61)

#### **1519.08 PURCHASERS TO COMPLY WITH LAW; UNAUTHORIZED PURCHASES.**

(a) No person who purchases fireworks in this municipality shall obtain possession of the fireworks in this municipality unless the person complies with Ohio R.C. 3743.44 to 3743.46.

(b) Except for the purchase of 1.4G fireworks made under Section 1519.04, no person who resides in another state and who purchases fireworks in this state shall obtain possession of fireworks in this state other than from a licensed manufacturer or wholesaler, or fail, when transporting 1.3G fireworks, to transport them directly out of this state within seventy-two hours after the time of their purchase.

(c) No person who purchases fireworks in this state under Section 1519.04, shall give or sell to any other person in this municipality fireworks that the person has acquired in this state. (ORC 3743.63)

#### **1519.99 PENALTY.**

Whoever violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense; on a second offense within one year after the first offense, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree; on each subsequent offense within one year after the first offense such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.