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SUMMARY

Preneed funeral contracts

- Requires, whenever there are funds left over following performance of a preneed funeral contract, the holder of the funds to pay the remaining funds to the seller of the contract, who must then deposit those funds into a trust or purchase insurance or annuity policies to fund additional preneed funeral contracts.
- Adds the person with the right of disposition of the deceased person's body as a possible payee for purposes of the continuing requirement that, if funeral goods or services are provided by someone other than the seller of a preneed funeral contract that was funded by a trust, the seller direct the trustee to pay the money in trust to certain persons.
- Authorizes a mistaken payee of funds intended to fund a preneed funeral contract to sign over the mistaken payment to the appropriate entity.
- Allows the \$10 preneed funeral contract fee that is paid to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to be paid by any method, including cash.
- Requires the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to study the trusting requirements in other states relating to caskets purchased on a preneed basis and to report its findings to the General Assembly within three months after the act's effective date.

Unclaimed Funds Law

- Adds to the Unclaimed Funds Law certain unclaimed funds held pursuant to a preneed funeral contract.
- Requires the holder of funds for a preneed funeral contract to, in the calendar year in which the beneficiary turns 105, contact the seller or successor seller to inform the seller or successor seller of the beneficiary's 105th birthday.

- Requires the holder and the seller or successor seller to agree that one of them will attempt to confirm that the beneficiary is still alive.

Funeral professionals

- Provides that a facility that is closing must give notice to various parties regarding any unclaimed cremated remains.
- Requires the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to add the violation of specified license transfer requirements to its list of violations for which it establishes forfeiture.
- Increases the fee to reactivate an embalmer's or funeral director's license from \$140 to \$200.
- Requires the Board to issue reciprocal licenses if certain criteria are met.
- Requires, rather than permits, the Board to determine under what conditions a courtesy card permit is to be issued to funeral directors in bordering states.
- Permits the Board to take disciplinary action against a licensee who provided services to a person knowing that those services were sold to that person by another person who lacked a license.
- Eliminates the requirement that a funeral director, embalmer, or crematory operator conspicuously display their name at the primary entrance to their facility.
- Limits the requirement that an identification tag be provided for cremated remains to vessels that contain all the remains or more than ten cubic inches of remains.
- Changes the retention period for receipts for acceptance of a dead body and delivery of cremated remains to the shorter of ten years or the time the crematory remains in business.
- Provides a qualified immunity from civil liability for funeral professionals and facilities when a cremation was performed in accordance with the laws governing the disposition of cremated remains.
- Replaces the requirement that a writing designating a new cremation authorizing agent be acknowledged by a notary public with a requirement that the writing be signed by a witness.
- Requires the Director of the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to investigate and prosecute people who provide unlicensed funeral directing services or operate funeral homes without a license.
- Requires the county prosecutor or the Attorney General to conduct the prosecution upon the Director's request.

Right of disposition

- Disqualifies a person from serving as a decedent's representative to manage the decedent's final disposition (i.e., burial, cremation, and funeral arrangements) if any of the following occur:
 - The person refuses to assume financial responsibility for the costs of the final disposition.
 - The person fails to exercise their rights as representative within 48 hours of notification of the decedent's death.
 - The person fails to exercise their rights as representative within 72 hours of the decedent's death or the discovery of the decedent's remains (if discovered more than one hour after death) if the person is not notified of the decedent's death.
- Removes consideration of a person's willingness to assume financial responsibility for the costs of a decedent's final disposition from the factors that a probate court must consider when the court assigns the right of disposition.

Parental rights of disposition for a deceased adult child

- Gives precedence for the right of disposition of a decedent's remains to the parent who was the residential parent and legal custodian of the decedent over the parent who was not the residential parent and legal custodian at the time the decedent reached the age of majority.
- Prohibits a parent who has been disqualified from the right of disposition to have the parental precedence.
- Specifies that the parental precedence for the right of disposition is not affected by a group of people or class of persons being assigned the right of disposition.
- Provides that a parent's status as a residential parent and legal custodian must be established by a court order or decree allocating parental rights and responsibilities that was in effect up to or at the time that the decedent reached the age of majority, or by other uncontroverted evidence.
- Provides that funeral directors, embalmers, and crematory operators are not required to investigate whether the person claiming to be the residential parent and legal custodian of a decedent is in fact the residential parent and legal custodian.

Funeral vehicles

- Authorizes a funeral hearse and a funeral escort vehicle to be equipped with and display a flashing, oscillating, or rotating purple light (in addition to an amber light authorized by continuing law).

Fetal death certificates

- Allows a funeral director to apply for a fetal death certificate and burial permit.

Ohio Elections Commission alternates

- Requires the appointment of alternates to the Ohio Elections Commission.

County commissioner ex officio membership

- Allows a county commissioner who is required to serve on another public body as an ex officio member but has a conflict or potential conflict, to be replaced by an appointee (by the remaining two county commissioners).

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DETAILED ANALYSIS

Preneed funeral contracts

A preneed funeral contract is a contract for certain funeral services or goods to be used in connection with the funeral or final disposition of a decedent (a person that has died), where payment for the goods or services is made prior to the person’s death. The contract can be funded in a number of ways. It can be funded through an insurance policy or an annuity. Or the purchaser can pay the cost directly, either in a single payment or through installments. If this approach is used, the seller is required to place the money in a preneed funeral contract trust, with the trustee being a state-licensed trust company, a national bank, federal savings bank, or federal savings association that pledges securities in accordance with the requirements of the Trust Companies Law, or a credit union authorized to conduct business in Ohio.¹

The act makes changes relating to how these funds are managed.

Excess and unpaid funds

The act provides that when funds are left over following performance of a preneed funeral contract, the entity holding the excess funds must pay them directly to the seller of the preneed funeral contract. The seller then must deposit them into a trust or purchase insurance or annuity policies to fund additional preneed funeral contracts.²

Under continuing law, if the seller of a preneed funeral contract using a preneed funeral contract trust receives notice that the funeral goods and services have been provided by another provider, the seller must direct the trustee holding the funds to pay that provider, if still unpaid, or the beneficiary’s estate, all funds held by the trustee minus any incurred costs. The act adds a third option if no estate has been opened: paying the person with the right of disposition of the body. Thus, under the act, that money must go to the provider, if still unpaid, with the remainder going to the beneficiary’s estate *or, if no estate has been opened, to the person with the right of disposition*. The person with the right of disposition is the person assigned by a court to direct the disposition of the decedent’s remains (see “**Right of disposition**,” below.)

If payment is to be made to the beneficiary’s estate or the person with the right of disposition, the act requires the trustee to make a reasonable attempt to pay within 180 days of receipt of notice that the beneficiary has died. If the trustee is unable to pay within 180 days,

¹ R.C. 4717.36(D); R.C. 4717.01(T), 4717.31, and 4717.32(B), not in the act.

² R.C. 4717.35 and 4717.36(K).

the trustee must report and remit the funds to the Director of Commerce pursuant to the Unclaimed Funds Law (see “**Unclaimed Funds Law**” below).³

Purchase of preneed funeral contract

Mistaken payee

As noted above, a preneed funeral contract made by direct purchase requires the seller to create a preneed funeral contract trust for the funds. Continuing law generally requires all payments by a purchaser of a preneed funeral contract made through direct purchase to be made payable only to the trustee of the preneed funeral contract trust or to the trustee’s depository. Under the act, if the direct purchaser mistakenly makes payment in the form of a check made payable to the seller, the seller may, within five business days of receiving the check, sign over and forward the check to the trustee or the trustee’s designated depository.

Similarly, if a preneed funeral contract is to be funded by the purchase of an insurance policy, continuing law requires the insurance agent selling the policy to require the purchaser to make payment in a form payable only to the insurance company. Under the act, if the purchaser made payment in the form of a check made payable to the seller, the seller may, within five business days of receiving the check, sign over and forward the check to the insurance company designated in the contract.⁴

Preneed funeral contract fee

Under continuing law, the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors must charge and collect a \$10 fee for each preneed funeral contract except for those funded by the assignment of an existing insurance policy. In other words, preneed funeral contracts funded by an annuity or through direct purchase are subject to this \$10 fee. Continuing law requires all payments by a purchaser of a preneed funeral contract made through direct purchase, *except for the initial service fee or sales tax*, to be made by check, cashier’s check, money order, or debit or credit card, payable only to the trustee of the preneed funeral contract trust or to the trustee’s depository. The act expands the list of exceptions to include the \$10 fee. In other words, the \$10 fee, along with the initial service fee and sales tax, may be paid by any method, including cash.⁵

Study of trusting requirements for preneed casket purchases

The act states that the General Assembly intends to review and consider changes to the statutory provisions governing preneed funeral contracts and preneed cemetery merchandise and services contracts in order to clarify the trusting requirements for caskets purchased on a preneed basis. To further this intent, the act requires the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors to study such trusting requirements as they exist in other states and submit a report

³ R.C. 4717.36(J) and (K); R.C. 2108.81 and 2108.70, not in the act.

⁴ R.C. 4717.35 and 4717.36(C).

⁵ R.C. 4717.07(A)(14) and 4717.36(C)(1).

of its findings to the General Assembly not later than three months after the act's effective date.⁶

Unclaimed Funds Law

Ohio's Unclaimed Funds Law governs unclaimed property, which includes property or accounts within a financial institution or a company in which there has been no activity with the property or account or no contact with the owner regarding the property or account for a specific period of time. Businesses holding unclaimed funds must follow procedures specified in the Unclaimed Funds Law. Among other requirements, the law requires that each year the holders of unclaimed funds provide an unclaimed funds report to the Director of Commerce, and the holder or the state then holds the funds for the true owners. The act adds the following as types of funds subject to the Unclaimed Funds Law:

- Funds held pursuant to a preneed funeral contract upon the last day of the calendar year in which the beneficiary turns 105, unless the holder (the trustee or insurance company), seller, or successor seller confirms during the calendar year that the beneficiary is still alive;
- Excess preneed funeral contract funds or net funds that the trustee was unable to pay to the beneficiary's estate or person with the right of disposition within 180 days of learning of the beneficiary's death (see "**Excess and unpaid funds**" above).⁷

Confirmation that beneficiary is alive

Under the act, the holder of funds for a preneed funeral contract must, in the calendar year in which the beneficiary of that contract reaches 105, contact the seller or successor seller to inform them of the beneficiary's 105th birthday. The holder and the seller or successor seller must agree to one of the following:

- That the holder will make a reasonable attempt to confirm that the beneficiary is still alive. If the holder cannot confirm this during that calendar year, then, within 180 days of the end of that calendar year, the holder must report and remit the funds to the Director of Commerce pursuant to the Unclaimed Funds Law.
- That the seller or successor seller will make a reasonable attempt to confirm that the beneficiary is still alive. If the seller or successor seller cannot confirm this during that calendar year, then, within 30 days of the end of that calendar year, the seller or successor seller must notify the holder within one business day. Within 180 days of receiving the notification, the holder must report and remit the funds to the Director of Commerce pursuant to the Unclaimed Funds Law.⁸

⁶ Section 3.

⁷ R.C. 169.02(S).

⁸ R.C. 4717.311.

Funeral professionals

The act makes a number of changes to the law regarding embalmers, funeral directors, and crematory operators (funeral professionals) relating to the closure of facilities, transfer of licenses or locations, licenses, disposal of cremated remains, recordkeeping, and qualified immunity for funeral professionals and facilities.

Requirements for a facility that is closing

If a facility requiring a license under the Funeral Professionals Law is going out of business, the act imposes requirements on the person in charge of the facility in relation to unclaimed cremated remains the facility possesses. Under the act, within 30 days prior to closure, the person must send a written notice to the last known address of the person who executed the cremation authorization form or who is designated to receive the cremated remains. The notice must contain all of the following:

- A statement that the funeral business is going out of business and will close;
- The expected date of closure;
- The manner in which the unclaimed cremated remains will be disposed and, if applicable, the location from which the cremated remains can be retrieved.

If the person in charge cannot comply with the notice requirement and cannot locate the required last known address, the person in charge may seek a declaratory judgment to dispose of the remains from the probate court in the county in which the facility is located.

Within 30 days prior to closing, the person who held the license for the facility must dispose of all unclaimed cremated remains as designated in the notice. If the remains are unclaimed for longer than 60 days the licensee must dispose of the remains, in a manner consistent with the laws governing disposition of cremated remains. The act prohibits a licensee from negligently failing to comply with this requirement.

Under the act, within 30 days prior to the closure, the person who holds the license must submit to the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors a clearly enumerated account of any unclaimed cremated remains the facility possesses and a copy of the above notice. The penalty for negligently failing to comply with these requirements is a fine of \$100 to \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for the first offense. For each subsequent offense the penalty is a fine of \$100 to \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.⁹

Requirements relating to transfers of licenses and locations

Under continuing law, the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors must adopt rules that establish the required forfeiture payment for specified violations under the law. One violation includes transferring a license to another owner or transferring the facility's location

⁹ R.C. 4717.13(E) through (H); R.C. 4717.27 and 4717.99, not in the act.

without notifying the Board. The act includes within this prohibited conduct, the failure to timely surrender a license upon the transfer and the failure of the funeral professional who will be in charge after the change to apply for a new license.¹⁰

Licenses and courtesy cards

The act increases the fee to reactivate an embalmer's or funeral director's license from \$140 to \$200.¹¹

Former law authorized but did not require the Board to issue an embalmer's or funeral director's license to an applicant when the applicant presented an embalmer's or funeral director's license from another state, proof that license complied with requirements substantially equal to Ohio's requirements, and the applicant paid the requisite fee. Under the act, if the applicant does this and presents evidence of good standing in that other state, the act *requires* the Board to issue the license.¹²

Continuing law authorizes the Board to issue courtesy card permits, which allow the holder to perform limited actions related to death certificates, funeral ceremonies, interments, and entombments. The act requires, rather than permits, as under prior law, the Board to determine under what conditions a courtesy card permit is to be issued to funeral directors in bordering states.¹³

Lastly, under the act, the Board may take disciplinary action, such as license suspension or other corrective action, against a licensee or permit holder who provided services to a person knowing that those services were sold to that person by another person who lacked a license or permit.¹⁴

Display of name at facility entrance

The act eliminates the requirement that a funeral director, embalmer, or crematory operator conspicuously display their name at the primary entrance to the funeral home, embalming facility, or crematory facility. The act continues to require that the licenses be displayed in a conspicuous place within the funeral home or facility.¹⁵

ID tag for cremated remains

If a body is cremated, prior law required that the funeral director or other person in charge of the final disposition of the body to place a tag identifying the person who died in any vessel containing the cremated remains. The act requires the tag only if the vessel contains all

¹⁰ R.C. 4717.04(A)(9)(f); R.C. 4717.11, not in the act.

¹¹ R.C. 4717.05(G)(3) and 4717.07(A)(1).

¹² R.C. 4717.10(A).

¹³ R.C. 4717.10(B) and (C).

¹⁴ R.C. 4717.14(A)(10).

¹⁵ R.C. 4717.06.

of the cremated remains or more than ten cubic inches of cremated remains.¹⁶ Under continuing law, the penalty for failing to comply with this requirement is a fine of \$100 to \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for the first offense. For each subsequent offense the penalty is a fine of \$100 to \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.¹⁷

Retention of crematory receipts

The act changes the time periods required for the retention of certain documents by a crematory. Under prior law, a crematory was required to retain a copy of each receipt issued upon acceptance of a dead body and a copy of each receipt issued by the crematory for delivery of cremated remains for as long as the crematory was in business. The act changes this time period to the shorter of the time it remains in business or ten years following the date of cremation.¹⁸

Civil immunity of funeral professionals and facilities

Under continuing law, a crematory operator, crematory facility, funeral director, or funeral home has civil immunity for certain actions or omissions, unless the actions or omissions were reckless or certain other conditions are met. These protected actions or omissions include cremating a person or disposing of the cremated remains when done in accordance with a cremation authorization form. The act also provides immunity if the cremation was performed in accordance with the laws governing the disposition of cremated remains, which apply generally when the authorization form does not direct disposition of the remains or when the remains remain unclaimed.¹⁹

Replacement of notary requirement with witness requirement

Continuing law allows an authorizing agent (the person entitled to order the cremation of a decedent or body parts and to order the final disposition of the cremated remains of a decedent or body parts) who cannot execute a cremation authorization form in person to designate another individual to serve as the authorizing agent. To do so, the original authorizing agent must provide the crematory facility a written designation, and prior law required that this designation be acknowledged before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths, authorizing the other individual to serve as the new authorizing agent. The act eliminates the requirement that the written designation be acknowledged before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths, and instead requires it to be signed by the original authorizing agent and by a witness who observed the authorizing agent execute the designation.²⁰

¹⁶ R.C. 4717.13(B)(3).

¹⁷ R.C. 4717.99, not in the act.

¹⁸ R.C. 4717.28(C) and (E).

¹⁹ R.C. 4717.30(A).

²⁰ R.C. 4717.24(C).

Unlicensed funeral directing

The act requires that if the executive director of the Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors has knowledge or notice that a person is engaging in unlicensed funeral directing services or is operating a funeral home without a license, the executive director must investigate the matter, and, upon probable cause, have an attorney employed by or contracting with the Board to file a complaint and prosecute the offender. When requested by the executive director, the prosecuting attorney of the proper county or the Attorney General must take charge of and conduct the prosecution.²¹

Right of disposition

Background

Ohio law authorizes a person over 18 to designate one or more people to manage that person's final disposition after that person dies (i.e., the person's burial, cremation, and funeral arrangements). The adult (declarant) can do so through a written declaration that assigns the right of disposition to a specified person or persons (representative). If a person (decedent) does not create a written declaration before his or her death, the law specifies a default order for the right of disposition. The right of disposition includes:

1. The right to determine the location, manner, and conditions of the disposition of the declarant or decedent's bodily remains.
2. The right to make arrangements and purchase goods and services for the declarant or decedent's funeral.
3. The right to make arrangements and purchase goods and services for the declarant or decedent's burial, cremation, or other manner of final disposition.²²

Disqualification of named representative

Under continuing law, there are a number of ways that a person named as or assigned to be a representative can be disqualified, such as if the person dies, is declared incompetent, declines to serve, cannot be located, or has lost the right because of a legal matter.²³ The act adds that a person refusing to assume liability for the costs of the disposition is disqualified from serving as the representative.²⁴ In addition, under prior law, a person that refused to exercise their rights as a representative within two days of the death notification was disqualified as a representative. The act, instead, specifies that if notification is provided of the declarant's or deceased person's death then the representative has 48 hours to exercise their right before being disqualified. If there is no notification of the declarant or decedent's death, then the person must exercise their right as a representative within 72 hours of the death, or

²¹ R.C. 4717.04(D).

²² R.C. 2108.81; R.C. 2108.70(B) and 2108.72, not in the act.

²³ R.C. 2108.75(A).

²⁴ R.C. 2108.75(A)(7).

within 72 hours of the discovery of the person's remains, when such discovery occurs more than one hour after the declarant's or deceased person's death, before being disqualified. Thus, the act eliminates any confusion regarding whether a representative must formally refuse to serve and clarifies a timeline for when there is no notification of death formally sent.²⁵

Further, the act clarifies that if a funeral director serves as the representative (when no other relative or person is capable of assuming the right of disposition or no other relative or interested person can be located), the funeral director is not liable for the costs of that disposition.²⁶

Court assignment of the right of disposition

As noted above, if a person does not have a written declaration or if all named representatives and successor representatives are disqualified from serving, then continuing law specifies a default order for who has the right of disposition.²⁷ In some cases, the probate court with jurisdiction must make the determination of who has the right of disposition (generally because either there is a disagreement over who has the right or no one has claimed the right). In assigning the right of disposition to a person, the court must consider several factors (e.g., the relationship between the decedent and the person, the practicality of the funeral plans desired by the person, and any express written desires by the decedent).²⁸

The act removes consideration of a person's willingness to assume financial responsibility for the costs of the final disposition as a factor for consideration by the probate court.²⁹ As such, a person's willingness or lack thereof to pay for the final arrangements will not be a factor the court considers in making its assignment of the right of disposition.

Right of disposition for children

Under continuing law, only an adult person who is of sound mind can execute a written declaration assigning the right of disposition of the person's remains after death.³⁰ When describing this declaration or lack thereof, prior law referred to the person as an "adult." The act, instead, uses the term "person," which clarifies that the law's provisions related to the right of disposition when there is no written declaration applies to any deceased person, which includes a deceased minor child.³¹

²⁵ R.C. 2108.75(A)(4).

²⁶ R.C. 2108.75(C).

²⁷ R.C. 2108.81.

²⁸ R.C. 2108.82.

²⁹ R.C. 2108.82(B)(3) and (C)(1).

³⁰ R.C. 2108.70(B), not in the act.

³¹ R.C. 2108.75, 2108.77, and 2108.81.

Parental rights of disposition for a deceased adult child

Under continuing law, a decedent's surviving parent or parents have the right of disposition of the decedent's remains if:

- One of the following is the case:
 - The decedent, as an adult, had not executed a written declaration assigning the right of disposition that remains in force at the decedent's time of death; or
 - Each person to whom the right of disposition has been assigned or reassigned under a written declaration is disqualified.
- And the decedent has no surviving spouse or surviving children.³²

The act gives precedence regarding the right of disposition of the decedent's remains to the parent who was the residential parent and legal custodian of a decedent over the parent who was not the residential parent and legal custodian at the time the decedent reached the age of majority.³³ This parental precedence granted under the act does not apply if the parent with precedence has been disqualified from the right of disposition for the decedent (see "**Disqualification of named representative**" above).³⁴

Multiple assignees of the right of disposition

The act also states that the parental precedence is not affected because a group of people or class of persons has been assigned the right of disposition.³⁵ Under continuing law, a declarant or decedent's representative or successor representative can be a group of people or a class of persons. If the persons in the class or group disagree regarding how the right of disposition is to be exercised, the majority prevails. If after reasonable efforts, everyone in the group or class cannot be located, the decision by a majority of the group or class who has been located prevails. If a majority of the group or class cannot reach a decision, the probate court in the county that the declarant or decedent resided in at the time of death must make the disposition decision.³⁶

Establishment of status as the residential parent and legal custodian

The act requires a parent's status as a residential parent and legal custodian to be established by a court order or decree allocating parental rights and responsibilities that was in effect up to or at the time that the decedent reached the age of majority, or by other uncontroverted evidence. However, funeral directors, embalmers, and crematory operators are

³² R.C. 2108.81(A) and (B).

³³ R.C. 2108.81(C)(1).

³⁴ R.C. 2108.81(C)(2).

³⁵ R.C. 2108.81(C)(3).

³⁶ R.C. 2109.79, not in the act.

not required to investigate whether the person claiming to be the residential parent and legal custodian of a decedent is in fact the residential parent and legal custodian.³⁷

Funeral vehicles

The act authorizes a funeral hearse and a funeral escort vehicle to be equipped with and display a flashing, oscillating, or rotating purple or amber light while traveling down a street or highway as part of a funeral procession.³⁸ Continuing law authorizes the similar display and use of an amber light.³⁹ Generally, most vehicles are prohibited from using flashing lights, except as a turn signal or hazard light. Exceptions to the general prohibition include funeral hearses, funeral escort vehicles, emergency vehicles, highway maintenance vehicles, and certain farm machinery. The color of the light displayed on the vehicle and the times the light may flash generally are specified by statute.⁴⁰

Fetal death certificates

Continuing law allows the fetal death of the product of human conception of less than 20 weeks gestation to be registered on a fetal death certificate upon application by either parent. Continuing law also allows a burial permit for the product of such a fetal death to be issued by the local Registrar of Vital Statistics if either parent files a fetal death certificate with the Registrar. The act allows a funeral director to apply for the fetal death certificate and burial permit as well as either parent.⁴¹

Ohio Elections Commission alternates

The act requires the legislative leaders of each party and the Governor to appoint one alternate for each party to the Ohio Elections Commission, and requires the six partisan members of the Commission to appoint an independent alternate for the independent seventh member.

The alternates must serve on the Commission for hearings in which a Commission member is recused from or is otherwise unable to hear a complaint, or when there is a vacancy on the Commission, until the vacancy is filled. An alternate may only fill in for a member of the same party as the alternate, and only the independent alternate may fill in for the independent member. The alternates are appointed in the same manner as Commission members, and serve five-year terms, which may be consecutive (unlike Commission members, whose terms may not be consecutive). Alternates' initial terms begin upon appointment, end on December 31, 2026, and last five years thereafter.

³⁷ R.C. 2108.81(C)(4).

³⁸ R.C. 4513.17(C)(2)(d); Ohio Administrative Code 4501-11-06, not in the act.

³⁹ R.C. 4513.17(C)(1).

⁴⁰ R.C. 4513.17(C).

⁴¹ R.C. 3705.20.

Under continuing law, the Commission consists of seven appointed members – three members from each party, and one independent member – who are tasked with hearing complaints alleging violations of Ohio’s campaign finance laws or certain other election laws. Each member has a term of five years, which may not be served consecutively. The terms are staggered.

Under continuing law, when there is a vacancy on the Commission, the legislative leaders of the political party of the member being replaced must, within 30 days of the vacancy, send a list of three persons who are affiliated with that party to the Governor. The Governor then, within 15 days of receiving the list, appoints one person from the list with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under the act, the two partisan alternates are appointed in the same manner.

Under continuing law, when there is a vacancy for the seventh independent member, the remaining six members must appoint the seventh member by a majority vote within 45 days of the vacancy. If 45 days pass without an appointment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, within 15 days of the end of the 45-day period, must appoint a seventh member. The seventh member must be unaffiliated with a political party (cannot be registered with a party, for example). Under the act, the alternate for the independent member is appointed in the same manner.

The alternates are subject to the same qualifications as the members: they must be registered electors of good moral character, and they may not hold office or be a candidate, contribute to a campaign, solicit contributions on behalf of a candidate, or violate other election-related restrictions.

The alternates are entitled to a per diem rate of \$150 a day, plus expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.⁴²

County commissioner ex officio membership

The act specifies that if a county commissioner is required by law to serve as an ex officio member on a board, commission, or other body any political subdivision, but the commissioner has or may have a conflict of interest or an unlawful interest in a public contract, as specified under Ohio Ethics Law,⁴³ the other two county commissioners must appoint an individual to serve on that body in place of the commissioner.⁴⁴

⁴² R.C. 3517.152.

⁴³ R.C. 102.03(D) and 2921.42, not in the act.

⁴⁴ R.C. 305.43.

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	09-08-21
Reported, S. General Gov't Budget	03-15-22
Passed Senate (29-1)	03-16-22
Reported, H. Civil Justice	05-25-22
Passed by House (92-0)	06-01-22
Senate concurred in House amendments (32-0)	06-01-22
