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Final Analysis
Legislative Service Commission

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127th General Assembly
(As Passed by the General Assembly)

Sens. Stivers, Jacobson, Schuring, Schuler, Mumper, Amstutz, Buehrer, Harris, Schaffer, Wagoner, Padgett, Goodman, Faber

Reps. Daniels, Hite, Domenick, Flowers, Carmichael, Boyd, Chandler, Collier, DeBose, DeGeeter, Dodd, Dyer, Evans, Fende, Garrison, J. Hagan, R. Hagan, Hottinger, Koziura, Letson, Luckie, Mallory, J. McGregor, Oelslager, Okey, Sayre, J. Stewart, Szollosi, Ujvagi, B. Williams, S. Williams, Yuko, Zehringer

Effective date: *

ACT SUMMARY

- Establishes record-keeping requirements for scrap metal dealers separate from the record-keeping requirements for dealers in other types of secondhand goods.
- Establishes additional requirements scrap metal dealers must satisfy when purchasing or receiving special purchase articles as defined in the act.
- Prohibits a scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving any article from a person who refuses to show the dealer the person's personal identification card.
- Requires the law enforcement agency that serves the jurisdiction in which a scrap metal dealer is located to provide a list, as that agency determines appropriate, of the names and descriptions of persons known to be or who are suspected to be thieves or receivers of stolen property and grants

* The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared. Additionally, the analysis may not reflect action taken by the Governor.

immunity from liability to law enforcement officers involved in preparing the list.

- Prohibits a scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving articles from any person included in the list provided by a law enforcement agency.
- Prohibits any scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving any special purchase articles from any person who is under 18 years of age.
- Imposes criminal penalties for failure to comply with certain requirements or violations of certain prohibitions concerning purchasing or receiving scrap metal or special purchase articles.
- Exempts certain government and business entities from the act's requirements concerning the purchase or receipt of scrap metal and special purchase items.
- Requires a scrap metal dealer to post a notice in a conspicuous place on the dealer's premises notifying persons who may wish to transact business with the dealer of the penalties applicable to any person who commits specified offenses.
- Requires a scrap metal dealer to provide a copy of the dealer's records to any law enforcement agency that requests the records or to the Director of Public Safety or Director's representative, upon request.
- Allows a person who claims to own a stolen article included in the records a scrap metal dealer submits to a law enforcement agency who has proof of filing a stolen property report with the appropriate law enforcement agency, to request those records.
- Requires a law enforcement agency to provide those records upon request, but requires the agency to redact information that reveals the name of the seller of any article and the price the dealer paid for any article the dealer purchased or the estimated value of any article the dealer received.
- States that a municipal corporation or other political subdivision is prohibited from enforcing any regulation regulating the purchase or sale of scrap metal by a scrap metal dealer that is in conflict with the provisions of the act regulating secondhand and scrap metal dealers, and

prohibits the enactment or enforcement of a regulation or ordinance requiring a scrap metal dealer to individually identify and retain any scrap metal purchased or received.

- Requires a dealer in specified secondhand goods to obtain a copy of a person's personal identification card when the dealer purchases or receives the goods.
- Prohibits the sale or purchase of a plastic crate or tray used for the carrying of retail containers or milk or baked goods and that has embossed upon it a company logo.
- Creates a joint select committee to study the act's effectiveness.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Overview of the Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law

The Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law (R.C. Chapter 4737.) generally places the following duties on persons subject to the portion of the law governing the sale and purchase of specified secondhand goods, subject to changes the act makes and that are described below under "*Changes to the duties of secondhand dealers*":

(1) A dealer in secondhand articles of any kind, scrap iron, old metal, canvas, rope, branded bottles, junk or lead pipe, except plow irons, old stoves, and furniture, must: (a) keep a separate book, open to inspection by any law

enforcement officer, written in English, (b) record in this book, at the time of purchasing or exchanging articles, a description of the articles, the name, description, and residence of the person from whom the articles were purchased and received, and the day and hour when the purchase or exchange was made, and (c) consecutively number each entry in the book, commencing with number one (R.C. 4737.01(A)).

(2) Any person, prior to purchasing any secondhand article of furniture or secondhand electrical or gas appliance or equipment for the purpose of resale to the general public, must (a) demand to examine the seller's driver's or commercial driver's license or state identification card and one additional type of card typically used for identification purposes, (b) keep a written record of the date of the purchase, the name and address of the seller, the number and type of the license or identification card presented, and a description of the article purchased, and (c) retain the record for at least one year during which the record is made available for inspection by any law enforcement officer at all reasonable times (R.C. 4737.01(B)).

(3) Every dealer in scrap iron, metal, and waste materials must (a) maintain a book of records, in which the dealer must keep an accurate and complete record of all articles purchased or received by the dealer in the course of the dealer's daily business, (b) include in the records the name, description, and residence of the person from whom the articles were purchased or received and the date and hour when such purchases or exchanges were made, and (c) keep those records open for inspection by the representative of any law enforcement agency at all business hours (R.C. 4737.04).

(4) A dealer must hold all journal brasses and other railroad metals, other than purchases and sales involving railroad scrap metal, for a period of 30 days after being purchased or acquired (R.C. 4737.04).

The Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law prohibits any person from purchasing or receiving by sale, barter, exchange, or otherwise, specified articles, from a minor or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe that the person is a minor or apprentice, or from any person between the hours of 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. (R.C. 4737.03, not in the act). The provisions of the Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law governing secondhand goods do not apply to the business of purchasing articles that are made of or that contain gold, silver, platinum, or other precious metals or jewels (R.C. 4737.011, not in the act).

The Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law also generally requires an operator of a junk yard to obtain a license from the appropriate local authority unless an exception applies. A "junk yard" under continuing law is an establishment or place of business that is maintained or operated for the purpose of

storing, keeping, buying, or selling junk, and includes scrap metal processing facilities that are located within 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of the right of way of a highway in the interstate or primary system. "Junk," under continuing law, means old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, trash, waste, batteries, paper, rubber, iron, steel, and other old or scrap ferrous or nonferrous materials, but does not include scrap tires as defined under continuing law. (R.C. 4737.05, not in the act.)

Generally, whoever violates the Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law is fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000 and is liable to reimburse the costs of prosecution (R.C. 4737.99(A)).

Purchase or sale of scrap metal in general

The act removes old metal, canvas, rope, branded bottles, and junk or lead pipe from the list of items to which the requirements specified in (1) under "**Overview of the Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law**" apply and modifies the current law duties applicable to scrap metal dealers when purchasing or receiving "special purchase articles," as defined in the act, and scrap metal. (R.C. 4737.01.) A "scrap metal dealer" under the act, is the owner or operator of a business that purchases or receives scrap metal (R.C. 4737.04(A)(1)).

Under the act, every scrap metal dealer must maintain a record book or electronic file, as added by the act, in which the dealer must keep an accurate and complete record of all articles purchased or received by the dealer in the course of the dealer's daily business. On and after the act's effective date, every entry in the record book or electronic file must be numbered consecutively. The act requires every dealer to maintain the record for each article purchased or received for a minimum period of one year after the date the dealer purchases or receives the article. (R.C. 4737.04(B).)

The act expands the list of the information that a scrap metal dealer must maintain in the dealer's records. In addition to the information described in (3)(b) under "**Overview of the Secondhand Dealers and Junk Yards Law**" above, the act requires a scrap metal dealer to obtain a copy of that person's personal identification card.¹ However, a scrap metal dealer may use an electronic device that decodes and records information contained in the metallic strip on a personal identification card to record a person's name, address, and photograph in lieu of

¹ The act defines a "personal identification card" as a current and valid driver's license, military identification card, or state identification card, or as a state identification card issued by another state so long as the card contains information substantially similar to the information contained on an Ohio state identification card and also contains a photograph of the person to whom the card is issued (R.C. 4737.01(A)).

making a copy of a person's personal identification card to comply with this requirement, so long as the dealer retains that recorded information and makes it available in accordance with the requirements to make copies available under the act (see below). (R.C. 4737.042.)

The act also requires the dealer to record the date, rather than the hour as under prior law, when the scrap metal dealer purchased or received the articles. (R.C. 4737.04(B)(1) and (2).)

And, if the seller or provider of the articles arrives at a dealer's place of business in a motor vehicle,² the dealer must include the license plate number of that motor vehicle along with the state that issued the license plate in the records (R.C. 4737.04(B)(3)).

And, for metal articles that are not recyclable materials,³ the records also must include a full and accurate description of each article purchased or received by the dealer that includes identifying letters or marks written, inscribed, or otherwise included on the article and the name and maker of the article if known. For the purchase or receipt of recyclable materials that are not special purchase articles (see "***Special purchase articles***," below), a scrap metal dealer must use the following category codes to identify in the dealer's records the recyclable materials that the dealer receives:

- "Number one copper," which includes clean copper pipe, clean copper wire, or other number one copper that does not have solder, paint, or coating;
- "Number two copper," which includes unclean copper pipe, unclean copper wire, or other number two copper;
- "Sheet copper," which includes copper roofing, copper gutters, copper downspouts, and other sheet copper;
- "Insulated copper wire";

² The act defines "motor vehicle" to mean any vehicle, including mobile homes and recreational vehicles, that is propelled or drawn by power other than muscular power or power collected from overhead electric trolley wires (R.C. 4737.04(A)(6)).

³ The act defines "recyclable materials" to mean the metal materials for which a category is specified under "***Purchase or sale of scrap metal in general***" below, so long as those metal materials are not special purchase articles (R.C. 4737.04(A)(5)).

- "Aluminum or copper radiators," which includes aluminum radiators, aluminum copper radiators, and copper radiators;
- "Red brass," which includes red brass valves and other red brass;
- "Yellow brass," which includes yellow brass fixtures, yellow brass valve and fitting, ornamental brass, and other yellow brass;
- "Aluminum sheet";
- "Aluminum extrusions," which includes aluminum bleachers, aluminum benches, aluminum frames, aluminum pipe, and other aluminum extrusions;
- "Cast aluminum," which includes aluminum grills, lawnmower decks made of aluminum, aluminum motor vehicle parts and rims, and other cast aluminum;
- "Clean aluminum wire";
- "Unclean aluminum wire";
- "Aluminum exteriors," which includes aluminum siding, aluminum gutters and downspouts, aluminum shutters, aluminum trim, and other aluminum exterior items;
- "Contaminated aluminum";
- "Stainless steel," which include, sinks, appliance housing, dishes, pots, pans, pipe, and other items made out of stainless steel;
- "Large appliances," which includes consumer and other appliances;
- "Miscellaneous steel," which includes steel grates, steel farm machinery, steel industrial machinery, steel motor vehicle frames, and other items made out of steel;
- "Sheet irons," which includes bicycles, motor vehicle body parts made of iron, and other items made using sheet iron;
- "Motor vehicle nonbody parts," which includes motor vehicle batteries, radiators, and other nonbody motor vehicle parts;
- "Catalytic converters";

- "Lead";
- "Electric motors." (Sec. 4737.04(B)(4) and (5).)

In addition to keeping the records open for inspection by the representative of any law enforcement agency during all business hours, as under continuing law, the act requires a scrap metal dealer also to keep those records open for inspection by the Director of Public Safety or the Director's designated representative during all business hours. Under the act, a scrap metal dealer must provide a copy of the records to any law enforcement agency that requests the records or to the Director or Director's representative, upon request. Records submitted to any law enforcement agency under the act are not considered public records for purposes of the Public Records Act (R.C. 149.43, not in the act). A person who claims to own a stolen article that may be identified in those records, or an agent of that person, who provides proof of having filed a stolen property report with the appropriate law enforcement agency, may request the records. The law enforcement agency must provide those records upon a request made by such a person or that person's agent, but the law enforcement agency must redact information that reveals the name of the seller of any article and the price the dealer paid for any article the dealer purchased or the estimated value of any article the dealer received. The law enforcement agency must determine which records to provide, based upon the time period that the alleged theft is reported to have taken place. A law enforcement agency may charge or collect a fee for providing records as required by the act. (R.C. 4737.04(D).)

Prohibitions

The act prohibits a scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving any articles from a person who refuses to show the dealer the person's personal identification card (R.C. 4737.04(E)(1)). Additionally, the act prohibits a scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving more than one catalytic converter per day from the same person, except from a motor vehicle dealer as defined in the Motor Vehicle Law. (R.C. 4737.04(E)(5).)

The law enforcement agency that serves the jurisdiction in which the dealer is located must provide a list, as that agency determines appropriate, of the names and descriptions of persons known to be or who are suspected to be thieves or receivers of stolen property. The act prohibits any scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving articles from any person identified on the list the dealer receives from the law enforcement agency. (R.C. 4737.04(E)(2).) The act grants immunity from liability in a civil action, including an action for defamation, libel, or slander, to recover damages for injury, death, or loss to persons, property, or reputation allegedly caused by an act or omission in connection with compiling and providing the list to the following law enforcement personnel: (1) a chief of

police, marshal, or other chief law enforcement officer, (2) a sheriff, constable, or chief of police of a township police department or police district police force, or (3) a deputy, officer, or employee of the law enforcement agency served by the marshal or the municipal or township chief, the office of the sheriff, or the constable. This immunity does not apply in relation to an act or omission if the act or omission was manifestly outside the scope of the person's employment or official responsibilities or was done with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner, or if liability for the act or omission is expressly imposed by a section of the Revised Code. (R.C. 4737.04(G).)

Notice

The act requires every scrap metal dealer to post a notice in a conspicuous place on the dealer's premises notifying persons who may wish to transact business with the dealer of the penalties applicable to any person who (1) provides a false personal identification card to the dealer, (2) with purpose to defraud, provides any other false information to the dealer in connection with the dealer's duty to maintain the records described above, or (3) commits theft (R.C. 2913.02).⁴ (R.C. 4737.04(F).)

Criminal penalties

A violation of a prohibition or failure to comply with a requirement described in this part of this analysis is a third degree misdemeanor. If the offender one time previously has violated such a prohibition or failed to comply with such a requirement, the violation or failure is a second degree misdemeanor. If the offender two or more times previously has violated such a prohibition or failed to comply with such a requirement, the violation or failure is a first degree misdemeanor. (R.C. 4737.99(C).)

Special purchase articles

The act specifies additional requirements a scrap metal dealer must follow when purchasing or receiving special purchase articles. "Special purchase article" means all of the following:

⁴ Continuing law prohibits any person, with purpose to deprive the owner of property or services, from knowingly obtaining or exerting control over either the property or services in any of the following ways: (1) without the consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent, (2) beyond the scope of the express or implied consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent, (3) by deception, (4) by threat, or (5) by intimidation. A violator of this prohibition is guilty of theft, and the penalties for theft vary based on the property stolen, the quantity of the property stolen, and the value of the property stolen. (R.C. 2913.02, not in the act.)

- Beer kegs;
- Cable, wire, electrical components, and other equipment used in providing cable service or any utility service, including, but not limited to, copper or aluminum coverings, housings, or enclosures related thereto;
- Grave markers, sculptures, plaques, and vases made out of metal, the appearance of which suggest that the articles have been obtained from a cemetery;
- Guard rails for bridges, highways, and roads; highway and street signs; street light poles and fixtures; manhole covers, water meter covers, and other similar types of utility access covers; traffic directional and control signs and light signals, metal marked with the name of a political subdivision of the state, and other metal articles that are purchased and installed for use upon authorization of the state or any political subdivision of the state;
- Historical, commemorative, and memorial markers and plaques made out of metal;
- Four-wheel metal carts, commonly referred to as "grocery carts," that are generally used by individuals to collect and transport consumer goods while shopping;
- Four-wheel metal carts, commonly referred to as "metal bossies," that are used to transport or merchandise food products that are stored in crates, shells, or trays. (R.C. 4737.04(A)(2).)

A scrap metal dealer who purchases or receives special purchase articles not only must comply with the requirements specified under "**Purchase or sale of scrap metal in general**" above with respect to each special purchase article but also must do all of the following with respect to each special purchase article:

- (1) Take a photograph of each special purchase article;
- (2) Obtain from the seller or provider of the special purchase article proof that the seller or provider owns the special purchase article;
- (3) If payment is rendered for the special purchase articles, issue a check for the purchase of the special purchase articles; and

(4) Withhold payment for the purchase of the special purchase articles for a period of two days after the day the articles are purchased. (R.C. 4737.041(A) to (E).)

If an asserted owner of stolen special purchase articles or that owner's agent provides proof of having filed a stolen property report with the appropriate law enforcement agency, the scrap metal dealer must make records describing the special purchase articles the scrap metal dealer purchased or received after the alleged date of the theft available for inspection to the asserted owner or owner's agent for a period of six months after the alleged date of theft of the articles, except that the scrap metal dealer must withhold the name of the person from whom the special purchase articles were purchased or received and the amount paid for the special purchase articles. (R.C. 4737.041(F).)

The act prohibits any scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving any special purchase article without complying with the record-keeping requirements described under "**Purchase or sale of scrap metal in general**" above or with the requirements described under (1), (2), and (3) immediately above (R.C. 4737.04(E)(4)). Additionally, the act prohibits any scrap metal dealer from purchasing or receiving any special purchase articles from any person who is under 18 years of age. (R.C. 4737.04(E)(3).)

A violation of a prohibition or failure to comply with a requirement described in this part of this analysis is a third degree misdemeanor. If the offender one time previously has violated such a prohibition or failed to comply with such a requirement, the violation or failure is a second degree misdemeanor. If the offender two or more times previously has violated such a prohibition or failed to comply with such a requirement, the violation or failure is a first degree misdemeanor. (R.C. 4737.99(C).)

Exceptions

Under the act, the requirements specified under "**Purchase or sale of scrap metal in general**" and "**Special purchase articles**" above do not apply with respect to any of the following:

- (1) The donation of articles to nonprofit organizations or to any other person, on the condition that the person donating the articles receives no payment or any other valuable consideration in exchange for or due to donating the articles;
- (2) The sale or donation of common recycled matter;⁵

⁵ The act defines "common recycled matter" to mean bottles and other containers made out of steel, tin, or aluminum and other consumer goods that are metal that are recycled

(3) Sales transacted between a scrap metal dealer and an organization that is exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," 100 Stat. 285, 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3), as amended, and that collects, for its own fundraising purposes, scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals for recycling rather than disposal;

(4) Sales transacted between a scrap metal dealer and a person whose primary business is to create products that result in bulk quantities of ferrous and nonferrous metal used for recycling rather than disposal;

(5) Sales transacted between a scrap metal dealer and a government unit or another business, including a demolition company, public utility company, or another scrap metal dealer, on the condition that the government unit or business satisfies the following criteria:

(a) In the course of providing the government unit's or business's services to others or maintaining the government unit's or business's property, whether onsite or offsite, the government unit or business generates scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals for recycling rather than disposal.

(b) If the sales transaction involves a government unit, reference to the government unit as a bona fide unit of government can be readily found by the public.

(c) If the sales transaction involves a business, the business satisfies one of the following criteria: the business is registered with the Secretary of State; the business has been issued a vendor's license to collect the retail sales tax; or the business advertises its services in a newspaper of general circulation once a week for not less than six consecutive months or provides a receipt showing payment for such advertising, in a telephone book, in electronic media that is available to the public, or in some other type of media that is owned and operated by a person other than the business and, if an individual operates a business, the individual

by individual consumers and not in the bulk or quantity that could be supplied or recycled by large business establishments. "Common recycled matter" does not include a metal tray used by a product producer, distributor, retailer, or agent of a product producer, distributor, or retailer as a means for the bulk transportation, storage, or carrying of retail containers of milk, baked goods, eggs, or bottled beverage products (R.C. 4737.04(A)(3)). "Consumer goods" means goods that are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family, or household purposes (R.C. 4737.04(A)(4)).

advertising the business has a specific place of business that is not the individual's permanent home address.

(d) The government unit provides proof of compliance with (b) immediately above or the business provides proof of compliance with (c) immediately above to the scrap metal dealer with whom the government unit or business transacts business.

(6) Sales of catalytic converters transacted between a scrap metal dealer and a motor vehicle dealer as defined in the Motor Vehicle Dealers Law. (R.C. 4737.043.)

Authority of municipal corporations and other political subdivisions

The act states that no municipal corporation or other political subdivision can enforce any regulation that is in conflict with the provisions of the act governing the receipt or purchase of scrap metal and special purchase articles. The act further states that, consistent with the power of municipal corporations to the exercise of their rights of local self-government under Article XVIII, Section 3 of the Ohio Constitution (home rule), and recognizing the need for uniform commercial practices across Ohio, by analogy to *Am. Financial Servs. Assn. v. Cleveland*, 112 Ohio St.3d 170, 2006-Ohio-6043, citing *Canton v. State*, 95 Ohio St.3d 149, 2002-Ohio-2005, syllabus, no municipal corporation or other political subdivision may enact or enforce a regulation or ordinance applicable to a scrap metal dealer requiring a scrap metal dealer to individually identify and retain any scrap metal purchased or received, a practice otherwise known as "tag and hold." (R.C. 4737.044.)

Changes to the duties of secondhand dealers

The act requires a dealer in secondhand goods to make and keep a copy of the personal identification card of a person from whom the dealer receives or purchases the secondhand goods (R.C. 4737.01(B)). The act permits a person who purchases, sells, exchanges, or receives secondhand articles to use an electronic device that decodes and records information contained in the metallic strip on a personal identification card to record a person's name, address, and photograph in lieu of making a copy of a person's personal identification card to comply with the act's requirements, so long as the secondhand dealer retains that recorded information and makes it available in accordance with the requirements to make copies available. (R.C. 4737.042.)

The act also modifies a secondhand dealer's duties with respect to any secondhand articles the dealer receives other than special purchase articles, scrap

iron, or scrap metal. The act requires the secondhand dealer to maintain either a record book, as under continuing law, or an electronic file, as added by the act, in which a description of secondhand articles purchased or exchanged, and the name and residence, and a description of, the person from whom the purchase or exchange was received must be maintained. Additionally, the act requires a secondhand dealer to record the time, instead of the hour as under prior law, that the purchase or exchange of a secondhand article was made. And the act requires a secondhand dealer to retain the record book or electronic file and copies of personal identification cards for at least one year after the purchase or exchange date and must make all of that information available for inspection by any law enforcement officer at all reasonable times. (R.C. 4737.01(B).)

Creation of a joint select committee to study act's effectiveness

The act requires that during the first year of the 129th General Assembly (2011), the House Speaker or Senate President must initiate creation of a joint select committee of the House and Senate, in accordance with the Joint Rules for the 129th General Assembly, to consider the effectiveness of the act in deterring crime and the costs of compliance to industries affected by the act.

The joint select committee must hold public hearings at which representatives of the Ohio Municipal League, the Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Ohio Sheriff's Association, representatives of the scrap metal recycling industry, and other interested parties may present testimony on the effect of the act on metals theft rates, theft deterrence, criminal enforcement and prosecution, and economic and administrative burdens on industry. The joint select committee must provide advance notice of its hearings to, and must solicit comments in advance of its hearings from, these organizations and other interested parties that the committee determines should receive notice.

The joint select committee must issue a report summarizing the effectiveness and impacts of the act. The joint committee must submit the report to House Speaker and Senate President. The Legislative Service Commission must assist the joint select committee in preparing and finalizing its report. (Section 3.)

Prohibition on sale of certain plastic crates and trays

The act prohibits any person from selling or purchasing a plastic crate or tray that is used for the carrying of retail containers of milk or baked goods and that has embossed upon it a company logo (R.C. 1333.71). A violation of this prohibition is a fourth degree misdemeanor (R.C. 1333.99).

Severability clause

The act declares that the provisions of law contained in it, and their applications, are severable. If any such provision, or application of such a provision, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions contained in the act and their applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. (Section 4.)

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	05-15-07
Reported, S. Insurance, Commerce, & Labor	02-07-08
Passed Senate (24-8)	03-12-08
Reported, H. State Gov't & Elections	05-12-08
Passed House (94-2)	05-21-08
Senate refused to concur in House amendments (0-33)	05-22-08
House requested conference committee	05-22-08
Senate acceded to request for conference committee	05-22-08
Senate agreed to conference committee report (32-0)	05-28-08
House agreed to conference committee report (93-2)	05-29-08

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