
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural easements; Farmland Preservation Advisory Board

- Authorizes an agricultural easement acquired by the Director of Agriculture or a political subdivision or charitable organization that has received a matching grant from the Director to include a provision to preserve a unique natural or physical feature on the land so long as the use of the land remains predominantly agricultural.
- Requires one representative on the existing Farmland Preservation Advisory Board to be from a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of farmland rather than from a national nonprofit organization that is so dedicated as under current law.

Concentrated animal feeding facilities

- Establishes a general prohibition in the Concentrated Animal Feeding Facilities (CAFF) Law against violations of specified requirements governing national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits and the NPDES provisions of permits to operate issued under that Law.
- Establishes an additional general prohibition against violations or failures to perform duties required by specified provisions of the CAFF Law, rules adopted under that Law, and orders and terms or conditions of permits issued under that Law or rules adopted under it that are not related to NPDES permits and permit provisions.
- Requires the Attorney General, upon the written request of the Director of Agriculture, to prosecute any person who violates either of the above prohibitions.
- Replaces the criminal penalties established in current law for violations of specified provisions of the CAFF Law with criminal penalties that are based on the culpable mental state of the violator, and establishes a different standard for actions that constitute acting negligently for purposes of those penalties.

Dogs and other companion animals

- Requires an individual to register a dog for a period of one year or three years or register the dog permanently rather than requiring annual registration as in current law.



- Revises the fee structure for dog registrations by establishing a fee of \$2 for each year of registration for a one-year or three-year registration and a \$20 fee for permanent registration rather than a fee of \$2 per registration as in current law.
- Requires that any dog registration fee increase adopted by a board of county commissioners be in the ratio of \$2 for each year of registration and in the ratio of \$20 for a permanent registration rather than in the ratio of \$2 for each dog registration as in current law.
- Revises the formula for the transfer of a portion of such a county fee increase to the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine.
- Requires the county auditor to designate the color of dog registration tags, and eliminates the requirement that such tags must be a different color each year.
- Authorizes a board of county commissioners, in lieu of appointing and employing a county dog warden and deputies, to appoint the county sheriff to enforce the laws governing dogs and prohibiting cruelty to animals.
- Requires the board, if it chooses to appoint the sheriff, to enter into a two-year written agreement with the sheriff for that purpose, and specifies that an agreement may authorize both of the following:
 - The sheriff to appoint sheriff's deputies or persons other than peace officers as deputy dog wardens; and
 - The transfer of any benefits accrued by employees who are transferred as a result of the county sheriff's being appointed as the county dog warden.
- Requires any dog warden and deputy dog wardens appointed in accordance with the bill to comply with any training requirements applicable to county dog wardens and deputy dog wardens appointed or employed under current law governing dog wardens and with the requirements established in that law.
- Specifically prohibits an owner, manager, or employee of a registered animal rescue for dogs, a boarding kennel, or a training kennel (dog kennel) who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal from negligently committing specified acts of cruel treatment against a companion animal, a violation of which is a first degree misdemeanor on each offense.
- Specifically prohibits an owner, manager, or employee of a dog kennel who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal from knowingly committing

specified acts of cruel treatment against a companion animal, a violation of which is a fifth degree felony on each offense.

Apiaries

- Credits money that is collected from registration fees and fines under the Apiaries Law to the existing Plant Pest Program Fund rather than the GRF as in current law.
- Requires money credited to the Plant Pest Program Fund to be used to administer the Apiaries Law in addition to the Nursery Stock and Plant Pest Law as in current law.

Auctioneers

- Exempts from the licensure requirements established in the Auctioneers Law an approved bid calling contest that is conducted for the purposes of the advancement or promotion of the auction profession in Ohio and an auction at which a national or international bid calling champion appears, provided that certain conditions are met for each exemption.
- Makes technical changes in the Auctioneers' Law to clarify that it applies to limited liability companies.

Agricultural commodity marketing programs

- Revises the procedures governing the approval by the Director of Agriculture of an amendment to an agricultural commodity marketing program that was established before April 10, 1985, by requiring a majority of the producers who vote in a referendum on the amendment to vote in favor of the amendment in order for the Director to approve it.
- Specifies that, for the purposes of voting in a referendum held on a proposed egg marketing program or a proposed amendment to such a program, an eligible producer is a person who produces and markets, or causes to be produced and marketed, eggs from a flock of more than 75,000 domesticated chickens and, if the referendum is held on a proposed amendment, is subject to an assessment under the program.

Other animal provisions

- Removes spider monkeys from the permitting and standards of care and housing requirements established in the Possession of Dangerous Wild Animals and Restricted Snakes Law, but requires a person that possesses one of those monkeys to register it with the Director in accordance with that Law.

- Specifies that the care and housing standards adopted by the Zoological Association of America with which persons who are issued restricted snake possession and propagation permits under that Law must comply, as provided in current law, are those that were in effect on September 5, 2012.
- Requires the Director to use a portion of the money collected from high volume breeder license application fees and credited to the High Volume Breeder Kennel Control License Fund to reimburse the county in which a high volume breeder is located or will be located rather than requiring the Treasurer of State to transfer the applicable amount to a county as in current law.

Weights and measures

- Requires the Director to verify advertised prices, price representations, and point-of-sale systems to determine their accuracy, and requires the Director to perform specified actions in order to implement that requirement, including adopting rules establishing requirements governing the accuracy of advertised prices and point-of-sale systems.
- Prohibits a person from operating specified types of commercially used weighing and measuring devices without a permit to operate issued by the Director or the Director's designee.
- Authorizes only specified persons to install for use, repair, service, or place into service a commercially used weighing and measuring device.
- Requires a service person who is employed by a commercially used weighing and measuring device servicing agency to register with the Director in accordance with rules.
- Requires the Director to maintain traceability of the state standards of weights and measures to those of the International System of Units rather than those of the National Institute of Standards and Technology as in current law.

Agricultural easements; Farmland Preservation Advisory Board

(R.C. 901.21, 901.22, and 901.23; Section 803.20)

The bill authorizes the Director of Agriculture to include, in an agricultural easement acquired by the Director, a provision to preserve a unique natural or physical feature on the land so long as the use of the land remains predominantly agricultural.



Similarly, an agricultural easement acquired as a result of a matching grant awarded by the Director may include a provision to preserve a unique natural or physical feature on the land so long as the use of the land remains predominantly agricultural.

Under existing law, the Director, municipal corporations, counties, townships, and soil and water conservation districts may purchase or acquire by gift, devise, or bequest agricultural easements to retain the use of land predominantly in agriculture. Charitable organizations that are exempt from federal income taxation and organized for certain land preservation or protection purposes also may acquire and hold agricultural easements. If a municipal corporation, county, township, soil and water conservation district, or charitable organization cannot fund the purchase of an easement on its own, it may apply for a matching grant from the Director. The Director must use money from the Agricultural Easement Purchase Fund and the Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Fund exclusively to purchase agricultural easements in the name of the state and to provide matching grants to charitable organizations, municipal corporations, counties, townships, and soil and water conservation districts for the purchase of such easements.

Under Ohio law, an agricultural easement is a property right or interest in land that is held for the public purpose of retaining the use of land predominantly in agriculture; that imposes limitations on the use or development of the land that are appropriate at the time of creation of the easement to achieve that purpose; that is in the form of articles of dedication, easement, covenant, restriction, or condition; and that includes appropriate provisions for the holder to enter the property subject to the easement at reasonable times to ensure compliance with its provisions.

The bill alters the membership of the existing Farmland Preservation Advisory Board by requiring one member to be a representative of a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of farmland rather than of a national nonprofit organization dedicated for that purpose as under current law. The member that is currently serving on the Board representing the national nonprofit organization must continue to serve until the expiration of the term for which the member was appointed. At the end of that term, a member must be appointed in accordance with the bill.

Concentrated animal feeding facilities

(R.C. 903.30 and 903.99)

The bill establishes a general prohibition in the Concentrated Animal Feeding Facilities (CAFF) Law against violations of specified requirements governing national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits and the NPDES provisions of permits to operate issued under that Law. It also establishes a second general



prohibition against violations or failures to perform duties required by specified provisions of that Law, rules adopted by the Director of Agriculture under that Law, and orders and terms or conditions of permits issued by the Director under that Law or rules adopted under it that are not related to NPDES permits and permit provisions.

The bill requires the Attorney General, upon the written request of the Director, to prosecute any person who violates either of the above prohibitions. It then replaces the existing criminal penalties for violations of specified provisions of the CAFF Law with the following criminal penalties:

(1) For negligent violations of the prohibition discussed above regarding NPDES permits and the NPDES provisions of permits to operate, a fine of not more than \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both;

(2) For reckless violations of either of the prohibitions discussed above, a fine of not more than \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and

(3) For knowing violations of either of the prohibitions discussed above, a fine of not more than \$25,000, imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. Additionally, the violator is guilty of a felony.

For purposes of the penalties discussed above for negligent violations, the bill specifies that a person acts negligently when, because of a lapse from due care, the person fails to perceive or avoid a risk that the person's conduct may cause a certain result or may be of a certain nature. A person is negligent with respect to circumstances when, because of a lapse from due care, the person fails to perceive or avoid a risk that such circumstances may exist. Under the existing Criminal Code, a person acts negligently when, because of a substantial lapse from due care, the person fails to perceive or avoid a risk that the person's conduct may cause a certain result or may be of a certain nature. A person is negligent with respect to circumstances when, because of a substantial lapse from due care, the person fails to perceive or avoid a risk that such circumstances may exist. Thus, by removing the stipulation that there be a *substantial* lapse from due care, the bill lowers the threshold for what constitutes negligence for the above purpose. The Criminal Code's provisions establishing what actions constitute acting recklessly and knowingly apply to items (2) and (3), above.

With regard to violations of either of the prohibitions discussed above, the bill specifies that each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

Current law instead establishes penalties for violations of specific prohibitions in the CAFF Law. First, a person that does either of the following is guilty of a third

degree misdemeanor on a first offense, a second degree misdemeanor on a second offense, and a first degree misdemeanor on a third or subsequent offense:

(1) Modifies an existing or constructs a new CAFF without first obtaining a permit to install issued by the Director; or

(2) Owns or operates a CAFF without a permit to operate issued by the Director.

Each ten-day period that the offense continues constitutes a separate offense.

Second, a person that does any of the following must be fined not more than \$25,000:

(1) Violates the terms and conditions of a permit to install or a permit to operate;

(2) Discharges pollutants from a concentrated animal feeding operation into waters of the state without first obtaining a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit issued by the Director;

(3) Discharges storm water resulting from an animal feeding facility without first obtaining a NPDES permit issued by the Director in accordance with rules adopted by the Director when such a permit is required by the federal Water Pollution Control Act;

(4) Violates any effluent limitation established by the Director in rules;

(5) Violates any other provision of a NPDES permit issued by the Director; or

(6) Violates the NPDES provisions of a permit to operate.

Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

Finally, a person that knowingly does either of the following must be fined not more than \$25,000:

(1) Makes any false statement, representation, or certification in an application for a NPDES permit or in any form, notice, or report required to be submitted to the Director pursuant to terms and conditions established in a NPDES permit issued by the Director; or

(2) Renders inaccurate any monitoring method or device that is required under the terms and conditions of a NPDES permit issued by the Director.

Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.



Dog registration

(R.C. 955.01, 955.05, 955.06, 955.07, 955.08, 955.09, and 955.14)

The bill requires an individual to register a dog for a period of one year or three years or register the dog permanently. Current law instead requires an individual to register a dog annually. The bill makes necessary conforming changes to reflect the revised registration periods.

The bill then revises the fee structure for dog registrations. First, it establishes a fee of \$2 for each year of registration for a one-year or three-year registration and a \$20 fee for a permanent dog registration. Under current law, the fee is \$2 per registration.

Current law authorizes a board of county commissioners to increase the dog registration fee in the ratio of \$2 for each dog registration. The bill retains that authority and requires that any dog registration fee increase adopted by a board be in the ratio of \$2 for each year of registration and in the ratio of \$20 for a permanent registration.

Under the bill, 10¢ from each one-year dog registration, 30¢ from each three-year dog registration, and \$1 from each permanent dog registration fee that is increased by a board of county commissioners, after the first increase using the prescribed ratio, must be transferred to The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine. Current law requires 10¢ from each dog registration fee that is increased by a board of county commissioners, after the first such increase, to be so transferred.

Finally, the bill requires the county auditor to designate the color of dog registration tags, and eliminates the requirement that such tags must be a different color each year.

Appointment of county dog wardens

(R.C. 955.12 and 955.121)

The bill authorizes a board of county commissioners, in lieu of appointing a county dog warden and deputies under existing law, to appoint the county sheriff to enforce the laws governing dogs and prohibiting cruelty to animals. If the board chooses to appoint the county sheriff as the county dog warden, the board must enter into a two-year written agreement with the sheriff for that purpose at the first meeting in a calendar year following a general election in which at least one of the members of the board was elected.

The bill specifies that an agreement may authorize both of the following:



(1) The sheriff to appoint sheriff's deputies or persons other than peace officers as deputy dog wardens; and

(2) The transfer of any benefits accrued by employees who are transferred as a result of the county sheriff being appointed as the county dog warden.

The bill also requires any dog warden and deputy dog wardens appointed in accordance with the bill to comply with any training requirements applicable to county dog wardens and deputy dog wardens appointed or employed under current law governing dog wardens and with the requirements established in that law. Those requirements include the posting of a performance bond. The bill also makes necessary conforming changes.

Cruel treatment of companion animals

(R.C. 959.131, 959.132, and 959.99)

Negligently committing acts of cruel treatment against a companion animal

The bill prohibits an owner, manager, or employee of an animal rescue for dogs, boarding kennel, or training kennel (dog kennel) who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal from negligently doing any of the following:

(1) Torturing, tormenting, needlessly mutilating or maiming, cruelly beating, poisoning, needlessly killing, or committing an act of cruelty against the companion animal;

(2) Depriving the companion animal of necessary sustenance, confining the companion animal without supplying it during the confinement with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food and water, or impounding or confining the companion animal without affording it, during the impoundment or confinement, with access to shelter from heat, cold, wind, rain, snow, or excessive direct sunlight if it can reasonably be expected that the companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result of or due to the deprivation, confinement, or impoundment in any of those specified manners.

Violation of that prohibition is a first degree misdemeanor on each offense.

The bill retains the provision in existing law that generally prohibits any person from committing any of the above acts. Violation of the general prohibition is a second degree misdemeanor on a first offense and a first degree misdemeanor on each subsequent offense.



For purposes of the bill's provisions regarding such dog kennels, an animal rescue for dogs is a rescue that is registered with the Director of Agriculture under existing law. A boarding kennel is an establishment operating for profit that keeps, houses, and maintains dogs solely for the purpose of providing shelter, care, and feeding of the dogs in return for a fee or other consideration. A training kennel is an establishment operating for profit that keeps, houses, and maintains dogs for the purpose of training the dogs in return for a fee or other consideration. Under continuing law applicable to the bill, a companion animal is any animal that is kept inside a residential dwelling and any dog or cat regardless of where it is kept. A companion animal does not include livestock or any wild animal.

Knowingly committing acts of cruel treatment against a companion animal

The bill prohibits an owner, manager, or employee of a dog kennel who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal from knowingly torturing, tormenting, needlessly mutilating or maiming, cruelly beating, poisoning, needlessly killing, or committing an act of cruelty against the companion animal. Violation of the prohibition is a fifth degree felony on each offense.

The bill retains the provision in existing law that generally prohibits any person from knowingly torturing, tormenting, needlessly mutilating or maiming, cruelly beating, poisoning, needlessly killing, or committing an act of cruelty against a companion animal, a violation of which is a first degree misdemeanor on a first offense and a fifth degree felony on each subsequent offense.

Additional court actions

Through the operation and application of existing statutes governing the treatment of companion animals, a court may order a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to the prohibitions established by the bill to forfeit to an impounding agency any or all of the companion animals in that person's ownership or care. The court also may prohibit or place limitations on the person's ability to own or care for any companion animals for a specified or indefinite period of time and may order the person to reimburse an impounding agency for the reasonably necessary costs incurred by the agency for the care of a companion animal that the agency so impounded, provided that the costs were not otherwise paid under those statutes. Additionally, if a court has reason to believe that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to the prohibitions suffers from a mental or emotional disorder that contributed to the violation, the court may impose as a community control sanction or as a condition of probation a requirement that the offender undergo psychological evaluation or counseling, and the court must order the offender to pay the costs of the evaluation or counseling.

Exceptions

The bill applies to the prohibitions established by the bill the following exceptions in existing law to the continuing prohibitions against cruel treatment of a companion animal:

(1) A companion animal used in scientific research conducted by an institution in accordance with the federal Animal Welfare Act and related regulations;

(2) The lawful practice of veterinary medicine by a person who has been issued a license, temporary permit, or registration certificate under the Veterinarians Law;

(3) Dogs being used or intended for use for hunting or field trial purposes, provided that the dogs are being treated in accordance with usual and commonly accepted practices for the care of hunting dogs;

(4) The use of common training devices if the companion animal is being treated in accordance with usual and commonly accepted practices for the training of animals; and

(5) The administering of medicine to a companion animal that was properly prescribed by a person who has been issued a license, temporary permit, or registration under the Veterinarians Law.

Apiaries

(R.C. 909.15 and 927.54)

The bill credits money that is collected from registration fees and fines under the Apiaries Law to the existing Plant Pest Program Fund rather than the General Revenue Fund as in current law. It then also requires money credited to the Plant Pest Program Fund to be used to administer the Apiaries Law in addition to the Nursery Stock and Plant Pest Law as in current law.

Auctioneers

(R.C. 4707.02, 4707.073, and 4707.10)

The bill adds the following exemptions to the existing exemptions from the prohibition against acting as an auction firm, auctioneer, or apprentice auctioneer within Ohio without a license issued by the Department of Agriculture:

(1) A bid calling contest that is approved by the State Auctioneers Commission and that is conducted for the purposes of the advancement or promotion of the auction



profession in Ohio, provided that no compensation is paid to the sponsor of or participants in the contest other than a prize or award for winning the contest; and

(2) An auction at which the champion of a national or international bid calling contest appears, provided that the champion is not paid a commission and the auction is conducted under the direct supervision of an auctioneer licensed under the Auctioneers Law in order to ensure that the champion complies with the Law and rules adopted under it.

The bill also makes technical changes in the Auctioneers' Law to clarify that it applies to limited liability companies.

Agricultural commodity marketing programs

(R.C. 924.02 and 924.06)

The bill revises the procedures governing the approval by the Director of Agriculture of an amendment to any agricultural commodity marketing program, regardless of when the program was established, by requiring a majority of the producers who vote in a referendum on the amendment to vote in favor of the amendment in order for the Director to approve it. It then eliminates the requirement in existing law that if a marketing program was established before April 10, 1985, one of the following results of a referendum must occur in order for the Director to approve an amendment to the program:

(1) At least 66 and $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the producers who vote in the referendum must vote in favor of the amendment and represent a majority of the volume of the affected commodity that was produced in the preceding marketing year by all producers who voted in the referendum; or

(2) A majority of the producers who vote in the referendum must vote in favor of the amendment and represent at least 66 and $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the volume of the affected commodity that was so produced.

In addition, the bill specifies that, for the purposes of a referendum held on a proposed egg marketing program or a proposed amendment to such a program, an eligible producer, i.e. a producer who is eligible to vote in a referendum, is a person who is in the business of producing and marketing, or causing to be produced and marketed, eggs from a flock of more than 75,000 domesticated chickens and, if the referendum is held on a proposed amendment to a program, is subject to an assessment under the program. Consequently, the bill excludes such an egg marketing program from the existing requirement that the Director determine the eligibility of agriculture



commodity producers to participate in referendums and other procedures that may be required to establish marketing programs for agricultural commodities.

Regulation of dangerous wild animals and restricted snakes

(R.C. 935.01, 935.03, and 935.12)

The bill removes spider monkeys from permitting and standards of care and housing requirements established in the Possession of Dangerous Wild Animals and Restricted Snakes Law, but requires a person that possesses one of those monkeys to register it with the Director in accordance with that Law. The bill also makes conforming changes.

In addition, the bill specifies that the care and housing standards adopted by the Zoological Association of America with which persons who are issued restricted snake possession and propagation permits under that Law must comply, as provided in current law, are those that were in effect on September 5, 2012. Current law does not specify an effective date of those standards.

High Volume Breeder Kennel Control License Fund

(R.C. 956.07 and 956.18)

The bill revises current law by requiring the Director of Agriculture to use \$50 of the application fee submitted by a high volume dog breeder, which is credited to the High Volume Breeder Kennel Control License Fund, or an amount equal to the fee collected for the registration of a dog kennel that is charged by a county, whichever is greater, to reimburse the county in which the high volume breeder is located or will be located. Under current law, the Treasurer of State must transfer the applicable amount to a county.

Weights and measures

(R.C. 1327.46, 1327.48, 1327.50, 1327.501, 1327.502, 1327.61, and 1327.99)

Price and point-of-sale verification

The bill requires the Director of Agriculture to verify advertised prices, price representations, and point-of-sale systems, as necessary, to determine both the accuracy of prices and computations and the correct use of the equipment and the accuracy of prices printed or recalled from a database if a system utilizes scanning or coding in lieu of manual entry. In order to implement that requirement, the Director must do all of the following:



(1) Employ recognized procedures such as those designated in the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 130, Uniform Laws and Regulations, "Examination Procedures for Price Verification";

(2) Adopt rules establishing requirements governing the accuracy of advertised prices and point-of-sale systems and establishing requirements and procedures for the enforcement of the requirement; and

(3) Conduct necessary inspections.

Under provisions of the Weights and Measures Law establishing penalties for violations of the rules adopted under that Law, a person who violates the rules adopted under the bill is guilty of a second degree misdemeanor on a first offense and a first degree misdemeanor on each subsequent offense within seven years after the first offense.

Commercially used weighing and measuring devices

The bill revises an existing prohibition by prohibiting a person from operating in Ohio a commercially used weighing and measuring device that provides the quantity or cost of a final transaction and for which an application fee for a permit to operate such a device is established by the Weights and Measures Law unless the operator of the device obtains a permit to operate from the Director or the Director's designee. Current law prohibits a person from operating in Ohio a commercially used weighing and measuring device that provides the final quantity and final cost of a transaction and for which an application fee for a permit to operate such a device is established unless the operator of the device obtains such a permit.

In addition, the bill prohibits a person from installing for use, repairing, servicing, or placing into service a commercially used weighing and measuring device unless the installation, repair, service, or placement is performed by one of the following:

- (1) A Department of Agriculture Division of Weights and Measures inspector;
- (2) A service person registered with the Department; or
- (3) A county or municipal weights and measures inspector.

The bill requires a service person who is employed by a commercially used weighing and measuring device servicing agency to register with the Director in accordance with rules adopted by the Director. Under the bill, a service person is an individual who installs, services, repairs, reconditions, or places into service a



commercially used weighing and measuring device for any type of compensation. The bill revises the existing statute providing rulemaking authority to the Director by requiring the Director to provide by rule for registration with the Director of service persons who are employed by commercially used weighing and measuring device servicing agencies rather than provide by rule for voluntary registration of private weighing and measuring device servicing agencies and personnel.

A commercially used weighing and measuring device is a device described in the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44 or its supplements and revisions and any other weighing and measuring device designated by rules adopted by the Director under current law. A commercially used weighing and measuring device includes specific types of scales and meters.

Standards of weights and measures

The bill requires the Director to maintain traceability of the state standards of weights and measures to those of the International System of Units rather than those of the National Institute of Standards and Technology as in current law. In addition, the bill does both of the following:

(1) Specifies that weights and measures that are traceable to federal prototype standards or approved by the Institute must be the state reference standards of weights and measures rather than the state primary standards as in current law; and

(2) Authorizes all working standards, rather than all secondary standards as in current law, of weights and measures to be prescribed by the Director.