
MISCELLANEOUS

Juneteenth as a paid legal holiday

- Establishes June 19, known as Juneteenth, as a legal holiday for which certain government employees receive paid leave and for which school districts may dismiss school.
- Excludes Juneteenth Day from the definition of “business day,” similar to other legal holidays, for purposes of the law governing how long a buyer has to cancel a home solicitation sale contract and the minimum time that must pass before a home solicitation seller may transfer any note in connection with a home solicitation sale to a finance company.

COVID violations: expunge, refund fines, reinstate permits (VETOED)

- Would have vacated violations or sanctions imposed against businesses under certain COVID-related orders or rules (VETOED).
- Would have required state agencies and boards of health to expunge any record of a violation, and to treat any finding of a violation as a nullity (VETOED).
- Would have returned to businesses money collected by a state agency or board of health in civil or administrative penalties for violations (VETOED).
- Would have required state agencies and boards of health to cease any disciplinary action against a business for violations occurring before the act’s effective date (VETOED).
- Would have required state agencies and boards of health to restore rights and privileges of a business lost as a result of a violation (VETOED).
- Would have required the Liquor Control Commission to reinstate a revoked liquor permit if certain conditions apply, including (VETOED):
 - The permit was revoked as a result of a violation of certain rules governing COVID-19 and disorderly conduct; and
 - The permit holder pays a fine of \$2,500.
- For each permit that would have been reinstated, would have required the Commission to notify certain entities, including the liquor permit holder and the Division of Liquor Control (VETOED).

Buy Ohio preference for personal protective equipment

- Requires state agencies to give preference to U.S. and Ohio products through the “competitive sealed bid process” when purchasing personal protective equipment with a purchase cost of less than \$50,000.

Open Meetings Law violations (VETOED)

- Would have created a procedure within the Court of Claims to hear complaints alleging a violation of the Open Meetings Law (VETOED).
- Would have provided for the assignment of a special master to refer the case to mediation or to proceed with the case and submit a report and recommendation to the Court of Claims (VETOED).
- Would have required that any appeal from an order of the Court of Claims be taken to the court of appeals of the appellate district where the principal place of business of the public body that is alleged to have violated the Open Meetings Law is located (VETOED).
- Would have allowed a court of appeals to award reasonable attorney's fees to an aggrieved person if the court determines that the public body violated the Open Meetings Law and obviously filed the appeal with the intent to delay compliance with the Court of Claims' order or to unduly harass the aggrieved person (VETOED).
- Would have provided that all filing fees collected by a clerk of the common pleas court are to be paid to the county treasurer for deposit into the county general revenue fund (VETOED).
- Would have provided that all filing fees collected by the clerk of the Court of Claims are to be kept by the Court of Claims to assist in paying for its costs to implement the above provisions (VETOED).

Vax-A-Million database not a public record

- Specifies the information in the Vax-A-Million database is confidential and not public record.

Use of medical marijuana in violation of employer's policy

- Provides that an employer does not violate the Ohio Civil Rights Law if the employer takes an adverse employment action against a person who uses medical marijuana in violation of the employer's policy regulating medical marijuana use.

Post-Traumatic Stress Fund actuarial study and report

- Permits the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Board of Trustees to use its own actuary or, as under continuing law, a disinterested third-party actuary to perform an actuarial valuation and prepare a report required by continuing law related to the funding requirements of the State Post-Traumatic Stress Fund.
- Extends the due date for the actuarial study and report from October 1, 2021, to December 15, 2021.

Court settlements that conflict with the Revised Code

- Prohibits a public official, in the course of a lawsuit, from entering into an agreement not to enforce a provision of the Revised Code or to act contrary to the Revised Code.

- States that this provision must not be construed to limit or otherwise restrict a court's authority under the Ohio Constitution.

Land conveyances

- Authorizes the conveyance of two tracts of state-owned land, currently under DRC, in Madison and Warren counties.

Perpetual easement at Rhodes Tower complex

- Authorizes the Director of Administrative Services to grant the owner of 60 E. Broad St. in Columbus a perpetual easement over state-owned property at the Rhodes Tower complex, currently subject to a 40-year easement granted in 1974.

EEG Combined Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation pilot

- Renames the Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Pilot Program to the Electroencephalogram (EEG) Combined Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Pilot Program.
- Expands the program to be available to first responders and law enforcement officers.
- Expands the list of disorders and conditions that establish eligibility for treatment under the program.
- Authorizes the program to have up to ten branch sites, and specifies that a branch site may be a mobile unit or an EEG combined neuromodulation portable unit.
- Eliminates the specification that the pilot program be operated for three years.
- Requires the supplier to create and conduct a clinical trial and to establish and operate a clinical practice, and establishes criteria that must be adhered to by the supplier.

JobsOhio annual report

- Changes the date by which the Chief Investment Officer of JobsOhio must deliver an annual report of JobsOhio's activities from March 1 to July 1.

State Teachers Retirement Board meetings

- Authorizes the State Teachers Retirement Board to adopt a policy that allows Board members to attend Board meetings by means of teleconference or video conference.
- Requires, if the Board adopts the policy, that the Board require in the policy that at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Board members must be present in person where the meeting is being held for other members to attend by teleconference or video conference and include the number of meetings at which each Board member must attend in person.
- Permits a Board member attending a meeting via teleconference or video conference to be considered present in person at the meeting, to be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, and to vote at the meeting.

Postpartum Cardiomyopathy Awareness Week

- Designates the fourth week of June as “Postpartum Cardiomyopathy Awareness Week.”

Maternal Mortality Awareness Month

- Designates the month of May as “Maternal Mortality Awareness Month.”

Juneteenth as a paid legal holiday

(R.C. 1.14, 5.2247, 124.19, 325.19, 511.10, 1345.21, 3313.63, and 3319.087)

Government employees

The act establishes June 19, known as Juneteenth, as a legal holiday for which certain government employees receive paid leave. June 19, is designated as Juneteenth to acknowledge the freedom, history, and culture that June 19, 1865, the day on which the last slaves in the United States were set free in Texas, has come to symbolize.

A government employee receives the employee’s regular rate of pay for, but is not required to work on, legal holidays for which the employee is entitled to receive paid leave. The act applies to the following government employees:

- State employees who are paid directly by warrant of the Director of Budget and Management.
- Any full-time county employee whose regular hours are 40 hours per week or who renders any other standard of service accepted as full-time by an office, department, or agency of county service. The act does not apply to county boards of developmental disabilities superintendents or management employees.
- Any township employee working on a salary or hourly basis.
- All regular nonteaching school employees that are employed on a nine- or ten-month basis and either salaried or compensated on an hourly per diem basis.¹⁷³

School dismissal

The act allows boards of education to dismiss schools under their control on Juneteenth Day.

Home solicitation sales

As with other legal holidays, the act excludes Juneteenth Day from the definition of “business day” for purposes of the law governing home solicitation sales. In general, a home solicitation sale is a sale of consumer goods or services in which the seller solicits the buyer at

¹⁷³ The act omits an explicit permission for schools to pay 11- and 12-month employees for Juneteenth. This appears to be a drafting error.

the buyer's home. Under continuing law, a buyer may cancel any such transaction prior to midnight of the third business day after the transaction is complete. In addition, a seller may not negotiate, transfer, sell, or assign any note or other evidence of indebtedness to a finance company or other third party prior to midnight of the fifth business day following the day the contract was signed.¹⁷⁴

COVID violations: expunge, refund fines, reinstate permits (VETOED)

(Sections 701.60 and 743.20)

The act generally would have required the expungement and refunding of fines in the case of a business that violated any COVID-19-related order, rule, or directive issued by an elected state officer, a state agency, or a board of health. It also would have required state agencies and boards of health to restore rights and privileges of a business lost as a result of a violation, including reinstatement of licenses and permits. A provision specifically would have required the Liquor Control Commission to reinstate liquor permits of certain businesses. A detailed description of the vetoed provisions is available on pages 451 to 453 of LSC's analysis of H.B. 110, As Passed by the Senate. The analysis is available online at <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=17057&format=pdf>.

Buy Ohio preference for personal protective equipment

(R.C. 125.035 and 125.05)

The act requires state agencies to give preference to U.S. and Ohio products through the "competitive sealed bid process" when purchasing personal protective equipment with a purchase cost of less than \$50,000. Under continuing law, purchases equal to or greater than \$50,000 are generally already subject to that process.

Under continuing law, a state agency may purchase, without competitive selection, any supplies or services that cost less than \$50,000. Before making the purchase, a state agency must comply with the first and second requisite procurement program. The process outlined in statute requires that a state agency submit a purchasing request to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). DAS determines if the request can be fulfilled through a first or second requisite procurement programs such as the Ohio Penal Industries or Ohio Pharmacy Services at the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. If the request cannot be fulfilled in that manner, DAS provides a waiver and the agency may make the purchase without competitive selection.

The act establishes an exemption to the above-described process for purchases of personal protective equipment. The agency still must comply with the first and second requisite procurement program. But, if the purchase cannot be filled in that manner, the state agency must apply the same preferences required of DAS purchases, with respect to U.S. and Ohio

¹⁷⁴ R.C. 1345.22 and 1345.23, not in the act.

products, when making the purchase. These criteria and procedures generally apply, under continuing law, to any purchases equal to or greater than \$50,000.

Under the act, “personal protective equipment” means equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause workplace injuries and illnesses.

Open Meetings Law violations (VETOED)

(R.C. 121.22, 2323.52, 2743.03, 2743.76, and 2746.04)

The Governor vetoed a provision that would have created a procedure within the Court of Claims to hear complaints alleging a violation of the Open Meetings Law.

A detailed description of the vetoed provision is available on pages 454 to 459 of LSC’s analysis of H.B. 110, As Passed by the Senate. The analysis is available online at <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=17057&format=pdf>.

Vax-A-Million database not a public record

(Section 701.05)

The act specifies in uncodified language that the Vax-A-Million database is confidential and not subject to disclosure as a public record under Ohio’s Public Records Law. Because this provision is uncodified, it probably has no effect after June 30, 2023, under Section 809.10 of the act.

The confidential information includes the name, email, phone number, address, and vaccine location information of individuals who register for the Vax-A-Million campaign, and includes the name, email, and phone number of a parent or guardian who registers a child. Under continuing law, unless exempt, records that serve to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of a public office are subject to disclosure under the Ohio Public Records Law.¹⁷⁵

Use of medical marijuana in violation of employer’s policy

(R.C. 3796.28)

Under the act, an employer does not violate the Ohio Civil Rights Law¹⁷⁶ if the employer discharges, refuses to hire, or otherwise discriminates against a person because of that person’s use of medical marijuana if the person’s use of medical marijuana is in violation of the employer’s drug-free workplace policy, zero-tolerance policy, or other formal program or policy regulating medical marijuana use.

Continuing law regulating the medical marijuana program does not do any of following:

1. Require an employer to permit or accommodate an employee’s use, possession, or distribution of medical marijuana;

¹⁷⁵ R.C. 149.011, not in the act, and R.C. 149.43.

¹⁷⁶ R.C. 4112.02, not in the act.

2. Prohibit an employer from refusing to hire, discharging, disciplining, or otherwise taking an adverse employment action against a person with respect to hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of that person's use, possession, or distribution of medical marijuana;

3. Prohibit an employer from establishing and enforcing a drug testing policy, drug-free workplace policy, or zero-tolerance drug policy;

4. Permit a person to sue an employer for refusing to hire, discharging, disciplining, discriminating, retaliating, or otherwise taking an adverse employment action against a person with respect to hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment related to medical marijuana.

Post-Traumatic Stress Fund actuarial study and report

(Sections 610.117 and 610.118, amending Section 2 of H.B. 308 of the 133rd General Assembly)

H.B. 308 of the 133rd General Assembly, which took effect April 12, 2021, created the State Post-Traumatic Stress Fund. It also required the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Board of Trustees, in consultation with specified entities, to have an actuary prepare an actuarial valuation of the funding requirements of the State Post-Traumatic Stress Fund and prepare a report. This act permits the Board to use its own actuary as an alternative to using a disinterested third-party actuary. It also extends the due date for the valuation and report by about ten weeks, to December 15, 2021, from October 1, 2021.

The fund is to be used to pay compensation for lost wages and medical benefits for a public safety officer who is disabled by or diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder received in the course of, and arising out of, employment as a public safety officer but without an accompanying physical injury. The fund is not funded, no payments are being made from it, and no one is eligible for any claims.¹⁷⁷

Court settlements that conflict with the Revised Code

(R.C. 9.58)

The act specifies that in any civil action in a state or federal court, no public official has any authority to compromise or settle the action, consent to any condition, or agree to any order in connection with the case if the compromise, settlement, condition, or order nullifies, suspends, enjoins, alters, or conflicts with the Revised Code. Any such compromise, settlement, condition, or order is void and has no legal effect.

In other words, the act prohibits a public official or the official's attorney, in the course of a lawsuit, from entering into an agreement not to enforce a provision of the Revised Code or to act contrary to the Revised Code. For example, if a law is challenged as unconstitutional, and a public official agrees that the court is likely to rule the law unconstitutional, the official might enter into a court-approved agreement with the challengers not to enforce the law. Under the

¹⁷⁷ R.C. 126.65, not in the act.

act, the official would be prohibited from doing so. But, the court still could rule the law unconstitutional and order the official not to enforce it.

For this purpose, the act defines a “public official” as any elected or appointed officer, employee, or agent of the state or any political subdivision, board, commission, bureau, or other public body established by law.

The act states that this provision must not be construed to limit or otherwise restrict a court’s authority under the Ohio Constitution.

Land conveyances

(Sections 753.10 and 753.20)

The act authorizes the conveyance of two tracts of state-owned land, currently under DRC’s jurisdiction. One tract is located in Madison County and consists of approximately 1,247 acres, the other is in Warren County and is approximately 296 acres. The authority to convey the Madison County tract expires September 30, 2024. Authority to convey the Warren County tract expires June 30, 2022.

Purchaser and real estate agreement

The Madison County tract may be offered for sale by the DAS and DRC Directors through one of two means. Specifically, the property may be offered to a purchaser or purchasers, who are to be determined, through a negotiated real estate purchase agreement, with the price and terms and conditions to be acceptable to the Directors, and payment made at closing. Alternatively, the Directors may conduct a sealed bid or public auction, with the property sold to the highest bidder, if the price is acceptable to the Directors (the DAS Director may reject any or all bids). If an auction is used, the DAS Director must advertise the auction by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in Madison County, once a week, for three weeks in a row, and DRC is to pay advertising costs. If an auction is held and a bid is selected, the act makes a provision for deposit to be paid no more than five business days after notice of an accepted bid is received, with the balance due no more than 60 business days after that notice. A provision is also made for contingent sales processes should a successful bidder not complete the purchase.

The Warren County tract is to be offered to a grantee, who is to be determined, through a real estate purchase agreement, for a price and at terms and conditions acceptable to the DAS and DRC Directors.

Conditions

Both tracts are to be conveyed subject to certain conditions. Those are:

- The conveyances include improvements and chattels (personal property) on the conveyed property, and are subject to all easements, covenants, conditions, and restrictions of record; all legal highways and public rights-of-way; zoning, building, and other laws, ordinances, restrictions, and regulations; and real estate taxes and assessments not yet due and payable, and the property is to be conveyed in an “as-is, where-is, with all faults” condition;

- The deeds conveying the property may contain restrictions, exceptions, reservations, reversionary interests, and other terms and conditions the DAS Director (and for the Madison County property, the DRC Director) determines to be in the best interest of the state;
- After the conveyances, any deed restrictions may be waived by the state without further legislation;
- The deed or deeds must contain restrictions prohibiting the property's use or sale if the use or sale will interfere with the quiet enjoyment of neighboring state-owned land;
- The property may only be conveyed if the DAS and DRC Directors first determine the property is surplus property, no longer needed by the state, and that the conveyance is in the state's best interest.

Warren County easement

The Warren County tract is to be conveyed subject to an easement, providing for ingress and egress to the DRC sewer treatment plant. The easement encompasses the existing drive to that plant.

Conveyance of whole or part

The Madison County tract may be conveyed as an entire tract or as multiple parcels, and to a single purchaser or multiple purchasers, as determined by the DAS and DRC Directors.

The Warren County tract must be sold as an entire tract.

Manner of conveyance

For each tract, on payment of the purchase price, and receipt of written notice from the DAS Director, the act requires the Auditor of State, with the assistance of the Attorney General, to prepare a Governor's Deed. The deed must state the consideration to be paid, be executed by the Governor in the name of the state, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the Great Seal of the State. After execution, the deed must be presented in the Auditor's office for recording, and delivered to the grantee. The grantee then must present the deed for recording with the appropriate county recorder.

Conveyance costs

The Madison County grantee is to pay all costs associated with purchase, closing, and conveyance, except as specifically provided otherwise in the act. In this case, the only exception is for advertising costs.

The grantee of the Warren County tract is to pay all costs associated with purchase, closing, and conveyance.

Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of both the Madison County tract and Warren County tract are to be deposited in the state treasury, to the credit of the Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities Bond Retirement Fund.

Perpetual easement at Rhodes Tower complex

(Section 753.30)

The act authorizes the DAS Director to grant a perpetual easement over real property located at the Rhodes Tower complex to the owner of a neighboring building at 60 E. Broad Street in exchange for \$1. The property the act authorizes an easement over is subject to a 40-year easement granted in 1974. Without the authorization, the Director could grant an easement over the property but it would be limited to a 15-year term.¹⁷⁸

The real property covered by the act is the same as in the 1974 easement, but the DAS Director is authorized to update the legal descriptions from the original easement as necessary to facilitate the new easement's recording or to account for changes in circumstances in the intervening years. Once the easement document is prepared, it is to be executed by the Director, presented to the Auditor of State for recording, and delivered to the owner of 60 E. Broad Street. The owner must then record the easement with the Franklin County Recorder and pay all costs and fees for recording.

The authorization to grant the easement expires September 30, 2024.

EEG Combined Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation pilot

(R.C. 5902.09)

Background

H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly, effective October 17, 2019, required the Directors of Veterans Services and Mental Health and Addiction Services to establish a three-year pilot program to make transcranial magnetic stimulation available for veterans with substance use disorders or mental illness. The program must operate in conjunction with a supplier for services selected by the Directors.

Under the act

Treatment and eligibility

The act alters the description of the treatment to be provided under the program and expands the individuals who may be eligible for treatment. Under the act, the pilot program is to make electroencephalogram (EEG) combined transcranial magnetic stimulation available for

¹⁷⁸ R.C. 123.01(A)(5).

veterans, first responders,¹⁷⁹ and law enforcement officers.¹⁸⁰ For purposes of the act, EEG combined transcranial magnetic stimulation means treatment in which transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) frequency pulses are tuned to the patient's physiology and biometric data, at the time of each treatment, using a pre- and post-TMS EEG.

The act also expands the list of disorders and conditions that establish eligibility for treatment under the program. Under continuing law, treatment may be provided to persons with substance use disorders or mental illness. The act specifies that treatment also may be provided to individuals with sleep disorders, traumatic brain injuries, sexual trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder and accompanying comorbidities, concussions or other brain trauma, or other issues identified by the individual's qualified medical practitioner as issues that would warrant treatment under the program.

Program duration

The act eliminates the specification that the pilot program be operated for a period of three years, and instead does not specify a duration of the program. Therefore, under the act, the program may be operated as long as funding is made available.

Program locations

The act requires the Directors of Veterans Services and Mental Health and Addiction Services, by mutual agreement, to choose a location for the pilot program and for up to ten branch sites. Furthermore, the act specifies that a branch site may be a mobile unit or an EEG combined neuromodulation portable unit if the Directors determine that mobile units or EEG combined neuromodulation portable units are necessary to expand access to care. Prior law required the supplier to choose a location for the pilot program.

Clinical trial and clinical practice

The act requires that the supplier chosen by the Directors create and conduct a clinical trial, establish and operate a clinical practice, and evaluate outcomes of the clinical trial and the clinical practice. Prior law required the supplier to create, implement, operate, and evaluate outcomes of the pilot program.

The act requires that the supplier, in conducting the clinical trial and in operating the clinical practice, adhere to all of the following:

¹⁷⁹ "First responder" means an emergency medical service provider, a firefighter, or any other emergency response personnel, or anyone who has previously served as a first responder. (R.C. 2903.01, not in the act.)

¹⁸⁰ "Law enforcement officer" means a law enforcement officer, a peace officer, or a person authorized to carry firearm who is employed, commissioned, disposed, appointed, or elected in a capacity for this state, a political subdivision of this state, or an agency, department, or instrumentality of this state or a political subdivision of this state. (R.C. 9.69, 109.801, 2901.01, and 2935.01, not in the act.)

1. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations governing the conduct of clinical practice and clinical trials;
2. A peer-to-peer support network must be made available by the supplier to any individual receiving treatment under the program;
3. The program protocol will be to use adapted stimulation frequency and intensity modulation based on EEG and motor threshold testing as well as clinical symptoms and signs, and biometrics;
4. Each individual who receives treatment under the program also must receive pre- and post-neurophysiological monitoring, with EEG and autonomic nervous systems assessments, daily checklists of symptoms of alcohol, opioid, or other substance use, and weekly medical counseling and wellness programming, and also must participate in the peer-to-peer support network established by the supplier; and
5. Each individual who receives treatment at the clinical practice must be eligible for a minimum of two EEGs during the course of the individual's treatment.

Prior law required that a rule be adopted to require the supplier collect and provide a quarterly report on the clinical protocols and outcomes. The act requires such a report, but clarifies that the report must address the protocols and outcomes of the clinical trial, and of any treatment provided by the clinical practice. And the act specifies that the report must be provided to the Directors of Veterans Services and Mental Health and Addition Services. The act requires that the report also be provided to the FDA.

Fund

The act renames the Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Fund, in the state treasury, as the Electroencephalogram (EEG) Combined Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Fund.

JobsOhio Chief Investment Officer's annual report

(R.C. 187.03)

The act changes, from March 1 to July 1, the deadline for the Chief Investment Officer of JobsOhio to deliver an annual report of JobsOhio's activities to the Governor, Speaker and Minority Leader of the House, and President and Minority Leader of the Senate.

State Teachers Retirement Board meetings

(R.C. 3307.091)

The act creates an exception to the Open Meetings Law by allowing the State Teachers Retirement Board to adopt a policy that allows a Board member to attend a Board meeting by means of teleconference or video conference. A Board member who attends a meeting by teleconference or video conference is considered present in person at the meeting, may vote, and is counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

The Board must include in the policy, if adopted, the number of regular meetings at which each Board member must be present in person, provided that number is not less than ½ of the regular Board meetings annually. The Board also must include in the policy all of the

following requirements with respect to a meeting at which a member attends by teleconference or video conference:

- That at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members attending the meeting must be present in person at the physical location where the meeting is conducted (the Board consists of 11 members¹⁸¹);
- That all votes taken at the meeting must be taken by roll call vote;
- That a member who intends to attend a meeting by teleconference or video conference must notify the chairperson of that intent not less than 48 hours before the meeting, except in the case of an emergency as defined in the policy.

At any meeting in which a member attends by teleconference or video conference, the Board must ensure the public can hear and, if the means of attendance technologically permits it, to observe the discussions and deliberations of all the Board members, whether the member is participating in person or electronically.

Unless one of the requirements described above applies, the act prohibits a person from doing any of the following:

- Limiting the number of Board members who may attend a meeting by teleconference or video conference;
- Limiting the total number of meetings the Board may allow members to attend by teleconference or video conference;
- Limiting the number of meetings at which any one Board member may attend by teleconference or video conference;
- Imposing other limits or obligations on a Board member because the member attends a meeting by teleconference or video conference.

Generally, under continuing law, the Open Meetings Law requires a public body to take official action and conduct all deliberations on official business only in open meetings where the public may attend and observe. Members of a public body must attend meetings in person to be considered present or to vote at the meeting and for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at the meeting.¹⁸²

Postpartum Cardiomyopathy Awareness Week

(R.C. 5.2527)

The act designates the fourth week of June as “Postpartum Cardiomyopathy Awareness Week” to increase public awareness of postpartum cardiomyopathy, which is a form of heart failure that can happen during the last month of pregnancy or up to five months after giving birth.

¹⁸¹ R.C. 3307.05, not in the act.

¹⁸² R.C. 121.22.

Maternal Mortality Awareness Month

(R.C. 5.247¹⁸³)

The act designates May as “Maternal Mortality Awareness Month” to increase awareness about the causes of pregnancy-associated deaths and to encourage implementation of interventions intended to reduce those deaths.

¹⁸³ The LSC Director renumbered R.C. 5.246 as R.C. 5.247 under authority of R.C. 101.131.