

See: Opinions of the Attorney General, 1915, volume I, page 1432; Opinions of the Attorney General, 1917, volume I, page 50; Opinions of the Attorney General, 1919, volume I, page 53; Opinions of the Attorney General, 1931, volume II, page 1203.

Much care is exhibited in the poor relief laws and these analogous blind relief laws to place the burden of the support upon the proper county, and a pauper cannot transfer the liability of his support from one county to another by moving to the other county. (See Section 3482, G. C.).

It can readily be assumed from your inquiry that the particular blind person in question has not obtained a new legal settlement in the county to which he has moved, and thus still has his legal settlement in Miami County.

The syllabus of the former opinion of this office, Opinions of the Attorney General, 1919, volume I, page 53, reads:

“In order to acquire the residential qualifications essential to an award of blind relief, the applicant must have resided and supported himself within the county for twelve consecutive months without relief under the laws providing for relief of the poor.”

“A person removing from one county to another but continuing to receive blind relief from the county of his former abode, does not acquire the residential qualifications entitling him to receive blind relief from the latter county.”

Specifically answering your inquiry, it is my opinion that the mere fact that a blind person receiving blind relief from a county moves into another county and lives there for more than one year, does not of itself give grounds for refusal of blind relief to such person by the county in which such relief was granted.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BRICKER,

*Attorney General.*

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1479.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF NORTON TWP. RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT,  
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO—\$3,500.00.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 29, 1933.

*Retirement Board, State Teachers Retirement System, Columbus, Ohio.*