

AN ACT

To amend sections 181.21, 181.22, 181.23, 181.24, 181.25, 1547.99, 1721.19, 2743.51, 2901.01, 2901.04, 2903.04, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.09, 2919.22, 2923.02, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2927.24, 2929.01, 2929.12, 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.15, 2929.17, 2929.18, 2929.19, 2929.20, 2929.223, 2929.41, 2930.01, 2935.36, 2937.99, 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, 2941.1410, 2949.08, 2951.02, 2953.08, 2967.121, 2967.13, 2967.131, 2967.141, 2967.16, 2967.26, 2967.28, 3719.121, 3719.70, 3719.99, 3767.12, 3773.99, 4503.19, 4503.233, 4507.021, 4507.16, 4507.162, 4507.164, 4507.169, 4511.191, 4511.193, 4511.195, 4511.196, 4511.99, 4715.30, 4729.99, 4730.25, 4731.22, 4953.11, 4973.23, 4973.25, 5120.031, and 5120.032, to enact new section 2951.041 and sections 2923.162 and 4507.1613, and to repeal sections 1741.01, 1741.02, 1741.03, 1741.04, 1741.05, 1741.06, 1741.07, 1741.08, 1741.09, 1741.10, 1741.11, 1741.12, 1741.13, 1741.14, 1741.99, 2903.07, 2929.181, 2951.041, 3773.05, 3773.07, 3773.21, and 3773.211 of the Revised Code to clarify and modify certain provisions of the Controlled Substance Law and Drug Abuse Law that were affected by Am. Sub. S.B. 2 and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, to modify the felony sentencing law as modified by those acts, to revise the penalties for and the elements of involuntary manslaughter, aggravated vehicular homicide, vehicular homicide, and vehicular assault, to clarify that section 2929.181 of the Revised

Code was repealed by Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, effective July 1, 1996, to revise the law enforcement powers that are granted to certain persons who are not traditional law enforcement officers, to eliminate, consolidate, or modify certain archaic law enforcement-related provisions and offenses, to repeal the law dealing with bridge companies, to expand the provisions pertaining to declaring habitual resorts for thieves, burglars, or robbers to be a nuisance, to increase the penalty in specified circumstances for the offense of permitting drug abuse, to declare premises or real estate used to commit the offense of permitting drug abuse a nuisance, and to rename the Criminal Sentencing Council as the Criminal Sentencing Commission.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 181.21, 181.22, 181.23, 181.24, 181.25, 1547.99, 1721.19, 2743.51, 2901.01, 2901.04, 2903.04, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.09, 2919.22, 2923.02, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2927.24, 2929.01, 2929.12, 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.15, 2929.17, 2929.18, 2929.19, 2929.20, 2929.223, 2929.41, 2930.01, 2935.36, 2937.99, 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, 2941.1410, 2949.08, 2951.02, 2953.08, 2967.121, 2967.13, 2967.131, 2967.141, 2967.16, 2967.26, 2967.28, 3719.121, 3719.70, 3719.99, 3767.12, 3773.99, 4503.19, 4503.233, 4507.021, 4507.16, 4507.162, 4507.164, 4507.169, 4511.191, 4511.193, 4511.195, 4511.196, 4511.99, 4715.30, 4729.99, 4730.25, 4731.22, 4953.11, 4973.23, 4973.25, 5120.031, and 5120.032 be amended and new section 2951.041 and sections 2923.162 and 4507.1613 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 181.21. (A) There is hereby created within the supreme court the state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission, consisting of thirty-one members. One member shall be the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall be the chairperson of the ~~council~~ commission. The following ten members of the ~~council~~ commission, no more than six of whom shall be members of the same political party, shall be appointed by the chief justice:

one judge of a court of appeals, three judges of courts of common pleas who are not juvenile court judges, three judges of juvenile courts, and three judges of municipal courts or county courts. Four members shall be the superintendent of the state highway patrol, the state public defender, the director of youth services, and the director of rehabilitation and correction, or their individual designees. The following twelve members, no more than seven of whom shall be members of the same political party, shall be appointed by the governor after consulting with the appropriate state associations, if any, that are represented by these members: one sheriff; two county prosecuting attorneys, at least one of whom shall be experienced in the prosecution of cases in juvenile court involving alleged delinquent children, unruly children, and juvenile traffic offenders; two peace officers of a municipal corporation or township, at least one of whom shall be experienced in the investigation of cases involving juveniles; one former victim of a violation of Title XXIX of the Revised Code; one attorney whose practice of law primarily involves the representation of criminal defendants; one member of the Ohio state bar association; one attorney whose practice of law primarily involves the representation in juvenile court of alleged delinquent children, unruly children, and juvenile traffic offenders; one full-time city prosecuting attorney; one county commissioner; and one mayor, city manager, or member of a legislative authority of a municipal corporation. Two members shall be members of the senate, one appointed by the president of the senate and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate. Two members shall be members of the house of representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

The chief justice shall become a member of the ~~council~~ commission on August 22, 1990, and the chief justice's successors in office shall become members of the ~~council~~ commission on the day that they assume the office of chief justice. The term of office of the chief justice as a member of the ~~council~~ commission shall continue for as long as ~~the chief justice~~ that person holds the office of chief justice. The term of office of the member who is an attorney whose practice of law primarily involves the representation of criminal defendants, the term of office of the member who is an attorney whose practice of law primarily involves the representation in juvenile court of alleged delinquent children, unruly children, and juvenile traffic offenders, and the term of office of the former victim of a violation of Title XXIX of the Revised Code shall be four years. The term of office of the superintendent of the state highway patrol, the state public defender, the

director of youth services, and the director of rehabilitation and correction, or their individual designees, as members of the ~~council~~ commission shall continue for as long as they hold the office of superintendent of the state highway patrol, state public defender, director of youth services, or director of rehabilitation and correction. The term of office of a municipal corporation or township peace officer as a member of the ~~council~~ commission shall be the lesser of four years or until ~~the peace officer~~ that person ceases to be a peace officer of a municipal corporation or township. Unless the full-time city prosecuting attorney is an elected official, the term of office of the full-time city prosecuting attorney shall be the lesser of four years or until the full-time city prosecuting attorney ceases to be a full-time city prosecuting attorney. All of the members of the ~~council~~ commission who are elected officials shall serve the lesser of four years or until the expiration of their term of office. Any vacancy on the ~~council~~ commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

When the chief justice and governor make their appointments to the ~~council~~ commission, they shall consider adequate representation by race and gender.

(B) The ~~council~~ commission shall select a vice-chairperson and any other necessary officers and adopt rules to govern its proceedings. The ~~council~~ commission shall meet as necessary at the call of the chairperson or on the written request of eight or more of its members. Sixteen members of the ~~council~~ commission constitute a quorum, and the votes of a majority of the quorum present shall be required to validate any action of the ~~council~~ commission. All business of the ~~council~~ commission shall be conducted in public meetings.

The members of the ~~council~~ commission shall serve without compensation, but each member shall be reimbursed for the member's actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the member's official duties on the commission. In the absence of the chairperson, the vice-chairperson shall perform the duties of the chairperson.

(C) The ~~council~~ commission shall establish an office and shall appoint and fix the compensation of a project director and any other employees necessary to assist the ~~council~~ commission in the execution of its authority under sections 181.21 to 181.26 of the Revised Code. The project director shall have a thorough understanding of the criminal laws of this state and experience in committee-oriented research. The other employees may include a research coordinator with experience and training in policy-oriented research; professional staff employees with backgrounds in criminal law, criminal justice, political science, or related fields of expertise;

administrative assistants; and secretaries. The ~~council~~ commission also may appoint and fix the compensation of part-time data collectors, clerical employees, and other temporary employees as needed to enable the ~~council~~ commission to execute its authority under sections 181.21 to 181.26 of the Revised Code.

(D) The sentencing commission shall establish a standing juvenile committee. The committee shall consist of the following commission members: the chief justice of the supreme court or the chief justice's designee, the director of youth services, the three juvenile court judges, one court of common pleas judge who is not a juvenile court judge, one county prosecuting attorney who is experienced in the prosecution of cases in juvenile court involving alleged delinquent children, unruly children, and juvenile traffic offenders, the attorney whose practice of law primarily involves the representation in juvenile court of alleged delinquent children, unruly children, and juvenile traffic offenders, the former victim of a violation of Title XXIX of the Revised Code, the county commissioner, one legislator from each political party, the sheriff, and one municipal corporation or township peace officer who is experienced in the investigation of cases involving juveniles. The members of the commission may serve on the committee by designation of the chief justice. The chief justice shall designate a member to serve as chairperson of the committee. The committee shall meet as necessary at the call of the chairperson or on the written request of four or more of the committee's members. A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum, and the votes of a majority of the quorum present shall be required to validate any action of the committee, including recommendations to the commission. The committee and the commission shall comply with section 181.26 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 181.22. There is hereby created the criminal sentencing advisory committee ~~that~~. The committee shall be comprised of the chairperson of the parole board, the director of the office of the correctional institution inspection committee, a juvenile detention home operator, a provider of juvenile probation services, a provider of juvenile parole or aftercare services, a superintendent of a state institution operated by the department of youth services, a community-based juvenile services provider, a person who is a member of a youth advocacy organization, a victim of a violation of Title XXIX of the Revised Code that was committed by a juvenile offender, a representative of community corrections programming appointed by the governor, and any other members appointed by the chairperson of the state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission upon the advice of the ~~council~~

commission. The committee shall serve as an advisory body to the state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission and to the commission's standing juvenile committee.

The members of the committee shall serve without compensation, but each member shall be reimbursed for the member's actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the member's official duties.

Sec. 181.23. (A) The state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission shall study the existing criminal statutes and law of this state, sentencing patterns throughout the state, and available correctional resources. The ~~council~~ commission shall use the results of its study to develop and recommend to the general assembly a comprehensive criminal sentencing structure. As part of its study, the ~~council~~ commission shall do all of the following:

- (1) Evaluate the effectiveness of the sentencing structure of the state;
- (2) Systematically review each criminal statute to determine if the penalty provided is proportional to the seriousness of the offense committed and to penalties provided for other offenses;
- (3) Review any existing sentencing guidelines;
- (4) Determine the number, capacity, and quality of all available state, regional, and local correctional facilities and resources, including, but not limited to, detention facilities, probation services, pretrial diversion programs, and other nonfacility correctional programs;
- (5) Collect a profile of the populations of state, regional, and local correctional facilities, services, and programs;
- (6) Coordinate available correctional facilities, services, and programs with the criminal sentencing goals of the state, including, but not limited to, punishment, deterrence, fairness, rehabilitation, and treatment;
- (7) Identify any additional correctional resources that are necessary to balance the needs of criminal sentencing and the available correctional resources.

(B) The ~~council~~ commission shall develop a sentencing policy for the state that is based upon the findings and conclusions of its study under division (A) of this section. The policy shall be designed to enhance public safety by achieving certainty in sentencing, deterrence, and a reasonable use of correctional facilities, programs, and services and shall be designed to achieve fairness in sentencing.

Sec. 181.24. (A) No later than July 1, 1993, the state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission shall recommend to the general assembly a comprehensive criminal sentencing structure for the state that is consistent with the sentencing policy developed pursuant to division (B) of section 181.23 of the Revised Code and the conclusions of the study conducted

suant to division (A) of that section. The sentencing structure shall be designed to enhance public safety, to assist in the management of prison overcrowding and correctional resources, to simplify the sentencing structure of the state that is in existence on August 22, 1990, and to result in a new sentencing structure that is readily understandable by the citizens of the state, to simplify the criminal code of the state, to assure proportionality, uniformity, and other fairness in criminal sentencing, and to provide increased certainty in criminal sentencing.

(B) The comprehensive criminal sentencing structure recommended by the ~~council~~ commission shall provide for all of the following:

(1) Proportionate sentences, with increased penalties for offenses based upon the seriousness of the offense and the criminal history of the offender;

(2) Procedures for ensuring that the penalty imposed for a criminal offense upon similar offenders is uniform in all jurisdictions in the state;

(3) Retention of reasonable judicial discretion within established limits that are consistent with the goals of the overall criminal sentencing structure;

(4) Procedures for matching criminal penalties with the available correctional facilities, programs, and services;

(5) A structure and procedures that control the use and duration of a full range of sentencing options that is consistent with public safety, including, but not limited to, long terms of imprisonment, probation, fines, and other sanctions that do not involve incarceration;

(6) Appropriate reasons for judicial discretion in departing from the general sentencing structure.

(C) The ~~council~~ commission shall project the impact of all aspects of the comprehensive criminal sentencing structure upon the capacities of existing correctional facilities. It also shall project the effect of parole release patterns and patterns of release from regional and local jails, workhouses, and other correctional facilities upon the sentencing structure. Additionally, the ~~council~~ commission shall determine whether any additional correctional facilities are necessary to implement the sentencing structure.

(D) The ~~council~~ commission shall determine whether any special appellate procedures are necessary for reviewing departures from, or the misapplication of, the general sentencing structure recommended pursuant to this section.

(E) The ~~council~~ commission shall submit a draft version of the comprehensive criminal sentencing structure to selected judges, prosecuting attorneys, defense attorneys, law enforcement officials, correctional officials, bar associations, and other persons with experience or expertise in

criminal sentencing and solicit their comments on the draft.

Sec. 181.25. (A) If the comprehensive criminal sentencing structure that it recommends to the general assembly pursuant to section 181.24 of the Revised Code or any aspects of that sentencing structure are enacted into law, the state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission shall do all of the following:

(1) Assist the general assembly in the implementation of those aspects of the sentencing structure that are enacted into law;

(2) Monitor the operation of the aspects of the sentencing structure that are enacted into law and report to the general assembly no later than January 1, 1997, and biennially thereafter, on all of the following matters:

(a) The impact of the sentencing structure in effect on and after July 1, 1996, on political subdivisions and other relevant aspects of local government in this state, including all of the following information:

(i) The number and type of offenders who were being imprisoned in a state correctional institution under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1996, but who are being punished under a community control sanction, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, under the law in effect on and after July 1, 1996;

(ii) The fiscal and other impact of the law in effect on and after July 1, 1996, on political subdivisions and other relevant aspects of local government in this state, including law enforcement agencies, the court system, prosecutors, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, the public defender and assigned counsel system, jails and workhouses, probation departments, the drug and alcohol abuse intervention and treatment system, and the mental health intervention and treatment system;

(b) The impact of the sentencing structure in effect on and after July 1, 1996, on the population of state correctional institutions, including information regarding the number and types of offenders who are being imprisoned under the law in effect on and after July 1, 1996, and the amount of space in state correctional institutions that is necessary to house those offenders;

(c) The impact of the sentencing structure and the sentence appeal provisions in effect on and after July 1, 1996, on the appellate courts of this state, including information regarding the number of sentence-based appeals, the cost of reviewing appeals of that nature, whether a special court should be created to review sentences, and whether changes should be made to ensure that sentence-based appeals are conducted expeditiously.

(3) Review all bills that are introduced in the general assembly that provide for new criminal offenses or that change the penalty for any

criminal offense, determine if those bills are consistent with the sentencing policy adopted under division (B) of section 181.23 of the Revised Code, determine the impact of those bills upon the correctional resources of the state, and recommend to the general assembly any necessary amendments to those bills. When the ~~council~~ commission recommends any amendment for a bill before the general assembly, it shall do so in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of section 181.24 of the Revised Code.

(4) Study criminal sentencing structures in this state, other states, and the federal government, recommend necessary changes to the sentencing structure of the state, and determine the costs and effects of any proposed changes in the sentencing structure of the state;

(5) Collect and maintain data that pertains to the cost to counties of the felony sentence appeal provisions set forth in section 2953.08 of the Revised Code, of the postconviction relief proceeding provisions set forth in division (A)(2) of section 2953.21 of the Revised Code, and of appeals from judgments entered in such postconviction relief proceedings. The data so collected and maintained shall include, but shall not be limited to, the increase in expenses that counties experience as a result of those provisions and those appeals and the number of felony sentence appeals made, postconviction relief proceedings filed, and appeals of postconviction relief proceeding judgments made in each county under those provisions. The ~~council~~ commission periodically shall provide to the felony sentence appeal cost oversight committee, in accordance with division (I) of section 2953.08 of the Revised Code, all data the ~~council~~ commission collects pursuant to this division.

(B) In addition to its duties set forth in section 181.24 of the Revised Code and division (A) of this section, the state criminal sentencing ~~council~~ commission shall review all forfeiture statutes in Titles XXIX and XLV of the Revised Code and, not later than July 1, 2001, recommend to the general assembly any necessary changes to those statutes.

Sec. 1547.99. (A) Whoever violates section 1547.91 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

(B) Whoever violates section 1547.10, division (I) of section 1547.111, section 1547.13, or section 1547.66 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(C) Whoever violates a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted thereunder, for which no penalty is otherwise provided, is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(D) Whoever violates section 1547.07 or 1547.12 of the Revised Code without causing injury to persons or damage to property is guilty of a

misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(E) Whoever violates section 1547.07 or 1547.12 of the Revised Code causing injury to persons or damage to property is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(F) Whoever violates division (M) of section 1547.54, division (G) of section 1547.30, or section 1547.131, 1547.25, 1547.33, 1547.38, 1547.39, 1547.40, 1547.69, or 1547.92 of the Revised Code or a rule adopted under division (A)(2) of section 1547.52 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(G) Whoever violates section 1547.11 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be punished as provided in division (G)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (G)(2) or (3) of this section, the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of three consecutive days and may sentence the offender pursuant to section 2929.21 of the Revised Code to a longer term of imprisonment. In addition, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not less than one hundred fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

The court may suspend the execution of the mandatory three consecutive days of imprisonment that it is required to impose by division (G)(1) of this section if the court, in lieu of the suspended term of imprisonment, places the offender on probation and requires the offender to attend, for three consecutive days, a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code. The court also may suspend the execution of any part of the mandatory three consecutive days of imprisonment that it is required to impose by division (G)(1) of this section if the court places the offender on probation for part of the three consecutive days; requires the offender to attend, for that part of the three consecutive days, a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code; and sentences the offender to a term of imprisonment equal to the remainder of the three consecutive days that the offender does not spend attending the drivers' intervention program. The court may require the offender, as a condition of probation, to attend and satisfactorily complete any treatment or education programs, in addition to the required attendance at a drivers' intervention program, that the operators of the drivers' intervention program determine that the offender should attend and to report periodically to the court on the offender's progress in the programs. The court also may impose any other conditions of probation on the offender that it considers necessary.

(2) If, within five years of the offense, the offender has been convicted

of or pleaded guilty to one violation of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a watercraft or manipulating any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a watercraft or manipulating any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code, or of division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06 or 2903.07 of the Revised Code or former section 2903.06 or 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of ten consecutive days and may sentence the offender pursuant to section 2929.21 of the Revised Code to a longer term of imprisonment. In addition, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not less than one hundred fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

In addition to any other sentence that it imposes upon the offender, the court may require the offender to attend a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code.

(3) If, within five years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to more than one violation ~~of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a watercraft or manipulating any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a watercraft or manipulating any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, or of section 2903.06 or 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse~~ identified in division (G)(2) of this section, the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of thirty consecutive days and may sentence the offender to a longer term of imprisonment of not more than one year. In addition, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not less than one hundred fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

In addition to any other sentence that it imposes upon the offender, the court may require the offender to attend a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code.

(4) Upon a showing that imprisonment would seriously affect the ability of an offender sentenced pursuant to division (G)(1), (2), or (3) of this section to continue the offender's employment, the court may authorize that

the offender be granted work release from imprisonment after the offender has served the three, ten, or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment that the court is required by division (G)(1), (2), or (3) of this section to impose. No court shall authorize work release from imprisonment during the three, ten, or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment that the court is required by division (G)(1), (2), or (3) of this section to impose. The duration of the work release shall not exceed the time necessary each day for the offender to commute to and from the place of employment and the place of imprisonment and the time actually spent under employment.

(5) Notwithstanding any section of the Revised Code that authorizes the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence or the placement of an offender in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment, no court shall suspend the ten or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed by division (G)(2) or (3) of this section or place an offender who is sentenced pursuant to division (G)(2) or (3) of this section in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment until after the offender has served the ten or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed pursuant to division (G)(2) or (3) of this section. Notwithstanding any section of the Revised Code that authorizes the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence or the placement of an offender in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment, no court, except as specifically authorized by division (G)(1) of this section, shall suspend the three consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed by division (G)(1) of this section or place an offender who is sentenced pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment until after the offender has served the three consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section.

(H) Whoever violates section 1547.304 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree and also shall be assessed any costs incurred by the state or a county, township, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision in disposing of an abandoned junk vessel or outboard motor, less any money accruing to the state, county, township, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision from that disposal.

(I) Whoever violates division (B) or (C) of section 1547.49 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(J) Whoever violates section 1547.31 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense. On each subsequent offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(K) Whoever violates section 1547.05 or 1547.051 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree if the violation is not related

to a collision, injury to a person, or damage to property and a misdemeanor of the third degree if the violation is related to a collision, injury to a person, or damage to property.

(L) The sentencing court, in addition to the penalty provided under this section for a violation of this chapter or a rule adopted under it that involves a powercraft powered by more than ten horsepower and that, in the opinion of the court, involves a threat to the safety of persons or property, shall order the offender to complete successfully a boating course approved by the national association of state boating law administrators before the offender is allowed to operate a powercraft powered by more than ten horsepower on the waters in this state. Violation of a court order entered under this division is punishable as contempt under Chapter 2705. of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1721.19. (A) No person shall violate a bylaw, rule, or regulation adopted by the trustees, directors, or other officers of a cemetery company or association, or by a board of township trustees having charge of township cemeteries, with reference to the protection, good order, and preservation of cemeteries, and the trees, shrubbery, structures, and adornments therein.

~~Watchmen, superintendents, gardeners~~ (B)(1) A watchperson, superintendent, gardener, or agent agent of a cemetery company or association may arrest on view, a person found violating this section and bring him before a judge of a county court or judge of a municipal court having jurisdiction within the township for trial who has probable cause to believe that a person has violated division (a) of this section may detain the person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time within the property of the CEMETERY company or association for the purpose of recovering any property involved in the violation, causing an arrest to be made by a peace officer, or obtaining a warrant of arrest.

(2) A watchperson, superintendent, GARDENER, or agent acting under division (B)(1) of this section shall not search the person detained, search or seize any property belonging to the person detained without the person's consent, or use undue restraint upon the person detained.

(3) Any peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, may arrest without a warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe has committed any act in violation of division (A) of this section that also is a violation of law and shall make the arrest within a reasonable time after the COMMISSION of the act in violation of division (A) of this section.

Sec. 2743.51. As used in sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Claimant" means both of the following categories of persons:

(1) Any of the following persons who claim an award of reparations under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code:

(a) A victim who was one of the following at the time of the criminally injurious conduct:

(i) A resident of the United States;

(ii) A resident of a foreign country the laws of which permit residents of this state to recover compensation as victims of offenses committed in that country.

(b) A dependent of a deceased victim who is described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section;

(c) A third person, other than a collateral source, who legally assumes or voluntarily pays the obligations of a victim, or of a dependent of a victim, who is described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section, which obligations are incurred as a result of the criminally injurious conduct that is the subject of the claim and may include, but are not limited to, medical or burial expenses;

(d) A person who is authorized to act on behalf of any person who is described in division (A)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(2) Any of the following persons who claim an award of reparations under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code:

(a) A victim who had a permanent place of residence within this state at the time of the criminally injurious conduct and who, at the time of the criminally injurious conduct, complied with any one of the following:

(i) Had a permanent place of employment in this state;

(ii) Was a member of the regular armed forces of the United States or of the United States coast guard or was a full-time member of the Ohio organized militia or of the United States army reserve, naval reserve, or air force reserve;

(iii) Was retired and receiving social security or any other retirement income;

(iv) Was sixty years of age or older;

(v) Was temporarily in another state for the purpose of receiving medical treatment;

(vi) Was temporarily in another state for the purpose of performing employment-related duties required by an employer located within this state as an express condition of employment or employee benefits;

(vii) Was temporarily in another state for the purpose of receiving occupational, vocational, or other job-related training or instruction required by an employer located within this state as an express condition of employment or employee benefits;

(viii) Was a full-time student at an academic institution, college, or university located in another state;

(ix) Had not departed the geographical boundaries of this state for a period exceeding thirty days or with the intention of becoming a citizen of another state or establishing a permanent place of residence in another state.

(b) A dependent of a deceased victim who is described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section;

(c) A third person, other than a collateral source, who legally assumes or voluntarily pays the obligations of a victim, or of a dependent of a victim, who is described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, which obligations are incurred as a result of the criminally injurious conduct that is the subject of the claim and may include, but are not limited to, medical or burial expenses;

(d) A person who is authorized to act on behalf of any person who is described in division (A)(2)(a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(B) "Collateral source" means a source of benefits or advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable that the victim or claimant has received, or that is readily available to the victim or claimant, from any of the following sources:

(1) The offender;

(2) The government of the United States or any of its agencies, a state or any of its political subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to benefits under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code;

(3) Social security, medicare, and medicaid;

(4) State-required, temporary, nonoccupational disability insurance;

(5) Workers' compensation;

(6) Wage continuation programs of any employer;

(7) Proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for loss that the victim sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct;

(8) A contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services, or benefits for disability;

(9) That portion of the proceeds of all contracts of insurance payable to the claimant on account of the death of the victim that exceeds fifty thousand dollars;

(10) Any compensation recovered or recoverable under the laws of another state, district, territory, or foreign country because the victim was the victim of an offense committed in that state, district, territory, or country.

"Collateral source" does not include any money, or the monetary value of any property, that is subject to sections 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code.

(C) "Criminally injurious conduct" means one of the following:

(1) For the purposes of any person described in division (A)(1) of this section, any conduct that occurs or is attempted in this state; poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death; and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state. Criminally injurious conduct does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, except when any of the following applies:

(a) The person engaging in the conduct intended to cause personal injury or death;

(b) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle to flee immediately after committing a felony or an act that would constitute a felony but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked the capacity to commit the felony under the laws of this state;

(c) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes an OMVI violation;

(d) The conduct occurred on or after July 25, 1990, and the person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes a violation of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code.

(2) For the purposes of any person described in division (A)(2) of this section, any conduct that occurs or is attempted in another state, district, territory, or foreign country; poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death; and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred or was attempted. Criminally injurious conduct does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, except when any of the following applies:

(a) The person engaging in the conduct intended to cause personal injury or death;

(b) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle to flee immediately after committing a felony or an act that would constitute a felony but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked the capacity to commit the felony under the laws of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred or was attempted;

(c) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes an OMVI violation;

(d) The conduct occurred on or after July 25, 1990, the person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes a violation of any law of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred, and that law is substantially similar to a violation of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code.

(3) For the purposes of any person described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, terrorism that occurs within or outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(D) "Dependent" means an individual wholly or partially dependent upon the victim for care and support, and includes a child of the victim born after the victim's death.

(E) "Economic loss" means economic detriment consisting only of allowable expense, work loss, funeral expense, unemployment benefits loss, and replacement services loss. If criminally injurious conduct causes death, economic loss includes a dependent's economic loss and a dependent's replacement services loss. Noneconomic detriment is not economic loss; however, economic loss may be caused by pain and suffering or physical impairment.

(F) "Allowable expense" means reasonable charges incurred for reasonably needed products, services, and accommodations, including those for medical care, rehabilitation, rehabilitative occupational training, and other remedial treatment and care and including replacement costs for eyeglasses and other corrective lenses. It does not include that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, clinic, convalescent home, nursing home, or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and related services in excess of a reasonable and customary charge for semiprivate accommodations, unless accommodations other than semiprivate accommodations are medically required.

(G) "Work loss" means loss of income from work that the injured person would have performed if the person had not been injured and expenses reasonably incurred by the person to obtain services in lieu of those the person would have performed for income, reduced by any income from substitute work actually performed by the person, or by income the person would have earned in available appropriate substitute work that the person was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake.

(H) "Replacement services loss" means expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured person would have performed, not for income, but for the benefit of the person's

self or family, if the person had not been injured.

(I) "Dependent's economic loss" means loss after a victim's death of contributions of things of economic value to the victim's dependents, not including services they would have received from the victim if the victim had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of the victim's death. If a minor child of a victim is adopted after the victim's death, the minor child continues after the adoption to incur a dependent's economic loss as a result of the victim's death. If the surviving spouse of a victim remarries, the surviving spouse continues after the remarriage to incur a dependent's economic loss as a result of the victim's death.

(J) "Dependent's replacement services loss" means loss reasonably incurred by dependents after a victim's death in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the victim would have performed for their benefit if the victim had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of the victim's death and not subtracted in calculating the dependent's economic loss. If a minor child of a victim is adopted after the victim's death, the minor child continues after the adoption to incur a dependent's replacement services loss as a result of the victim's death. If the surviving spouse of a victim remarries, the surviving spouse continues after the remarriage to incur a dependent's replacement services loss as a result of the victim's death.

(K) "Noneconomic detriment" means pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, or other nonpecuniary damage.

(L) "Victim" means a person who suffers personal injury or death as a result of any of the following:

- (1) Criminally injurious conduct;
- (2) The good faith effort of any person to prevent criminally injurious conduct;
- (3) The good faith effort of any person to apprehend a person suspected of engaging in criminally injurious conduct.

(M) "Contributory misconduct" means any conduct of the claimant or of the victim through whom the claimant claims an award of reparations that is unlawful or intentionally tortious and that, without regard to the conduct's proximity in time or space to the criminally injurious conduct, has a causal relationship to the criminally injurious conduct that is the basis of the claim.

(N) "Funeral expense" means any reasonable charges that are not in excess of five thousand dollars per funeral and that are incurred for expenses directly related to a victim's funeral, cremation, or burial.

(O) "Unemployment benefits loss" means a loss of unemployment

benefits pursuant to Chapter 4141. of the Revised Code when the loss arises solely from the inability of a victim to meet the able to work, available for suitable work, or the actively seeking suitable work requirements of division (A)(4)(a) of section 4141.29 of the Revised Code.

(P) "OMVI violation" means any of the following:

(1) A violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of any municipal ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or of any municipal ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine;

(2) A violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code, if the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, at the time of the commission of the offense;

(3) A violation of division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.07 2903.06 of the Revised Code or of a municipal ordinance substantially similar to ~~that section~~ any of those divisions, if the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, at the time of the commission of the offense;

(4) For purposes of any person described in division (A)(2) of this section, a violation of any law of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the criminally injurious conduct occurred, if that law is substantially similar to a violation described in division (P)(1) or (2) of this section or if that law is substantially similar to a violation described in division (P)~~(2)~~ or (3) of this section and the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, at the time of the commission of the offense.

(Q) "Pendency of the claim" for an original reparations application or supplemental reparations application means the period of time from the date the criminally injurious conduct upon which the application is based occurred until the date a final order from the court of claims concerning that original reparations application or supplemental reparations application is issued.

(R) "Terrorism" means any activity to which all of the following apply:

(1) The activity involves a violent act or an act that is dangerous to human life.

(2) The act described in division (R)(1) of this section is committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States, this state, or any other state or the act described in division (R)(1) of this section is committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and would be a violation of the

criminal laws of the United States, this state, or any other state if committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(3) The activity appears to be intended to do any of the following:

- (a) Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
- (b) Influence the policy of any government by intimidation or coercion;
- (c) Affect the conduct of any government by assassination or kidnapping.

(4) The activity occurs primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or transcends the national boundaries of the United States in terms of the means by which the activity is accomplished, the person or persons that the activity appears intended to intimidate or coerce, or the area or locale in which the perpetrator or perpetrators of the activity operate or seek asylum.

(S) "Transcends the national boundaries of the United States" means occurring outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States in addition to occurring within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2901.01. (A) As used in the Revised Code:

(1) "Force" means any violence, compulsion, or constraint physically exerted by any means upon or against a person or thing.

(2) "Deadly force" means any force that carries a substantial risk that it will proximately result in the death of any person.

(3) "Physical harm to persons" means any injury, illness, or other physiological impairment, regardless of its gravity or duration.

(4) "Physical harm to property" means any tangible or intangible damage to property that, in any degree, results in loss to its value or interferes with its use or enjoyment. "Physical harm to property" does not include wear and tear occasioned by normal use.

(5) "Serious physical harm to persons" means any of the following:

(a) Any mental illness or condition of such gravity as would normally require hospitalization or prolonged psychiatric treatment;

(b) Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death;

(c) Any physical harm that involves some permanent incapacity, whether partial or total, or that involves some temporary, substantial incapacity;

(d) Any physical harm that involves some permanent disfigurement or that involves some temporary, serious disfigurement;

(e) Any physical harm that involves acute pain of such duration as to result in substantial suffering or that involves any degree of prolonged or intractable pain.

(6) "Serious physical harm to property" means any physical harm to

roperty that does either of the following:

(a) Results in substantial loss to the value of the property or requires a substantial amount of time, effort, or money to repair or replace;

(b) Temporarily prevents the use or enjoyment of the property or substantially interferes with its use or enjoyment for an extended period of time.

(7) "Risk" means a significant possibility, as contrasted with a remote possibility, that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist.

(8) "Substantial risk" means a strong possibility, as contrasted with a remote or significant possibility, that a certain result may occur or that certain circumstances may exist.

(9) "Offense of violence" means any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.15, 2903.21, 2903.211, 2903.22, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.11, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.05, 2909.02, 2909.03, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2917.01, 2917.02, 2917.03, 2917.31, 2919.25, 2921.03, 2921.04, 2921.34, or 2923.161, of division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of section 2911.12, or of division (B)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code or felonious sexual penetration in violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States, substantially equivalent to any section, division, or offense listed in division (A)(9)(a) of this section;

(c) An offense, other than a traffic offense, under an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States, committed purposely or knowingly, and involving physical harm to persons or a risk of serious physical harm to persons;

(d) A conspiracy or attempt to commit, or complicity in committing, any offense under division (A)(9)(a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(10)(a) "Property" means any property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, and any interest or license in that property. "Property" includes, but is not limited to, cable television service, other telecommunications service, telecommunications devices, information service, computers, data, computer software, financial instruments associated with computers, other documents associated with computers, or copies of the documents, whether in machine or human readable form, trade secrets, trademarks, copyrights, patents, and property protected by a trademark, copyright, or patent. "Financial instruments associated with computers" include, but are not limited to, checks, drafts, warrants, money orders, notes of indebtedness,

certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bills of credit or debit cards, financial transaction authorization mechanisms, marketable securities, or any computer system representations of any of them.

(b) As used in division (A)(10) of this section, "trade secret" has the same meaning as in section 1333.61 of the Revised Code, and "telecommunications service" and "information service" have the same meanings as in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code.

(c) As used in divisions (A)(10) and (13) of this section, "cable television service," "computer," "computer software," "computer system," "computer network," "data," and "telecommunications device" have the same meanings as in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code.

(11) "Law enforcement officer" means any of the following:

(a) A sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer of a township or joint township police district, marshal, deputy marshal, municipal police officer, member of a police force employed by a metropolitan housing authority under division (D) of section 3735.31 of the Revised Code, or state highway patrol trooper;

(b) An officer, agent, or employee of the state or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions, upon whom, by statute, a duty to conserve the peace or to enforce all or certain laws is imposed and the authority to arrest violators is conferred, within the limits of that statutory duty and authority;

(c) A mayor, in the mayor's capacity as chief conservator of the peace within the mayor's municipal corporation;

(d) A member of an auxiliary police force organized by county, township, or municipal law enforcement authorities, within the scope of the member's appointment or commission;

(e) A person lawfully called pursuant to section 311.07 of the Revised Code to aid a sheriff in keeping the peace, for the purposes and during the time when the person is called;

(f) A person appointed by a mayor pursuant to section 737.01 of the Revised Code as a special patrolling officer during riot or emergency, for the purposes and during the time when the person is appointed;

(g) A member of the organized militia of this state or the armed forces of the United States, lawfully called to duty to aid civil authorities in keeping the peace or protect against domestic violence;

(h) A prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, secret service officer, or municipal prosecutor;

(i) An Ohio veterans' home police officer appointed under section 5907.02 of the Revised Code;

(j) A member of a police force employed by a regional transit authority under division (Y) of section 306.35 of the Revised Code.

(12) "Privilege" means an immunity, license, or right conferred by law, bestowed by express or implied grant, arising out of status, position, office, or relationship, or growing out of necessity.

(13) "Contraband" means any property described in the following categories:

(a) Property that in and of itself is unlawful for a person to acquire or possess;

(b) Property that is not in and of itself unlawful for a person to acquire or possess, but that has been determined by a court of this state, in accordance with law, to be contraband because of its use in an unlawful activity or manner, of its nature, or of the circumstances of the person who acquires or possesses it, including, but not limited to, goods and personal property described in division (D) of section 2913.34 of the Revised Code;

(c) Property that is specifically stated to be contraband by a section of the Revised Code or by an ordinance, regulation, or resolution;

(d) Property that is forfeitable pursuant to a section of the Revised Code, or an ordinance, regulation, or resolution, including, but not limited to, forfeitable firearms, dangerous ordnance, obscene materials, and goods and personal property described in division (D) of section 2913.34 of the Revised Code;

(e) Any controlled substance, as defined in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code, or any device, paraphernalia, money as defined in section 1301.01 of the Revised Code, or other means of exchange that has been, is being, or is intended to be used in an attempt or conspiracy to violate, or in a violation of, Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code;

(f) Any gambling device, paraphernalia, money as defined in section 1301.01 of the Revised Code, or other means of exchange that has been, is being, or is intended to be used in an attempt or conspiracy to violate, or in the violation of, Chapter 2915. of the Revised Code;

(g) Any equipment, machine, device, apparatus, vehicle, vessel, container, liquid, or substance that has been, is being, or is intended to be used in an attempt or conspiracy to violate, or in the violation of, any law of this state relating to alcohol or tobacco;

(h) Any personal property that has been, is being, or is intended to be used in an attempt or conspiracy to commit, or in the commission of, any offense or in the transportation of the fruits of any offense;

(i) Any property that is acquired through the sale or other transfer of contraband or through the proceeds of contraband, other than by a court or a

law enforcement agency acting within the scope of its duties;

(j) Any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or other telecommunications device that is used in a conspiracy to commit, an attempt to commit, or the commission of any offense, if the owner of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or other telecommunications device is convicted of or pleads guilty to the offense in which it is used.

(14) A person is "not guilty by reason of insanity" relative to a charge of an offense only if the person proves, in the manner specified in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, that at the time of the commission of the offense, the person did not know, as a result of a severe mental disease or defect, the wrongfulness of the person's acts.

(B)(1)(a) Subject to division (B)(2) of this section, as used in any section contained in Title XXIX of the Revised Code that sets forth a criminal offense, "person" includes all of the following:

(i) An individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, and association;

(ii) An unborn human who is viable.

(b) As used in any section contained in Title XXIX of the Revised Code that does not set forth a criminal offense, "person" includes an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, and association.

(c) As used in division (B)(1)(a) of this section:

(i) "Unborn human" means an individual organism of the species homo sapiens from fertilization until live birth.

(ii) "Viable" means the stage of development of a human fetus at which there is a realistic possibility of maintaining and nourishing of a life outside the womb with or without temporary artificial life-sustaining support.

(2) Notwithstanding division (B)(1)(a) of this section, in no case shall the portion of the definition of the term "person" that is set forth in division (B)(1)(a)(ii) of this section be applied or construed in any section contained in Title XXIX of the Revised Code that sets forth a criminal offense in any of the following manners:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, in a manner so that the offense prohibits or is construed as prohibiting any pregnant woman or her physician from performing an abortion with the consent of the pregnant woman, with the consent of the pregnant woman implied by law in a medical emergency, or with the approval of one otherwise authorized by law to consent to medical treatment on behalf of the pregnant woman. An abortion that violates the conditions described in the immediately preceding sentence may be punished as a violation of section

2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.05, 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, 2903.08, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.14, 2903.21, or 2903.22 of the Revised Code, as applicable. An abortion that does not violate the conditions described in the second immediately preceding sentence, but that does violate section 2919.12, division (B) of section 2919.13, section 2919.15, 2919.17, or 2919.18 of the Revised Code, may be punished as a violation of section 2919.12, division (B) of section 2919.13, section 2919.15, 2919.17, or 2919.18 of the Revised Code, as applicable. Consent is sufficient under this division if it is of the type otherwise adequate to permit medical treatment to the pregnant woman, even if it does not comply with section 2919.12 of the Revised Code.

(b) In a manner so that the offense is applied or is construed as applying to a woman based on an act or omission of the woman that occurs while she is or was pregnant and that results in any of the following:

(i) Her delivery of a stillborn baby;

(ii) Her causing, in any other manner, the death in utero of a viable, unborn human that she is carrying;

(iii) Her causing the death of her child who is born alive but who dies from one or more injuries that are sustained while the child is a viable, unborn human;

(iv) Her causing her child who is born alive to sustain one or more injuries while the child is a viable, unborn human;

(v) Her causing, threatening to cause, or attempting to cause, in any other manner, an injury, illness, or other physiological impairment, regardless of its duration or gravity, or a mental illness or condition, regardless of its duration or gravity, to a viable, unborn human that she is carrying.

(C) As used in Title XXIX of the Revised Code:

(1) "School safety zone" consists of a school, school building, school premises, school activity, and school bus.

(2) "School," "school building," and "school premises" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "School activity" means any activity held under the auspices of a board of education of a city, local, exempted village, joint vocational, or cooperative education school district, a governing board of an educational service center, or the governing body of a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards under section 3301.07 of the Revised Code.

(4) "School bus" has the same meaning as in section 4511.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2901.04. (A) ~~Sections~~ Except as otherwise provided in division (C) of this section, sections of the Revised Code defining offenses or penalties shall be strictly construed against the state, and liberally construed in favor of the accused.

(B) Rules of criminal procedure and sections of the Revised Code providing for criminal procedure shall be construed so as to effect the fair, impartial, speedy, and sure administration of justice.

(C) Any provision of a section of the Revised Code that refers to a previous conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of a section of the Revised Code or of a division of a section of the Revised Code shall be construed to also refer to a previous conviction of or plea of guilty to a substantially equivalent offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States or under an existing or former municipal ordinance.

Sec. 2903.04. (A) No person shall cause the death of another or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy as a proximate result of the offender's committing or attempting to commit a felony.

(B) No person shall cause the death of another or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy as a proximate result of the offender's committing or attempting to commit a misdemeanor of ~~the first, second, third, or fourth~~ any degree, a regulatory offense, or a minor misdemeanor other than a violation of any section contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor and other than a violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation that, regardless of the penalty set by ordinance for the violation, is substantially equivalent to any section contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the first degree. Violation of division (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree.

~~(D)(1) In addition to any penalty imposed upon the offender under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, if~~ If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section and if the felony ~~or~~, misdemeanor, or regulatory offense that the offender committed or attempted to commit, that proximately resulted in the death of the other person or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy, and that is the basis of the offender's violation of division (A) or (B) of this section was a violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance or included, as an element of that felony or, misdemeanor, or regulatory offense, the offender's operation or participation

in the operation of a ~~motor vehicle, motoreycle,~~ snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, or aircraft while the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, both of the following apply:

~~(a)(1) The court shall permanently revoke the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege shall be permanently revoked pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(b) The offender is not eligible for a sentence to a community control sanction, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, pursuant to section 2929.13, or for judicial release pursuant to section 2929.20 of the Revised Code if any of the following apply relative to the offender:~~

~~(i) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section in which the felony or misdemeanor that the offender committed or attempted to commit, that proximately resulted in the death of the other person or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy, and that is the basis of the offender's violation of division (A) or (B) of this section included, as an element of that felony or misdemeanor offense, the offender's operation or participation in the operation of a motor vehicle, motoreycle, snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, or aircraft while the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse;~~

~~(ii) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of this section and the felony or misdemeanor that the offender committed or attempted to commit, that proximately resulted in the death of the other person or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy, and that is the basis of the offender's violation of the municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of this section included, as an element of that felony or misdemeanor offense, the offender's operation or participation in the operation of a motor vehicle, motoreycle, snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, or aircraft while the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse;~~

~~(iii) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 1547.11, 2903.06, 2903.07, 2903.08, 4511.19, or 4511.192 of the Revised Code, division (B) or (D) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code, section 4507.38 or 4507.39 of the Revised Code as those sections existed prior to September 24, 1986, a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.06, 2903.07, 2903.08, 4511.19, or 4511.192 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 4507.38 or 4507.39 of the Revised Code as those sections~~

~~existed prior to September 24, 1986;~~

~~(iv) The offender has accumulated twelve points pursuant to section 4507.021 of the Revised Code within one year of the offense;~~

~~(v) The offender was driving under suspension at the time he committed the offense.~~

~~(2) In determining, for purposes of division (D)(1) of this section, whether an offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse at the time of the commission of the offender's violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, the trier of fact may consider as competent evidence the concentration of alcohol in the offender's blood, breath, or urine as shown by a chemical test taken pursuant to section 1547.111 or 4511.191 of the Revised Code. The offender shall be presumed to have been under the influence of alcohol if there was, at the time the bodily substance was withdrawn for the chemical test, a concentration of ten hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol in the offender's blood, ten hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the offender's breath, or fourteen hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the offender's urine.~~

(2) The court shall impose a mandatory prison term for the violation of division (A) or (b) of this section from the range of prison terms authorized for the level of the offense under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2903.06. (A) No person, while operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, motorcycle, snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, or aircraft, shall ~~recklessly~~ cause the death of another or the unlawful termination of another's pregnancy in any of the following ways:

(1) As the proximate result of committing a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance;

(2) Recklessly;

(3) Negligently;

(4) As the proximate result of committing a violation of any provision of any section contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor or of a municipal ordinance that, regardless of the penalty set by ordinance for the violation, is substantially equivalent to any provision of any section contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor.

(B)(1) Whoever violates division (A)(1) or (2) of this section is guilty of aggravated vehicular homicide; and shall be punished as provided in divisions (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(1) of this section is a felony of the ~~third~~ second degree. If Aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(1) of this section is a felony of the first degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4507, or any other provision of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense under a violation of this section, section 2903.07 or 2903.08 of the Revised Code, or section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, aggravated vehicular homicide is a felony of the second degree.

~~If the jury or judge as trier of fact finds that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, at the time of the commission of the offense, then the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege shall be permanently revoked pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.~~

~~When the trier of fact determines whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the concentration of alcohol in the offender's blood, breath, or urine as shown by a chemical test taken pursuant to section 1547.111 or 4511.191 of the Revised Code may be considered as competent evidence, and the offender shall be presumed to have been under the influence of alcohol if there was at the time the bodily substance was withdrawn for the chemical test a concentration of ten hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol in the offender's blood, ten hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the offender's breath, or fourteen hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the offender's urine; any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense; three prior violations of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years; or a second or subsequent felony violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.~~

~~In addition to any other sanctions imposed, the court shall permanently revoke the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.~~

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(2) of this section is a felony of the third degree. Aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation

of division (A)(2) of this section is a felony of the second degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code or any other provision of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense.

In addition to any other sanctions imposed, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for a definite period of three years to life pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.

(2) Whoever violates division (A)(3) of this section is guilty of vehicular homicide. Except as otherwise provided in this division, vehicular homicide is a misdemeanor of the first degree. vehicular homicide is a felony of the fourth degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension or revocation imposed under Chapter 4507. or any other provision of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense.

In addition to any other sanctions imposed, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for a definite period of one to five years pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, for a definite period of two to ten years pursuant to that section.

(3) Whoever violates division (A)(4) of this section is guilty of vehicular manslaughter. Except as otherwise provided in this division, vehicular manslaughter is a misdemeanor of the second degree. Vehicular manslaughter is a misdemeanor of the first degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense.

cted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, for a definite period of one to five years pursuant to that section.

(C) ~~If the~~ The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) of this section. The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(2) or (3) of this section if either of the following applies:

(1) ~~The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or section 1547.11, 2903.07, 2903.08, 4511.19, or 4511.192 of the Revised Code, division (B) or (D) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code, section 4507.38 or 4507.39 of the Revised Code as those sections existed prior to September 24, 1986, a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07, 2903.08, 4511.19, or 4511.192 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 4507.38 or 4507.39 of the Revised Code as those sections existed prior to September 24, 1986, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender would have been subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section had the offender been convicted of a violation of that section, if the offender has accumulated twelve points pursuant to section 4507.021 of the Revised Code within one year of the offense, or if in the commission,~~

(2) ~~At the time of the offense, the offender was driving under suspension or operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the offender shall be sentenced to a mandatory prison term and shall not be eligible for a sentence to a community control sanction pursuant to section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, for judicial release pursuant to section 2929.20 of the Revised Code, or for a reduction of a stated prison term or a release pursuant to section 2967.193 of the Revised Code or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or under Chapter 5120. 4507. of the Revised Code.~~

(D)(1) As used in this section, ~~"mandatory;~~

(a) ~~"Mandatory prison term" and "community control sanction" have~~ has the same meanings meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense" means a violation of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in circumstances in which division (D) of that section applies, a violation of section 2903.06 or 2903.08 of the Revised Code, or a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or

2903.08 of the Revised Code as they existed prior to the effective date of this amendment.

(2) For the purposes of this section, when a penalty or suspension is enhanced because of a prior or current violation of a specified law or a prior or current specified offense, the reference to the violation of the specified law or the specified offense includes any violation of any substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, former law of this state, or current or former law of another state or the United States.

Sec. 2903.08. (A) No person, while operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, motorcycle, snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, or aircraft, shall ~~recklessly~~ cause serious physical harm to another person or another's unborn in either of the following ways:

(1) As the proximate result of committing a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance;

(2) Recklessly.

(B)(1) Whoever violates division (A)(1) of this section is guilty of aggravated vehicular assault. Except as otherwise provided in this division, aggravated vehicular assault is a felony of the fourth third degree. If Aggravated vehicular assault is a felony of the second degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4507. or any other provision of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has been convicted of an offense under or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section, section 2903.06 or 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, aggravated vehicular assault is a felony of the third degree.

~~If the jury or judge as trier of fact finds that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, at the time of the commission of the offense, then the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privileges shall be permanently revoked pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.~~

~~When the trier of fact determines whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the concentration of alcohol in the offender's blood, breath, or urine as shown by a chemical test taken pursuant to section 1547.111 or 4511.191 of the Revised Code may be considered as competent evidence and the offender shall be presumed to have been under the influence of alcohol if there was at the time the bodily substance was withdrawn for the chemical test a~~

~~concentration of ten hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol in the offender's blood, ten hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the offender's breath, or fourteen hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the offender's urine; any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense; three prior violations of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years; or a second or subsequent felony violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.~~

~~In addition to any other sanctions imposed, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for a definite period of two to ten years pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, for a definite period of three years to life pursuant to that section.~~

~~(2) Whoever violates division (A)(2) of this section is guilty of vehicular assault. Except as otherwise provided in this division, vehicular assault is a felony of the fourth degree. vehicular assault is a felony of the third degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense.~~

~~In addition to any other sanctions imposed, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for a definite period of one to five years pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, for a definite period of two to ten years pursuant to that section.~~

~~(C) If the~~ The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) of this section. The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(2) of this section if either of the following applies:

(1) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of

~~that section, or section 1547.11, 2903.06, 2903.07, 4511.19, or 4511.192 of the Revised Code, division (B) or (D) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code, section 4507.38 or 4507.39 of the Revised Code as those sections existed prior to September 24, 1986, a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to this section, section 2903.07, 4511.19, or 4511.192 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 4507.38 or 4507.39 of the Revised Code as those sections existed prior to September 24, 1986, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender would have been subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section had the offender been convicted of a violation of that section, if the offender has accumulated twelve points pursuant to section 4507.021 of the Revised Code within one year of the offense, or if in the commission,~~

~~(2) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving under suspension or operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the offender shall be sentenced to a mandatory prison term and is not eligible for a sentence to a community control sanction pursuant to section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, for judicial release pursuant to section 2929.20 of the Revised Code, or for a reduction of a stated prison term or a release pursuant to section 2967.193 of the Revised Code or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or under Chapter 5120. 4507. or any other provision of the Revised Code.~~

~~(D) As used in this section, "mandatory:~~

~~(1) "Mandatory prison term" and "community control sanction" have has the same meanings meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.~~

~~(2) "Traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense" has the same meaning as in section 2903.06 of the Revised Code.~~

~~(E) For the purposes of this section, when a penalty or suspension is enhanced because of a prior or current violation of a specified law or a prior or current specified offense, the reference to the violation of the specified law or the specified offense includes any violation of any substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, former law of this state, or current or former law of another state or the United States.~~

~~Sec. 2903.09. As used in sections 2903.01 to 2903.08, 2903.11 to 2903.14, 2903.21, and 2903.22 of the Revised Code:~~

~~(A) "Unlawful termination of another's pregnancy" means causing the death of an unborn member of the species homo sapiens, who is or was carried in the womb of another, as a result of injuries inflicted during the period that begins with fertilization and that continues unless and until live birth occurs.~~

(B) "Another's unborn" or "such other person's unborn" means a member of the species homo sapiens, who is or was carried in the womb of another, during a period that begins with fertilization and that continues unless and until live birth occurs.

(C) Notwithstanding divisions (A) and (B) of this section, in no case shall the definitions of the terms "unlawful termination of another's pregnancy," "another's unborn," and "such other person's unborn" that are set forth in division (A) of this section be applied or construed in any of the following manners:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) of this section, in a manner so that the offense prohibits or is construed as prohibiting any pregnant woman or her physician from performing an abortion with the actual consent of the pregnant woman, with the consent of the pregnant woman implied by law in a medical emergency, or with the approval of one otherwise authorized by law to consent to medical treatment on behalf of the pregnant woman. An abortion that violates the conditions described in the immediately preceding sentence may be punished as a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.05, 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, 2903.08, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.14, 2903.21, or 2903.22 of the Revised Code, as applicable. An abortion that does not violate the conditions described in the second immediately preceding sentence, but that does violate section 2919.12, division (B) of section 2919.13, section 2919.15, 2919.17, or 2919.18 of the Revised Code, may be punished as a violation of section 2919.12, division (B) of section 2919.13, section 2919.15, 2919.17, or 2919.18 of the Revised Code, as applicable.

(2) In a manner so that the offense is applied or is construed as applying to a woman based on an act or omission of the woman that occurs while she is or was pregnant and that results in any of the following:

- (a) Her delivery of a stillborn baby;
- (b) Her causing, in any other manner, the death in utero of an unborn that she is carrying;
- (c) Her causing the death of her child who is born alive but who dies from one or more injuries that are sustained while the child is an unborn;
- (d) Her causing her child who is born alive to sustain one or more injuries while the child is an unborn;
- (e) Her causing, threatening to cause, or attempting to cause, in any other manner, an injury, illness, or other physiological impairment, regardless of its duration or gravity, or a mental illness or condition, regardless of its duration or gravity, to an unborn that she is carrying.

Sec. 2919.22. (A) No person, who is the parent, guardian, custodian,

person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of a child under eighteen years of age or a mentally or physically handicapped child under twenty-one years of age, shall create a substantial risk to the health or safety of the child, by violating a duty of care, protection, or support. It is not a violation of a duty of care, protection, or support under this division when the parent, guardian, custodian, or person having custody or control of a child treats the physical or mental illness or defect of the child by spiritual means through prayer alone, in accordance with the tenets of a recognized religious body.

(B) No person shall do any of the following to a child under eighteen years of age or a mentally or physically handicapped child under twenty-one years of age:

- (1) Abuse the child;
- (2) Torture or cruelly abuse the child;

(3) Administer corporal punishment or other physical disciplinary measure, or physically restrain the child in a cruel manner or for a prolonged period, which punishment, discipline, or restraint is excessive under the circumstances and creates a substantial risk of serious physical harm to the child;

(4) Repeatedly administer unwarranted disciplinary measures to the child, when there is a substantial risk that such conduct, if continued, will seriously impair or retard the child's mental health or development;

(5) Entice, coerce, permit, encourage, compel, hire, employ, use, or allow the child to act, model, or in any other way participate in, or be photographed for, the production, presentation, dissemination, or advertisement of any material or performance that the offender knows or reasonably should know is obscene, is sexually oriented matter, or is nudity-oriented matter.

(C)(1) No person shall operate a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state in violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code when one or more children under eighteen years of age are in the vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may be convicted at the same trial or proceeding of a violation of this division and a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that constitutes the basis of the charge of the violation of this division. For purposes of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code and all related provisions of law, a person arrested for a violation of this division shall be considered to be under arrest for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of

hol in the blood, breath, or urine.

(2) As used in division (C)(1) of this section, "vehicle," "streetcar," and "trackless trolley" have the same meanings as in section 4511.01 of the Revised Code.

(D)(1) Division (B)(5) of this section does not apply to any material or performance that is produced, presented, or disseminated for a bona fide medical, scientific, educational, religious, governmental, judicial, or other proper purpose, by or to a physician, psychologist, sociologist, scientist, teacher, person pursuing bona fide studies or research, librarian, ~~clergyman~~ member of the clergy, prosecutor, judge, or other person having a proper interest in the material or performance.

(2) Mistake of age is not a defense to a charge under division (B)(5) of this section.

(3) In a prosecution under division (B)(5) of this section, the trier of fact may infer that an actor, model, or participant in the material or performance involved is a juvenile if the material or performance, through its title, text, visual representation, or otherwise, represents or depicts the actor, model, or participant as a juvenile.

(4) As used in this division and division (B)(5) of this section:

(a) "Material," "performance," "obscene," and "sexual activity" have the same meanings as in section 2907.01 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Nudity-oriented matter" means any material or performance that shows a minor in a state of nudity and that, taken as a whole by the average person applying contemporary community standards, appeals to prurient interest.

(c) "Sexually oriented matter" means any material or performance that shows a minor participating or engaging in sexual activity, masturbation, or bestiality.

(E)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of endangering children.

(2) If the offender violates division (A) or (B)(1) of this section, endangering children is one of the following:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (E)(2)(b), (c), or (d) of this section, a misdemeanor of the first degree;

(b) If the offender previously has been convicted of an offense under this section or of any offense involving neglect, abandonment, contributing to the delinquency of, or physical abuse of a child, except as otherwise provided in division (E)(2)(c) or (d) of this section, a felony of the fourth degree;

(c) If the violation is a violation of division (A) of this section and results in serious physical harm to the child involved, a felony of the third

degree;

(d) If the violation is a violation of division (B)(1) of this section and results in serious physical harm to the child involved, a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the offender violates division (B)(2), (3), or (4) of this section, except as otherwise provided in this division, endangering children is a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm to the child involved, or if the offender previously has been convicted of an offense under this section or of any offense involving neglect, abandonment, contributing to the delinquency of, or physical abuse of a child, endangering children is a felony of the second degree.

(4) If the offender violates division (B)(5) of this section, endangering children is a felony of the second degree.

(5) If the offender violates division (C) of this section, the offender shall be punished as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (E)(5)(b) or (c) of this section, endangering children in violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(b) If the violation results in serious physical harm to the child involved or the offender previously has been convicted of an offense under this section or any offense involving neglect, abandonment, contributing to the delinquency of, or physical abuse of a child, except as otherwise provided in division (E)(5)(c) of this section, endangering children in violation of division (C) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree.

(c) If the violation results in serious physical harm to the child involved and if the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of division (C) of this section, section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code, section 2903.07 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to the effective date of this amendment, or section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, endangering children in violation of division (C) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree.

(d) In addition to any term of imprisonment, fine, or other sentence, penalty, or sanction it imposes upon the offender pursuant to division (E)(5)(a), (b), or (c) of this section or pursuant to any other provision of law, the court also may impose upon the offender one or both of the following sanctions:

(i) It may require the offender, as part of the offender's sentence and in the manner described in division (F) of this section, to perform not more than two hundred hours of supervised community service work under the

authority of any agency, political subdivision, or charitable organization of the type described in division (F)(1) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code, provided that the court shall not require the offender to perform supervised community service work under this division unless the offender agrees to perform the supervised community service work.

(ii) It may suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of the offender for up to ninety days, in addition to any suspension or revocation of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege under Chapter 4506., 4507., 4509., or 4511. of the Revised Code or under any other provision of law.

(e) In addition to any term of imprisonment, fine, or other sentence, penalty, or sanction imposed upon the offender pursuant to division (E)(5)(a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section or pursuant to any other provision of law for the violation of division (C) of this section, if as part of the same trial or proceeding the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a separate charge charging the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that was the basis of the charge of the violation of division (C) of this section, the offender also shall be sentenced, in accordance with section 4511.99 of the Revised Code, for that violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code and also shall be subject to all other sanctions that are required or authorized by any provision of law for that violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

(F)(1)(a) If a court, pursuant to division (E)(5)(d)(i) of this section, requires an offender to perform supervised community service work under the authority of an agency, subdivision, or charitable organization, the requirement shall be part of the community control sanction or sentence of the offender, and the court shall impose the community service in accordance with and subject to divisions (F)(1)(a) and (b) of this section. The court may require an offender whom it requires to perform supervised community service work as part of the offender's community control sanction or sentence to pay the court a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the offender's participation in the work, including, but not limited to, the costs of procuring a policy or policies of liability insurance to cover the period during which the offender will perform the work. If the court requires the offender to perform supervised community service work as part of the offender's community control sanction or sentence, the court shall do so in accordance with the following limitations and criteria:

(i) The court shall require that the community service work be performed after completion of the term of imprisonment imposed upon the

offender for the violation of division (C) of this section, if applicable.

(ii) The supervised community service work shall be subject to the limitations set forth in divisions (F)(1)(a) to (c) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code.

(iii) The community service work shall be supervised in the manner described in division (F)(1)(d) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code by an official or person with the qualifications described in that division. The official or person periodically shall report in writing to the court concerning the conduct of the offender in performing the work.

(iv) The court shall inform the offender in writing that if the offender does not adequately perform, as determined by the court, all of the required community service work, the court may order that the offender be committed to a jail or workhouse for a period of time that does not exceed the term of imprisonment that the court could have imposed upon the offender for the violation of division (C) of this section, reduced by the total amount of time that the offender actually was imprisoned under the sentence or term that was imposed upon the offender for that violation and by the total amount of time that the offender was confined for any reason arising out of the offense for which the offender was convicted and sentenced as described in sections 2949.08 and 2967.191 of the Revised Code, and that, if the court orders that the offender be so committed, the court is authorized, but not required, to grant the offender credit upon the period of the commitment for the community service work that the offender adequately performed.

(b) If a court, pursuant to this division and division (E)(5)(d)(i) of this section, orders an offender to perform community service work as part of the offender's community control sanction or sentence and if the offender does not adequately perform all of the required community service work, as determined by the court, the court may order that the offender be committed to a jail or workhouse for a period of time that does not exceed the term of imprisonment that the court could have imposed upon the offender for the violation of division (C) of this section, reduced by the total amount of time that the offender actually was imprisoned under the sentence or term that was imposed upon the offender for that violation and by the total amount of time that the offender was confined for any reason arising out of the offense for which the offender was convicted and sentenced as described in sections 2949.08 and 2967.191 of the Revised Code. The court may order that a person committed pursuant to this division shall receive hour-for-hour credit upon the period of the commitment for the community service work that the offender adequately performed. No commitment pursuant to this division

shall exceed the period of the term of imprisonment that the sentencing court could have imposed upon the offender for the violation of division (C) of this section, reduced by the total amount of time that the offender actually was imprisoned under that sentence or term and by the total amount of time that the offender was confined for any reason arising out of the offense for which the offender was convicted and sentenced as described in sections 2949.08 and 2967.191 of the Revised Code.

(2) Divisions (E)(5)(d)(i) and (F)(1) of this section do not limit or affect the authority of the court to suspend the sentence imposed upon a misdemeanor offender and place the offender on probation or otherwise suspend the sentence pursuant to sections 2929.51 and 2951.02 of the Revised Code, to require the misdemeanor offender, as a condition of the offender's probation or of otherwise suspending the offender's sentence, to perform supervised community service work in accordance with division (F) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code, or to place a felony offender under a community control sanction.

(G)(1) If a court suspends an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege under division (E)(5)(d)(ii) of this section, the period of the suspension shall be consecutive to, and commence after, the period of suspension or revocation of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege that is imposed under Chapter 4506., 4507., 4509., or 4511. of the Revised Code or under any other provision of law in relation to the violation of division (C) of this section that is the basis of the suspension under division (E)(5)(d)(ii) of this section or in relation to the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that is the basis for that violation of division (C) of this section.

~~If an~~ (2) An offender is not entitled to request, and the court shall not grant to the offender, occupational driving privileges under division (G) of this section if the offender's license, permit, or privilege has been suspended under division (E)(5)(d)(ii) of this section and the offender, within the preceding seven years, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of ~~division~~ one or more of the following:

- (a) Division (C) of this section, ~~division~~;
- (b) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~a~~;
- (c) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a~~;
- (d) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~section~~;
- (e) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender

was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section;

(f) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;

(g) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~or a~~

(h) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~the offender is not entitled to request, and the court shall not grant to the offender, occupational driving privileges under this division. Any.~~

(3) Any other offender who is not described in division (G)(2) of this section and whose license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (E)(5)(d)(ii) of this section may file with the sentencing court a petition alleging that the suspension would seriously affect the offender's ability to continue employment. Upon satisfactory proof that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspension would seriously affect the offender's ability to continue employment, the court may grant the offender occupational driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed, except that the court shall not grant occupational driving privileges for employment as a driver of commercial motor vehicles to any person who is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 2301.374 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code.

(H)(1) If a person violates division (C) of this section and if, at the time of the violation, there were two or more children under eighteen years of age in the motor vehicle involved in the violation, the offender may be convicted of a violation of division (C) of this section for each of the children, but the court may sentence the offender for only one of the violations.

(2)(a) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (C) of this section but the person is not also convicted of and does not also plead guilty to a separate charge charging the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that was the basis of the charge of the violation of division (C) of this section, both of the following apply:

(i) For purposes of the provisions of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code that set forth the penalties and sanctions for a violation of division (A)

of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the violation of division (C) of this section shall not constitute a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code;

(ii) For purposes of any provision of law that refers to a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code and that is not described in division (H)(2)(a)(i) of this section, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the violation of division (C) of this section shall constitute a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

(b) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (C) of this section and the person also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a separate charge charging the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that was the basis of the charge of the violation of division (C) of this section, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the violation of division (C) of this section shall not constitute, for purposes of any provision of law that refers to a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

(I) As used in this section, "community control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2923.02. (A) No person, purposely or knowingly, and when purpose or knowledge is sufficient culpability for the commission of an offense, shall engage in conduct that, if successful, would constitute or result in the offense.

(B) It is no defense to a charge under this section that, in retrospect, commission of the offense that was the object of the attempt was either factually or legally impossible under the attendant circumstances, if that offense could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as the actor believed them to be.

(C) No person who is convicted of committing a specific offense, of complicity in the commission of an offense, or of conspiracy to commit an offense shall be convicted of an attempt to commit the same offense in violation of this section.

(D) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section that the actor abandoned the actor's effort to commit the offense or otherwise prevented its commission, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of the actor's criminal purpose.

(E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of an attempt to commit an offense. An attempt to commit aggravated murder, murder, or an offense for

which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life is a felony of the first degree. An attempt to commit a drug abuse offense for which the penalty is determined by the amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance involved in the drug abuse offense is an offense of the same degree as the drug abuse offense attempted would be if that drug abuse offense had been committed and had involved an amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance that is within the next lower range of controlled substance amounts than was involved in the attempt. An attempt to commit any other offense is an offense of the next lesser degree than the offense attempted. In the case of an attempt to commit an offense other than a violation of Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code that is not specifically classified, an attempt is a misdemeanor of the first degree if the offense attempted is a felony, and a misdemeanor of the fourth degree if the offense attempted is a misdemeanor. In the case of an attempt to commit a violation of any provision of Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code, other than section 3734.18 of the Revised Code, that relates to hazardous wastes, an attempt is a felony punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than eighteen months, or both. An attempt to commit a minor misdemeanor, or to engage in conspiracy, is not an offense under this section.

(F) As used in this section, "drug abuse offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2923.162. (A) No person shall do any of the following:

(1) Without permission from the proper officials and subject to division (B)(1) of this section, discharge a firearm upon or over a cemetery or within one hundred yards of a cemetery;

(2) Subject to division (B)(2) of this section, discharge a firearm on a lawn, park, pleasure ground, orchard, or other ground appurtenant to a schoolhouse, church, or inhabited dwelling, the property of another, or a charitable institution;

(3) Discharge a firearm upon or over a public road or highway.

(B)(1) Division (A)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who, while on the person's own land, discharges a firearm.

(2) Division (A)(2) of this section does not apply to a person who owns any type of property described in that division and who, while on the person's own enclosure, discharges a firearm.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of discharge of a firearm on or near prohibited premises. A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. A violation of division (A)(3) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Sec. 2925.02. (A) No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

(1) By force, threat, or deception, administer to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance;

(2) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance with purpose to cause serious physical harm to the other person, or with purpose to cause the other person to become drug dependent;

(3) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance, and thereby cause serious physical harm to the other person, or cause the other person to become drug dependent;

(4) By any means, do any of the following:

(a) Furnish or administer a controlled substance to a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;

(b) Induce or cause a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to use a controlled substance, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;

(c) Induce or cause a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to commit a felony drug abuse offense, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;

(d) Use a juvenile, whether or not the offender knows the age of the juvenile, to perform any surveillance activity that is intended to prevent the detection of the offender or any other person in the commission of a felony drug abuse offense or to prevent the arrest of the offender or any other person for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense.

(B) Division (A)(1), (3), or (4) of this section does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4729., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code or section 4723.56 of the Revised Code.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of corrupting another with drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II,

with the exception of marihuana, and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved is marihuana, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the drug involved is marihuana and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section or the clerk of that court shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1)(a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.

(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of this section and any fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code shall be paid by the clerk of the court in accordance with and subject to the requirements of, and shall be used as specified in, division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised

Code.

(c) If a person is charged with any violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the forfeited bail shall be paid by the clerk of the court pursuant to division (D)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) The court either shall revoke or, if it does not revoke, shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years, the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section that is a felony of the first degree and shall suspend for not less than six months nor more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any other violation of this section. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked pursuant to this division, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed or from the day on which the offender finally was released from a prison term under the sentence, whichever is later, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the revocation. Upon the filing of the motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the revocation.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender, as a result of the violation, is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term that otherwise is authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

Sec. 2925.03. (A) No person shall knowingly sell or offer to sell a controlled substance.

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4729., 4731., and 4741. or section 4723.56 of the Revised Code;

(2) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;

(3) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or schedule II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but does not exceed is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the

rt shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(c), (d), or (e) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the

drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the

fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana, trafficking in marihuana is a minor misdemeanor upon a first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree upon a subsequent offense. If the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than ten grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one gram but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five grams of crack cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within one of those ranges and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than ten grams of crack cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within one of those ranges and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds ten grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty-five grams of crack cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug

involved is within one of those ranges and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred grams of crack cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one hundred grams of crack cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the

fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams

of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than ten grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the

drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than

fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved ~~exceeds one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or exceeds two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid~~

~~concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form~~ is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(1) of this section, a mandatory fine or any other fine imposed for a violation of this section is subject to division (F) of this section. If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk of the court shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (D)(1) and (F) of this section, as if the forfeited bail was a fine imposed for a violation of this section. If any amount of the forfeited bail remains after that payment and if a fine is imposed under division (H)(1) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay the remaining amount of the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section, as if that remaining amount was a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section.

(2) The court shall revoke or suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the offender in accordance with division (G) of this section.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) When a person is charged with the sale of or offer to sell a bulk amount or a multiple of a bulk amount of a controlled substance, the jury, or the court trying the accused, shall determine the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense and, if a guilty verdict is returned, shall return the findings as part of the verdict. In any such case, it

is unnecessary to find and return the exact amount of the controlled substance involved, and it is sufficient if the finding and return is to the effect that the amount of the controlled substance involved is the requisite amount, or that the amount of the controlled substance involved is less than the requisite amount.

(F)(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code and except as provided in division (H) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1) of this section and any fine other than a mandatory fine that is imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) or (B)(5) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code to the county, township, municipal corporation, park district, as created pursuant to section 511.18 or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law enforcement agencies in this state that primarily were responsible for or involved in making the arrest of, and in prosecuting, the offender. However, the clerk shall not pay a mandatory fine so imposed to a law enforcement agency unless the agency has adopted a written internal control policy under division (F)(2) of this section that addresses the use of the fine moneys that it receives. Each agency shall use the mandatory fines so paid to subsidize the agency's law enforcement efforts that pertain to drug offenses, in accordance with the written internal control policy adopted by the recipient agency under division (F)(2) of this section.

(2)(a) Prior to receiving any fine moneys under division (F)(1) of this section or division (B)(5) of section 2925.42 of the Revised Code, a law enforcement agency shall adopt a written internal control policy that addresses the agency's use and disposition of all fine moneys so received and that provides for the keeping of detailed financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure. The policy shall not provide for or permit the identification of any specific expenditure that is made in an ongoing investigation. All financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure by an agency are public records open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code. Additionally, a written internal control policy adopted under this division is such a public record, and the agency that adopted it shall comply with it.

(b) Each law enforcement agency that receives in any calendar year any fine moneys under division (F)(1) of this section or division (B)(5) of section 2925.42 of the Revised Code shall prepare a report covering the

alendar year that cumulates all of the information contained in all of the public financial records kept by the agency pursuant to division (F)(2)(a) of this section for that calendar year, and shall send a copy of the cumulative report, no later than the first day of March in the calendar year following the calendar year covered by the report, to the attorney general. Each report received by the attorney general is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code. Not later than the fifteenth day of April in the calendar year in which the reports are received, the attorney general shall send to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives a written notification that does all of the following:

(i) Indicates that the attorney general has received from law enforcement agencies reports of the type described in this division that cover the previous calendar year and indicates that the reports were received under this division;

(ii) Indicates that the reports are open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code;

(iii) Indicates that the attorney general will provide a copy of any or all of the reports to the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives upon request.

(3) As used in division (F) of this section:

(a) "Law enforcement agencies" includes, but is not limited to, the state board of pharmacy and the office of a prosecutor.

(b) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

(G) When required under division (D)(2) of this section, the court either shall revoke or, if it does not revoke, shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years, the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section that is a felony of the first degree and shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any other violation of this section. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked pursuant to this division, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed or from the day on which the offender finally was released from a prison term under the sentence, whichever is later, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the revocation; upon the filing of such a motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the revocation.

(H)(1) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division

(C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, in addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to ~~2929.18~~ 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and in addition to the forfeiture of property in connection with the offense as prescribed in sections 2925.42 to 2925.45 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may impose upon the offender an additional fine specified for the offense in division (B)(4) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section is not subject to division (F) of this section and shall be used solely for the support of one or more eligible alcohol and drug addiction programs in accordance with divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) The court that imposes a fine under division (H)(1) of this section shall specify in the judgment that imposes the fine one or more eligible alcohol and drug addiction programs for the support of which the fine money is to be used. No alcohol and drug addiction program shall receive or use money paid or collected in satisfaction of a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section unless the program is specified in the judgment that imposes the fine. No alcohol and drug addiction program shall be specified in the judgment unless the program is an eligible alcohol and drug addiction program and, except as otherwise provided in division (H)(2) of this section, unless the program is located in the county in which the court that imposes the fine is located or in a county that is immediately contiguous to the county in which that court is located. If no eligible alcohol and drug addiction program is located in any of those counties, the judgment may specify an eligible alcohol and drug addiction program that is located anywhere within this state.

(3) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay any fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section to the eligible alcohol and drug addiction program specified pursuant to division (H)(2) of this section in the judgment. The eligible alcohol and drug addiction program that receives the fine moneys shall use the moneys only for the alcohol and drug addiction services identified in the application for certification under section 3793.06 of the Revised Code or in the application for a license under section 3793.11 of the Revised Code filed with the department of alcohol and drug addiction services by the alcohol and drug addiction program specified in the judgment.

(4) Each alcohol and drug addiction program that receives in a calendar year any fine moneys under division (H)(3) of this section shall file an

annual report covering that calendar year with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of the county in which the program is located, with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of each county from which the program received the moneys if that county is different from the county in which the program is located, and with the attorney general. The alcohol and drug addiction program shall file the report no later than the first day of March in the calendar year following the calendar year in which the program received the fine moneys. The report shall include statistics on the number of persons served by the alcohol and drug addiction program, identify the types of alcohol and drug addiction services provided to those persons, and include a specific accounting of the purposes for which the fine moneys received were used. No information contained in the report shall identify, or enable a person to determine the identity of, any person served by the alcohol and drug addiction program. Each report received by a court of common pleas, a board of county commissioners, or the attorney general is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(5) As used in divisions (H)(1) to (5) of this section:

(a) "Alcohol and drug addiction program" and "alcohol and drug addiction services" have the same meanings as in section 3793.01 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Eligible alcohol and drug addiction program" means an alcohol and drug addiction program that is certified under section 3793.06 of the Revised Code or licensed under section 3793.11 of the Revised Code by the department of alcohol and drug addiction services.

Sec. 2925.04. (A) No person shall knowingly cultivate marihuana or knowingly manufacture or otherwise engage in any part of the production of a controlled substance.

(B) This section does not apply to any person listed in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(C)(1) Whoever commits a violation of division (A) of this section that involves any drug other than marihuana is guilty of illegal manufacture of drugs, and whoever commits a violation of division (A) of this section that involves marihuana is guilty of illegal cultivation of marihuana.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation of division (A) of this section is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed

for a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation of division (A) of this section is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(f) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section

2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the second or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) The court shall revoke or suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked in accordance with that division, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the revocation in accordance with that division.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender, as a result of the violation, is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

(F) It is an affirmative defense, as provided in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, to a charge under this section for a fifth degree felony violation of illegal cultivation of marihuana that the marihuana that gave rise to the charge is in an amount, is in a form, is prepared, compounded, or mixed with substances that are not controlled substances in a manner, or is possessed or cultivated under any other circumstances that indicate that the marihuana was solely for personal use.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of division (F) of this section,

if, in accordance with section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, a person who is charged with a violation of illegal cultivation of marihuana that is a felony of the fifth degree sustains the burden of going forward with evidence of and establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the affirmative defense described in this division, the person may be prosecuted for and may be convicted of or plead guilty to a misdemeanor violation of illegal cultivation of marihuana.

(G) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in an application for employment, a license, or any other right or privilege or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

Sec. 2925.05. (A) No person shall knowingly provide money or other items of value to another person with the purpose that the recipient of the money or items of value use them to obtain any controlled substance for the purpose of ~~selling or offering to sell the controlled substance or for the purpose of~~ violating section 2925.04 of the Revised Code or for the purpose of selling or offering to sell the controlled substance in the following amount:

(1) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, or schedule III, IV, or V, an amount of the drug that equals or exceeds the bulk amount of the drug;

(2) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance other than hashish containing marihuana, an amount of the marihuana that equals or exceeds two hundred grams;

(3) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, an amount of the cocaine that equals or exceeds five grams if the cocaine is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one gram if the cocaine is crack cocaine;

(4) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., an amount of the L.S.D. that equals or exceeds ten unit doses if the L.S.D. is in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram if the L.S.D. is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form;

(5) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, an amount of the heroin that equals or exceeds ten unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram;

(6) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, an amount of the hashish that equals or exceeds ten grams if the hashish is in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams if the hashish is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form.

(B) This section does not apply to any person listed in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(C)(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated funding of drug trafficking, a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of funding of drug trafficking, a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of funding of marihuana trafficking, a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) The court shall impose the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine in accordance with division (F) of section 2925.03 of

the Revised Code. If a person is charged with a violation of this section, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the forfeited bail shall be paid as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) The court shall revoke or suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked in accordance with that division, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the revocation in accordance with that division.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender; as a result of the violation; is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

Sec. 2925.11. (A) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance.

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4729., 4731., and 4741. or section 4723.56 of the Revised Code;

(2) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;

(3) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal

Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act;

(4) Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, ~~where the drug is in the original container in which it was dispensed to such person.~~

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture,

preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), or (d) of this section, possession of drugs is a misdemeanor of the third degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the drug involved in the violation is an anabolic steroid included in schedule III and if the offense is a misdemeanor of the third degree under this division, in lieu of sentencing the offender to a term of imprisonment in a detention facility, the court may place the offender on conditional probation pursuant to division (F) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose upon the offender as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred grams, possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand

grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty-five grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one gram but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than ten grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds ten grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty-five grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but ~~does not~~

~~exceed~~ is less than one hundred grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one hundred grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses, but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds one thousand

unit doses but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but does not exceed is less than five grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but does not exceed is less than ten grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but does not exceed is less than fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but does not exceed is less than two hundred fifty

grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of hashish is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than ten grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but ~~does not exceed~~ is less than two grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but does not exceed is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but does not exceed is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but does not exceed is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but does not exceed is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but does not exceed is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but does not exceed is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree,

and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(D) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

(E) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction that is imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1)(a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.

(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to division (E)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a mandatory fine imposed under division (E)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(F) It is an affirmative defense, as provided in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, to a charge of a fourth degree felony violation under this section that the controlled substance that gave rise to the charge is in an amount, is in a form, is prepared, compounded, or mixed with substances that are not controlled substances in a manner, or is possessed under any other circumstances, that indicate that the substance was possessed solely for personal use. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this section, if, in accordance with section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, an accused who is charged with a fourth degree felony violation of division (C)(2), (4), (5), or (6) of this section sustains the burden of going forward with evidence of and establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the affirmative defense described in this division, the accused may be prosecuted for and may plead guilty to or be convicted of a misdemeanor violation of division (C)(2) of this section or a fifth degree felony violation of division (C)(4), (5), or (6) of this section respectively.

(G) When a person is charged with possessing a bulk amount or multiple of a bulk amount, division (E) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code applies regarding the determination of the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense.

Sec. 2925.13. (A) No person who is the owner, operator, or person in charge of a locomotive, watercraft, aircraft, or other vehicle, as defined in division (A) of section 4501.01 of the Revised Code, shall knowingly permit the vehicle to be used for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense.

(B) No person who is the owner, lessee, or occupant, or who has custody, control, or supervision, of premises or real estate, including vacant land, shall knowingly permit the premises or real estate, including vacant land, to be used for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense by another person.

(C)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of permitting drug abuse.

(2) Except as provided in division (C)(3) of this section, permitting drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(3) Permitting drug abuse is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender, if the felony drug abuse offense in question is a violation of section 2925.02 or 2925.03 of the Revised Code

~~that was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile.~~

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the offender.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(F) Any premises or real estate that is permitted to be used in violation of division (B) of this section constitutes a nuisance subject to abatement pursuant to Chapter 3767. of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2925.23. (A) No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record required by Chapter 3719. or 4729. of the Revised Code.

(B) No person shall intentionally make, utter, or sell, or knowingly possess any of the following that is a false or forged:

(1) Prescription;

(2) Uncompleted preprinted prescription blank used for writing a prescription;

(3) Official written order;

(4) License for a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code;

(5) Registration certificate for a wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code.

(C) No person, by theft as defined in section 2913.02 of the Revised

Code, shall acquire any of the following:

- (1) A prescription;
- (2) An uncompleted preprinted prescription blank used for writing a prescription;
- (3) An official written order;
- (4) A blank official written order;
- (5) A license or blank license for a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code;
- (6) A registration certificate or blank registration certificate for a wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code.

(D) No person shall knowingly make or affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing any dangerous drugs.

(E) Divisions (A) and (D) of this section do not apply to licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4725., 4729., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code or section 4723.56 of the Revised Code.

(F) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal processing of drug documents. ~~The penalty for the offense~~ If the offender violates division (B)(2), (4), or (5) or division (C)(2), (4), (5), or (6) of this section, illegal processing of drug documents is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender violates division (B)(1) or (3), division (C)(1) or (3), or division (D) of this section, the penalty for illegal processing of drug documents shall be determined as follows:

(1) If the drug involved is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, illegal processing of drug documents is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(2) If the drug involved is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V or is marihuana, illegal processing of drug documents is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(G) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (F) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any violation of divisions

(A) to (D) of this section shall do both of the following:

(1) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(H) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of court shall pay a fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2925.36. (A) No person shall knowingly furnish another a sample drug.

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, dentists, doctors of medicine and surgery, doctors of osteopathic medicine and surgery, doctors of podiatry, veterinarians, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4729., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code or to optometrists whose conduct is in accordance with a valid therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certificate issued under Chapter 4725. of the Revised Code.

(C)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal dispensing of drug samples.

(2) If the drug involved in the offense is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b) of this section, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a felony of the fifth degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a felony of the fourth degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(3) If the drug involved in the offense is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, or is marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do both of the following:

(1) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender; as a result of the violation; is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

(F) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall

use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2927.24. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Poison" has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Drug" has the same meaning as in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, no person shall knowingly mingle a poison or other harmful substance with a food, drink, nonprescription drug, prescription drug, or pharmaceutical product, or knowingly place a poison or other harmful substance in a spring, well, reservoir, or public water supply, if the person knows or has reason to know that the food, drink, nonprescription drug, prescription drug, pharmaceutical product, or water may be ingested or used by another person. For purposes of this division, a person does not know or have reason to know that water may be ingested or used by another person if it is disposed of as waste into a household drain including the drain of a toilet, sink, tub, or floor.

(C) No person shall inform another person that a poison or other harmful substance has been or will be placed in a food, drink, nonprescription drug, prescription drug, or other pharmaceutical product, spring, well, reservoir, or public water supply, if the placement of the poison or other harmful substance would be a violation of division (B) of this section, and the person knows both that the information is false and that the information likely will be disseminated to the public.

(D)(1) A person may mingle a drug with a food or drink for the purpose of causing the drug to be ingested or used in the quantity described by its labeling or prescription.

(2) A person may place a poison or other harmful substance in a spring, well, reservoir, or public water supply in such quantity as is necessary to treat the spring, well, reservoir, or water supply to make it safe for human consumption and use.

(3) The provisions of division (A) of this section shall not be applied in a manner that conflicts with any other state or federal law or rule relating to substances permitted to be applied to or present in any food, raw or processed, any milk or milk product, any meat or meat product, any type of crop, water, or alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverage.

(E)(1) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of contaminating a substance for human consumption or use; Except as otherwise provided in this division, contaminating a substance for human consumption or use is a felony of the first degree. If the offense involved an

amount of poison or other harmful substance sufficient to cause death if ingested or used by a person or if the offense resulted in serious physical harm to another person, whoever violates division (B) of this section is ~~guilty of an aggravated felony of the first degree and shall be imprisoned for life with parole eligibility after serving fifteen years of imprisonment.~~

(2) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is guilty of spreading a false report of contamination, a felony of the fourth degree.

Sec. 2929.01. As used in this chapter:

(A)(1) "Alternative residential facility" means, subject to division (A)(2) of this section, any facility other than an offender's home or residence in which an offender is assigned to live and that satisfies all of the following criteria:

(a) It provides programs through which the offender may seek or maintain employment or may receive education, training, treatment, or habilitation.

(b) It has received the appropriate license or certificate for any specialized education, training, treatment, habilitation, or other service that it provides from the government agency that is responsible for licensing or certifying that type of education, training, treatment, habilitation, or service.

(2) "Alternative residential facility" does not include a community-based correctional facility, jail, halfway house, or prison.

(B) "Bad time" means the time by which the parole board administratively extends an offender's stated prison term or terms pursuant to section 2967.11 of the Revised Code because the parole board finds by clear and convincing evidence that the offender, while serving the prison term or terms, committed an act that is a criminal offense under the law of this state or the United States, whether or not the offender is prosecuted for the commission of that act.

(C) "Basic probation supervision" means a requirement that the offender maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the offender in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court or imposed by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. "Basic probation supervision" includes basic parole supervision and basic post-release control supervision.

(D) "Cocaine," "crack cocaine," "hashish," "L.S.D.," and "unit dose" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Community-based correctional facility" means a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program developed pursuant to sections 2301.51 to 2301.56 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Community control sanction" means a sanction that is not a prison term and that is described in section 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code.

~~(G) "Criminally injurious conduct" means any conduct of the type that is described in division (C)(1) or (2) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code and that occurs on or after July 1, 1996, or any activity that is described in divisions (C)(3) and (R) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code and that occurs on or after the effective date of this amendment.~~

~~(H)~~ "Controlled substance," "marihuana," "schedule I," and "schedule II" have the same meanings as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

~~(H)~~(H) "Curfew" means a requirement that an offender during a specified period of time be at a designated place.

~~(J)~~(I) "Day reporting" means a sanction pursuant to which an offender is required each day to report to and leave a center or other approved reporting location at specified times in order to participate in work, education or training, treatment, and other approved programs at the center or outside the center.

~~(K)~~(J) "Deadly weapon" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

~~(L)~~(K) "Drug and alcohol use monitoring" means a program under which an offender agrees to submit to random chemical analysis of the offender's blood, breath, or urine to determine whether the offender has ingested any alcohol or other drugs.

~~(M)~~(L) "Drug treatment program" means any program under which a person undergoes assessment and treatment designed to reduce or completely eliminate the person's physical or emotional reliance upon alcohol, another drug, or alcohol and another drug and under which the person may be required to receive assessment and treatment on an outpatient basis or may be required to reside at a facility other than the person's home or residence while undergoing assessment and treatment.

~~(N)~~(M) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim as a result of ~~criminally injurious conduct~~ the commission of a felony and includes any loss of income due to lost time at work because of any injury caused to the victim, and any property loss, medical cost, or funeral expense incurred as a result of the ~~criminally injurious conduct~~ commission of the felony.

~~(O)~~(N) "Education or training" includes study at, or in conjunction with a program offered by, a university, college, or technical college or vocational study and also includes the completion of primary school, secondary school, and literacy curriculums or their equivalent.

~~(P)~~(O) "Electronically monitored house arrest" has the same meaning as in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code.

~~(Q)~~(P) "Eligible offender" has the same meaning as in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code except as otherwise specified in section 2929.20 of the Revised Code.

~~(R)~~(Q) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

~~(S)~~(R) "Halfway house" means a facility licensed by the division of parole and community services of the department of rehabilitation and correction pursuant to section 2967.14 of the Revised Code as a suitable facility for the care and treatment of adult offenders.

~~(T)~~(S) "House arrest" means a period of confinement of an eligible offender that is in the eligible offender's home or in other premises specified by the sentencing court or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, that may be electronically monitored house arrest, and during which all of the following apply:

(1) The eligible offender is required to remain in the eligible offender's home or other specified premises for the specified period of confinement, except for periods of time during which the eligible offender is at the eligible offender's place of employment or at other premises as authorized by the sentencing court or by the parole board.

(2) The eligible offender is required to report periodically to a person designated by the court or parole board.

(3) The eligible offender is subject to any other restrictions and requirements that may be imposed by the sentencing court or by the parole board.

~~(U)~~(T) "Intensive probation supervision" means a requirement that an offender maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court, or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, to supervise the offender while the offender is seeking or maintaining necessary employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as required in the court's or parole board's order. "Intensive probation supervision" includes intensive parole supervision and intensive post-release control supervision.

~~(V)~~(U) "Jail" means a jail, workhouse, minimum security jail, or other residential facility used for the confinement of alleged or convicted offenders that is operated by a political subdivision or a combination of political subdivisions of this state.

~~(W)~~(V) "Delinquent child" has the same meaning as in section 2151.02 of the Revised Code.

~~(X)~~(W) "License violation report" means a report that is made by a sentencing court, or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, to the regulatory or licensing board or agency that issued an offender a professional license or a license or permit to do business in this state and that specifies that the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense that may violate the conditions under which the offender's professional license or license or permit to do business in this state was granted or an offense for which the offender's professional license or license or permit to do business in this state may be revoked or suspended.

~~(Y)~~(X) "Major drug offender" means an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell any drug, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that consists of or contains at least one thousand grams of hashish; at least one hundred grams of crack cocaine; at least one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine; at least two thousand five hundred unit doses or two hundred fifty grams of heroin; at least five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. or five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form; or at least one hundred times the amount of any other schedule I or II controlled substance other than marihuana that is necessary to commit a felony of the third degree pursuant to section 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, ~~2925.06~~, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is based on the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell the controlled substance.

~~(Z)~~(Y) "Mandatory prison term" means ~~one~~ any of the following:

(1) Subject to division ~~(D)~~~~(Z)~~(Y)(2) of this section, the term in prison that must be imposed for the offenses or circumstances set forth in divisions (F)(1) to (9) or (F)~~(10)~~(11) of section 2929.13 and division (D) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. Except as provided in sections 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, and 2925.11 of the Revised Code, unless the maximum or another specific term is required under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, a mandatory prison term described in this division may be any prison term authorized for the level of offense.

(2) The term of sixty days in prison that a sentencing court is required to impose for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 and division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code.

(3) The term in prison imposed pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code for the offenses and in the circumstances described in division (F)~~(9)~~(10) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and that term as modified or terminated pursuant to section 2971.05 of the Revised Code.

~~(AA)~~(Z) "Monitored time" means a period of time during which an offender continues to be under the control of the sentencing court or parole board, subject to no conditions other than leading a law abiding life.

~~(BB)~~(AA) "Offender" means a person who, in this state, is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony or a misdemeanor.

~~(CC)~~(BB) "Prison" means a residential facility used for the confinement of convicted felony offenders that is under the control of the department of rehabilitation and correction but does not include a violation sanction center operated under authority of section 2967.141 of the Revised Code.

~~(DD)~~(CC) "Prison term" includes any of the following sanctions for an offender:

- (1) A stated prison term;
- (2) A term in a prison shortened by, or with the approval of, the sentencing court pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.26, 5120.031, 5120.032, or 5120.073 of the Revised Code;
- (3) A term in prison extended by bad time imposed pursuant to section 2967.11 of the Revised Code or imposed for a violation of post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

~~(EE)~~(DD) "Repeat violent offender" means a person about whom both of the following apply:

- (1) The person has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty to, and is being sentenced for committing, for complicity in committing, or for an attempt to commit, aggravated murder, murder, involuntary manslaughter, a felony of the first degree other than one set forth in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, a felony of the first degree set forth in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code that involved an attempt to cause serious physical harm to a person or that resulted in serious physical harm to a person, or a felony of the second degree that involved an attempt to cause serious physical harm to a person or that resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(2) Either of the following applies:

(a) The person previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and served a prison term for, any of the following:

(i) Aggravated murder, murder, involuntary manslaughter, rape, felonious sexual penetration as it existed under section 2907.12 of the Revised Code ~~as it existed~~ prior to September 3, 1996, a felony of the first or second degree that resulted in the death of a person or in physical harm to a person, or complicity in or an attempt to commit any of those offenses;

(ii) An offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to an offense listed under division ~~(EE)~~(DD)(2)(a)(i) of this section and that

ed in the death of a person or in physical harm to a person.

(b) The person previously was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would have been an offense listed in division ~~(EE)~~(DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section, the person was committed to the department of youth services for that delinquent act, and the juvenile court in which the person was adjudicated a delinquent child made a specific finding that the adjudication should be considered a conviction for purposes of a determination in the future pursuant to this chapter as to whether the person is a repeat violent offender.

~~(FF)~~(EE) "Sanction" means any penalty imposed upon an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense, as punishment for the offense. "Sanction" includes any sanction imposed pursuant to any provision of sections 2929.14 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code.

~~(GG)~~(FF) "Sentence" means the sanction or combination of sanctions imposed by the sentencing court on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony.

~~(HH)~~(GG) "Stated prison term" means the prison term, mandatory prison term, or combination of all prison terms and mandatory prison terms imposed by the sentencing court pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2971.03 of the Revised Code. "Stated prison term" includes any credit received by the offender for time spent in jail awaiting trial, sentencing, or transfer to prison for the offense and any time spent under house arrest or electronically monitored house arrest imposed after earning credits pursuant to section 2967.193 of the Revised Code.

~~(H)~~(HH) "Victim-offender mediation" means a reconciliation or mediation program that involves an offender and the victim of the offense committed by the offender and that includes a meeting in which the offender and the victim may discuss the offense, discuss restitution, and consider other sanctions for the offense.

~~(H)~~(II) "Fourth degree felony OMVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that, under section 4511.99 of the Revised Code, is a felony of the fourth degree.

~~(KK)~~(JJ) "Mandatory term of local incarceration" means the term of sixty days in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility that a sentencing court is required to impose upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a fourth degree felony OMVI offense pursuant to division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code.

~~(LL)~~(KK) "Designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense,"

"sexual motivation specification," "sexually violent offense," "sexually violent predator," and "sexually violent predator specification" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

~~(MM)~~(LL) "Habitual sex offender," "sexually oriented offense," and "sexual predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(MM) "Motor vehicle" and "manufactured home" have the same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

(NN) "Detention" and "detention facility" have the same meanings as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.12. (A) ~~Unless a mandatory prison term is otherwise required by division (F) of section 2929.13 or section 2929.14 of the Revised Code,~~ a court that imposes a sentence under this chapter upon an offender for a felony has discretion to determine the most effective way to comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code. In exercising that discretion, the court shall consider the factors set forth in divisions (B) and (C) of this section relating to the seriousness of the conduct and the factors provided in divisions (D) and (E) of this section relating to the likelihood of the offender's recidivism and, in addition, may consider any other factors that are relevant to achieving those purposes and principles of sentencing.

(B) The sentencing court shall consider all of the following that apply regarding the offender, the offense, or the victim, and any other relevant factors, as indicating that the offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense:

(1) The physical or mental injury suffered by the victim of the offense due to the conduct of the offender was exacerbated because of the physical or mental condition or age of the victim.

(2) The victim of the offense suffered serious physical, psychological, or economic harm as a result of the offense.

(3) The offender held a public office or position of trust in the community, and the offense related to that office or position.

(4) The offender's occupation, elected office, or profession obliged the offender to prevent the offense or bring others committing it to justice.

(5) The offender's professional reputation or occupation, elected office, or profession was used to facilitate the offense or is likely to influence the future conduct of others.

(6) The offender's relationship with the victim facilitated the offense.

(7) The offender committed the offense for hire or as a part of an organized criminal activity.

(8) In committing the offense, the offender was motivated by prejudice based on race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, or religion.

(C) The sentencing court shall consider all of the following that apply regarding the offender, the offense, or the victim, and any other relevant factors, as indicating that the offender's conduct is less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense:

(1) The victim induced or facilitated the offense.

(2) In committing the offense, the offender acted under strong provocation.

(3) In committing the offense, the offender did not cause or expect to cause physical harm to any person or property.

(4) There are substantial grounds to mitigate the offender's conduct, although the grounds are not enough to constitute a defense.

(D) The sentencing court shall consider all of the following that apply regarding the offender, and any other relevant factors, as factors indicating that the offender is likely to commit future crimes:

(1) At the time of committing the offense, the offender was under release from confinement before trial or sentencing, under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or under post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 or any other provision of the Revised Code for an earlier offense.

(2) The offender previously was adjudicated a delinquent child pursuant to Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code, or the offender has a history of criminal convictions.

(3) The offender has not been rehabilitated to a satisfactory degree after previously being adjudicated a delinquent child pursuant to Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code, or the offender has not responded favorably to sanctions previously imposed for criminal convictions.

(4) The offender has demonstrated a pattern of drug or alcohol abuse that is related to the offense, and the offender refuses to acknowledge that the offender has demonstrated that pattern, or the offender refuses treatment for the drug or alcohol abuse.

(5) The offender shows no genuine remorse for the offense.

(E) The sentencing court shall consider all of the following that apply regarding the offender, and any other relevant factors, as factors indicating that the offender is not likely to commit future crimes:

(1) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had not been adjudicated a delinquent child.

(2) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a criminal offense.

(3) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had led a law-abiding life for a significant number of years.

(4) The offense was committed under circumstances not likely to recur.

(5) The offender shows genuine remorse for the offense.

Sec. 2929.13. (A) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section and unless a specific sanction is required to be imposed or is precluded from being imposed pursuant to law, a court that imposes a sentence upon an offender for a felony may impose any sanction or combination of sanctions on the offender that are provided in sections 2929.14 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The sentence shall not impose an unnecessary burden on state or local government resources.

If the offender is eligible to be sentenced to community control sanctions, the court shall consider the appropriateness of imposing a financial sanction pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a sanction of community service pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code as the sole sanction for the offense. Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the court is required to impose a mandatory prison term for the offense for which sentence is being imposed, the court also may impose a financial sanction pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code but may not impose any additional sanction or combination of sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code.

If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense, in addition to the mandatory term of local incarceration or the mandatory prison term required for the offense by division (G)(1) or (2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code and may impose whichever of the following is applicable:

(1) If division (G)(1) of this section requires that the offender be sentenced to a mandatory term of local incarceration, an additional community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code;

(2) If division (G)(2) of this section requires that the offender be sentenced to a mandatory prison term, an additional prison term as described in division (D)(4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2), (E), (F), or (G) of this section, in sentencing an offender for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, the sentencing court shall determine whether any of the following apply:

(a) In committing the offense, the offender caused physical harm to a person.

(b) In committing the offense, the offender attempted to cause or made

an actual threat of physical harm to a person with a deadly weapon.

(c) In committing the offense, the offender attempted to cause or made an actual threat of physical harm to a person, and the offender previously was convicted of an offense that caused physical harm to a person.

(d) The offender held a public office or position of trust and the offense related to that office or position; the offender's position obliged the offender to prevent the offense or to bring those committing it to justice; or the offender's professional reputation or position facilitated the offense or was likely to influence the future conduct of others.

(e) The offender committed the offense for hire or as part of an organized criminal activity.

(f) The offense is a sex offense that is a fourth or fifth degree felony violation of section 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.22, 2907.31, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, or 2907.34 of the Revised Code.

(g) The offender previously served a prison term.

(h) ~~The offender previously was subject to a community control sanction, and the offender committed another~~ the offense while under the a community control sanction, while on probation, or while released from custody on a bond or personal recognizance.

(i) The offender committed the offense while in possession of a firearm.

(2)(a) If the court makes a finding described in division (B)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), ~~or (h)~~, or (i) of this section and if the court, after considering the factors set forth in section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds that a prison term is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and finds that the offender is not amenable to an available community control sanction, the court shall impose a prison term upon the offender.

(b) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section, if the court does not make a finding described in division (B)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), ~~or (h)~~, or (i) of this section and if the court, after considering the factors set forth in section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds that a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions upon the offender.

(C) Except as provided in division (E) or (F) of this section, in determining whether to impose a prison term as a sanction for a felony of the third degree or a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to

this division for purposes of sentencing, the sentencing court shall comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and with section 2929.12 of the Revised Code.

(D) Except as provided in division (E) or (F) of this section, for a felony of the first or second degree and for a felony drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, it is presumed that a prison term is necessary in order to comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under section 2929.11 of the Revised Code. Notwithstanding the presumption established under this division, the sentencing court may impose a community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions instead of a prison term on an offender for a felony of the first or second degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable if it makes both of the following findings:

(1) A community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions would adequately punish the offender and protect the public from future crime, because the applicable factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism.

(2) A community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions would not demean the seriousness of the offense, because one or more factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code that indicate that the offender's conduct was less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense are applicable, and they outweigh the applicable factors under that section that indicate that the offender's conduct was more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(E)(1) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, for any drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree, the applicability of a presumption under division (D) of this section in favor of a prison term or of division (B) or (C) of this section in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense shall be determined as specified in section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.07, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, or 2925.37 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable regarding the violation.

(2) If an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony ~~drug offense in violation of a provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of~~

~~the Revised Code~~ violates the conditions of a community control sanction imposed for the offense solely by ~~possessing or using a controlled substance and if the offender has not failed to meet the conditions of any drug treatment program in which the offender was ordered to participate as a sanction for the offense~~ reason of producing positive results on a drug test, the court, as punishment for the violation of the sanction, shall not order that the offender be imprisoned unless the court determines on the record either of the following:

(a) The offender had been ordered as a sanction for the felony to participate in a drug treatment program, in a drug education program, or in alcoholics anonymous, narcotics anonymous, or a similar program if the court determines that an order of that nature is, and the offender continued to use illegal drugs after a reasonable period of participation in the program.

(b) The imprisonment of the offender for the violation is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code. If the court determines that an order of that nature would not be consistent with those purposes and principles or if the offender violated the conditions of a drug treatment program in which the offender participated as a sanction for the offense, the court may impose on the offender a sanction authorized for the violation of the sanction, including a prison term.

(F) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, the court shall impose a prison term or terms under sections 2929.02 to 2929.06, section 2929.14, or section 2971.03 of the Revised Code and except as specifically provided in section 2929.20 or 2967.191 of the Revised Code or when parole is authorized for the offense under section 2967.13 of the Revised Code, shall not reduce the terms pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code for any of the following offenses:

- (1) Aggravated murder when death is not imposed or murder;
- (2) Any rape, regardless of whether force was involved and regardless of the age of the victim, or an attempt to commit rape by force when the victim is under thirteen years of age;
- (3) Gross sexual imposition or sexual battery, if the victim is under thirteen years of age, if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to rape, the former offense of felonious sexual penetration, gross sexual imposition, or sexual battery, and if the victim of the previous offense was under thirteen years of age;
- (4) A felony violation of section 2903.04, 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code if the section requires the imposition of a prison term;

(5) A first, second, or third degree felony drug offense for which section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2925.37, 3719.99, or 4729.99 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable regarding the violation, requires the imposition of a mandatory prison term;

(6) Any offense that is a first or second degree felony and that is not set forth in division (F)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to aggravated murder, murder, any first or second degree felony, or an offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to one of those offenses;

(7) Any offense that is a third degree felony and that is listed in division (DD)(1) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense that is listed in division (DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code;

(8) Any offense, other than a violation of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code, that is a felony, if the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony, with respect to a portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for having the firearm;

~~(8)~~(9) Corrupt activity in violation of section 2923.32 of the Revised Code when the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity that is the basis of the offense is a felony of the first degree;

~~(9)~~(10) Any sexually violent offense for which the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense;

~~(10)~~(11) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.36 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (C) of that section involving an item listed in division (A)(1) or (2) of that section, if the offender is an officer or employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction.

(G) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, if an offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration or a mandatory prison term in accordance with the following:

(1) Except as provided in division (G)(2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty days as specified in division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code and shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any

other provision of the Revised Code. The court that imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration under this division shall specify whether the term is to be served in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility, and the offender shall serve the term in the type of facility specified by the court. The court shall not sentence the offender to a prison term and shall not specify that the offender is to serve the mandatory term of local incarceration in prison. A mandatory term of local incarceration imposed under division (G)(1) of this section is not subject to extension under section 2967.11 of the Revised Code, to a period of post-release control under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, or to any other Revised Code provision that pertains to a prison term.

(2) If the offender previously has been sentenced to a mandatory term of local incarceration pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term of sixty days as specified in division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code and shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any other provision of the Revised Code. In no case shall an offender who once has been sentenced to a mandatory term of local incarceration pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense be sentenced to another mandatory term of local incarceration under that division for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense. The court shall not sentence the offender to a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code. The department of rehabilitation and correction may place an offender sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division in an intensive program prison established pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code if the department gave the sentencing judge prior notice of its intent to place the offender in an intensive program prison established under that section and if the judge did not notify the department that the judge disapproved the placement. Upon the establishment of the initial intensive program prison pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code that is privately operated and managed by a contractor pursuant to a contract entered into under section 9.06 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

(a) The department of rehabilitation and correction shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that a sufficient number of offenders sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division are placed in the privately operated and managed prison so that the privately operated and managed prison has full occupancy.

(b) Unless the privately operated and managed prison has full occupancy, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place

any offender sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division in any intensive program prison established pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code other than the privately operated and managed prison.

(H) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall require the offender to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code if either of the following applies:

(1) The offense was a sexually violent offense, and the offender also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense.

(2) The judge imposing sentence for the sexually oriented offense determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(I) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall include in the sentence a summary of the offender's duty to register pursuant to section 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to provide notice of a change in residence address and register the new residence address pursuant to section 2950.05 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to periodically verify the offender's current residence address pursuant to section 2950.06 of the Revised Code, and the duration of the duties. The judge shall inform the offender, at the time of sentencing, of those duties and of their duration and, if required under division (A)(2) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, shall perform the duties specified in that section.

(J)(1) Except as provided in division (J)(2) of this section, when considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit an offense in violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category of the violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code instead of the factors applicable to the felony category of the offense attempted.

(2) When considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit a drug abuse offense for which the penalty is determined by the amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance involved in the drug abuse offense, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category that the drug abuse offense attempted would be if that drug abuse offense had been committed and had involved an amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance that is within the next lower range

of controlled substance amounts than was involved in the attempt.

(K) As used in this section, "drug abuse offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.14. (A) Except as provided in division (C), (D)(2), (D)(3), (D)(4), or (G) of this section and except in relation to an offense for which a sentence of death or life imprisonment is to be imposed, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony elects or is required to impose a prison term on the offender pursuant to this chapter and is not prohibited by division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code from imposing a prison term on the offender, the court shall impose a definite prison term that shall be one of the following:

(1) For a felony of the first degree, the prison term shall be three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

(2) For a felony of the second degree, the prison term shall be two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight years.

(3) For a felony of the third degree, the prison term shall be one, two, three, four, or five years.

(4) For a felony of the fourth degree, the prison term shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen months.

(5) For a felony of the fifth degree, the prison term shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months.

(B) Except as provided in division (C), (D)(2), (D)(3), or (G) of this section, in section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, or in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony elects or is required to impose a prison term on the offender and if the offender previously has not served a prison term, the court shall impose the shortest prison term authorized for the offense pursuant to division (A) of this section, unless the court finds on the record that the shortest prison term will demean the seriousness of the offender's conduct or will not adequately protect the public from future crime by the offender or others.

(C) Except as provided in division (G) of this section or in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony may impose the longest prison term authorized for the offense pursuant to division (A) of this section only upon offenders who committed the worst forms of the offense, upon offenders who pose the greatest likelihood of committing future crimes, upon certain major drug offenders under division (D)(3) of this section, and upon certain repeat violent offenders in accordance with division (D)(2) of this section.

(D)(1)(a)~~(b)~~ Except as provided in division (D)(1)~~(b)~~(d) of this section,

if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, or 2941.145 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender one of the following prison terms:

(i) A prison term of six years if the specification is of the type described in section 2941.144 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm that is an automatic firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or silencer on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony,~~a;~~

(ii) A prison term of three years if the specification is of the type described in section 2941.145 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and displaying the firearm, brandishing the firearm, indicating that the offender possessed the firearm, or using it to facilitate the offense,~~or a;~~

(iii) A prison term of one year if the specification is of the type described in section 2941.141 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony,~~the.~~

(b) ~~If a court, after imposing~~ imposes a prison term on ~~the an~~ offender for the felony under division (A), ~~(D)(2), or (D)(3)~~(D)(1)(a) of this section, ~~shall impose an additional the~~ prison term, ~~determined pursuant to this division, that~~ shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. ~~If the specification is of the type described in section 2941.144 of the Revised Code, the additional prison term shall be six years. If the specification is of the type described in section 2941.145 of the Revised Code, the additional prison term shall be three years. If the specification is of the type described in section 2941.141 of the Revised Code, the additional prison term shall be one year. A court shall not impose more than one additional prison term on an offender under this division (D)(1)(a) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term under division (D)(1)(a)(ii) of this section, the court is not precluded from imposing an additional prison term under this division.~~

~~(ii)(c)~~(c) Except as provided in division (D)(1)~~(b)~~(d) of this section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or to a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another, also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a

specification of the type described in section 2941.146 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, ~~as defined in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code~~, other than a manufactured home, ~~as defined in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code~~, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or for the other felony offense under division (A), (D)(2), or (D)(3) of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of five years upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one additional prison term on an offender under ~~this~~ division (D)(1)(c) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term on an offender under ~~this~~ division (D)(1)(c) of this section relative to an offense, the court also shall impose ~~an additional~~ a prison term under division (D)(1)(a) ~~(+)~~ of this section relative to the same offense, provided the criteria specified in that division for imposing an additional prison term are satisfied relative to the offender and the offense.

~~(b)~~(d) The court shall not impose any of the ~~additional~~ prison terms described in division (D)(1)(a) of this section or any of the additional prison terms described in division (D)(1)(c) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.12 or 2923.123 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of the ~~additional~~ prison terms described in ~~that~~ division (D)(1)(a) of this section or any of the additional prison terms described in division (D)(1)(c) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.13 of the Revised Code unless all of the following apply:

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of aggravated murder, murder, or any felony of the first or second degree.

(ii) Less than five years have passed since the offender was released from prison or post-release control, whichever is later, for the prior offense.

(2)(a) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender, the court shall impose a prison term from the range of terms authorized for the offense under division (A) of this section that may be the longest term in the range and that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. If the court finds that the repeat violent offender, in committing the offense, caused any physical harm that carried a substantial risk of death to a person or that involved substantial permanent

incapacity or substantial permanent disfigurement of a person, the court shall impose the longest prison term from the range of terms authorized for the offense under division (A) of this section.

(b) If the court imposing a prison term on a repeat violent offender imposes the longest prison term from the range of terms authorized for the offense under division (A) of this section, the court may impose on the offender an additional definite prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years if the court finds that both of the following apply with respect to the prison terms imposed on the offender pursuant to division (D)(2)(a) of this section and, if applicable, divisions (D)(1) and (3) of this section:

(i) The terms so imposed are inadequate to punish the offender and protect the public from future crime, because the applicable factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism.

(ii) The terms so imposed are demeaning to the seriousness of the offense, because one or more of the factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating that the offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense are present, and they outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating that the offender's conduct is less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(3)(a) Except when an offender commits a violation of section 2903.01 or 2907.02 of the Revised Code and the penalty imposed for the violation is life imprisonment or commits a violation of section 2903.02 of the Revised Code, if the offender commits a violation of section 2925.03, ~~2925.04~~, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code and that section classifies the offender as a major drug offender and requires the imposition of a ten-year prison term on the offender ~~or~~, if a the offender commits a felony violation of section 2925.02, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.36, 3719.07, 3719.08, 3719.16, 3719.161, 4729.37, or 4729.61, division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172, division (C) of section 4729.51, or division (J) of section 4729.54 of the Revised Code that includes the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and the court imposing a sentence upon an the offender for a felony finds that the offender is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code; charging that the offender is a major drug offender, or if the court imposing sentence upon an offender for a felony finds that the offender is guilty of corrupt activity with the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity being a felony of the first degree; or is guilty of an attempted

forcible violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code with the victim being under thirteen years of age and that attempted violation is the felony for which sentence is being imposed, the court shall impose upon the offender for the felony violation a ten-year prison term that cannot be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20 or Chapter 2967. or 5120. of the Revised Code.

(b) The court imposing a prison term on an offender under division (D)(3)(a) of this section may impose an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years, if the court, with respect to the term imposed under division (D)(3)(a) of this section and, if applicable, divisions (D)(1) and (2) of this section, makes both of the findings set forth in divisions (D)(2)(b)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense and if division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code requires the sentencing court to impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term in accordance with that division. In addition to the mandatory prison term, the sentencing court may sentence the offender to an additional prison term of any duration specified in division (A)(4) of this section minus the sixty days imposed upon the offender as the mandatory prison term. The total of the additional prison term imposed under division (D)(4) of this section plus the sixty days imposed as the mandatory prison term shall equal one of the authorized prison terms specified in division (A)(4) of this section. If the court imposes an additional prison term under division (D)(4) of this section, the offender shall serve the additional prison term after the offender has served the mandatory prison term required for the offense. The court shall not sentence the offender to a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of this section for having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing a felony ~~or~~, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (D)(1)~~(b)~~(d) of this section for committing a felony specified in that division by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, or if both types of mandatory prison terms are imposed, the offender shall serve the any mandatory prison term imposed under either division consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under either division and shall serve all mandatory prison terms imposed under those divisions consecutively to and prior to ~~the~~ any prison term imposed for the underlying felony pursuant to division (A), (D)(2), or (D)(3) of this section or any other section of the

Revised Code and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(2) If an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility violates section 2917.02, 2917.03, 2921.34, or 2921.35 of the Revised Code, if an offender who is under detention at a detention facility commits a felony violation of section 2923.131 of the Revised Code, or if an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility or is under detention at a detention facility commits another felony while the offender is an escapee in violation of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, any prison term imposed upon the offender for one of those violations shall be served by the offender consecutively to the prison term or term of imprisonment the offender was serving when the offender committed that offense and to any other prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender. ~~As used in this division, "detention" and "detention facility" have the same meanings as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.~~

(3) If a prison term is imposed for a violation of division (B) of section 2911.01 of the Revised Code or if a prison term is imposed for a felony violation of division (B) of section 2921.331 of the Revised Code, the offender shall serve that prison term consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(4) If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of the following:

(a) The offender committed the multiple offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post-release control for a prior offense.

(b) The harm caused by the multiple offenses was so great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the offenses committed as part of a single course of conduct adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct.

(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime by the offender.

(5) When consecutive prison terms are imposed pursuant to division (E)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, the term to be served is the aggregate of all of the terms so imposed.

(F) If a court imposes a prison term of a type described in division (B) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with that division. If a court imposes a prison term of a type described in division (C) of that section, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with that division, if the parole board determines that a period of post-release control is necessary.

(G) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent offense and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging that offense, the court shall impose sentence upon the offender in accordance with section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, and Chapter 2971. of the Revised Code applies regarding the prison term or term of life imprisonment without parole imposed upon the offender and the service of that term of imprisonment.

(H) If a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony is sentenced to a prison term or term of imprisonment under this section, sections 2929.02 to 2929.06 of the Revised Code, section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, or any other provision of law, section 5120.163 of the Revised Code applies regarding the person while the person is confined in a state correctional institution.

(I) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.142 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the felony while participating in a criminal gang, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of one, two, or three years.

(J) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, or third degree that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.143 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the offense in a school safety zone or towards a person in a school safety zone, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of two years. The offender shall serve the additional two years consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed

for the underlying offense.

(K) At the time of sentencing, the court shall determine if an offender is eligible for placement in a program of shock incarceration under section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or is eligible for placement in an intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code. The court may recommend the offender for placement in a program of shock incarceration, if eligible, or for placement in an intensive program prison, if eligible, disapprove placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison, regardless of eligibility, or make no recommendation on placement of the offender.

If the court disapproves placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place the offender in any program of shock incarceration or intensive program prison.

If the court approves placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison, the department shall notify the court if the offender is subsequently placed in the recommended program or prison and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement.

If the court approves placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison and the department does not subsequently place the offender in the recommended program or prison, the department shall send a notice to the court indicating why the offender was not placed in the recommended program or prison.

If the court does not make a recommendation under this division with respect to an eligible offender, the department shall screen the offender and determine if there is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison for which the offender is suited. If there is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison for which the offender is suited, the department shall notify the court of the proposed placement of the offender and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement. The court shall have ten days from receipt of the notice to disapprove the placement.

Sec. 2929.15. (A)(1) If in sentencing an offender for a felony the court is not required to impose a prison term, a mandatory prison term, or a term of life imprisonment upon the offender, the court may directly impose a sentence ~~community control~~ that consists of one or more community control sanctions authorized pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code. If the court is sentencing an offender for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense and if it is required to impose on the offender a

mandatory term of local incarceration pursuant to division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, in addition to the mandatory term of local incarceration and the mandatory fine required by division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court may impose upon the offender a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions in accordance with sections 2929.16 and 2929.17 of the Revised Code. The duration of all community control sanctions ~~so imposed~~ imposed upon an offender shall not exceed five years. If the offender absconds or otherwise leaves the jurisdiction of the court in which the offender resides without obtaining permission from the court or the offender's probation officer to leave the jurisdiction of the court, or if the offender is confined in any institution for the commission of any offense while under a community control sanction, the period of the community control sanction ceases to run until the offender is brought before the court for its further action. If the court sentences the offender to one or more nonresidential sanctions under section 2929.17 of the Revised Code, the court shall ~~comply with division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code and~~ impose the mandatory as a condition described in that division of the nonresidential sanctions that, during the period of the sanctions, the offender must abide by the law and must not leave the state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer. The court may impose any other conditions of release under a community control sanction that the court considers appropriate. If the court is sentencing an offender for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense and if it is required to impose on the offender a mandatory prison term pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the court shall not impose upon the offender any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code.

(2)(a) If a court sentences an offender to any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions authorized pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court shall place the offender under the general control and supervision of a department of probation in the county that serves the court for purposes of reporting to the court a violation of any condition of the sanctions ~~or the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code,~~ a violation of law, or the departure of the offender from this state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer. Alternatively, if the offender resides in another county and a county department of probation has been established in that county or that county is served by a multicounty probation department established under section

301.27 of the Revised Code, the court may request the court of common pleas of that county to receive the offender into the general control and supervision of that county or multicounty department of probation for purposes of reporting to the court a violation of any condition of the sanctions, ~~or the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code~~ a violation of law, or the departure of the offender from this state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, subject to the jurisdiction of the trial judge over and with respect to the person of the offender, and to the rules governing that department of probation.

If there is no department of probation in the county that serves the court, the court shall place the offender, regardless of the offender's county of residence, under the general control and supervision of the adult parole authority for purposes of reporting to the court a violation of any of the sanctions ~~or the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code~~, a violation of law, or the departure of the offender from this state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer.

(b) If the court imposing sentence upon an offender sentences the offender to any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions authorized pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and if the offender violates any condition of the sanctions ~~or the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code~~, violates any law, or departs the state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, the public or private person or entity that operates or administers the sanction or the program or activity that comprises the sanction shall report the violation or departure directly to the sentencing court, or shall report the violation or departure to the county or multicounty department of probation with general control and supervision over the offender under division (A)(2)(a) of this section or the officer of that department who supervises the offender, or, if there is no such department with general control and supervision over the offender under that division, to the adult parole authority. If the public or private person or entity that operates or administers the sanction or the program or activity that comprises the sanction reports the violation or departure to the county or multicounty department of probation or the adult parole authority, the department's or authority's officers may treat the offender as if the offender were on probation and in violation of the probation, and shall report the violation of the condition of the sanction ~~or the mandatory condition imposed under~~

~~division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code, the violation of law, or the departure from the state without the required permission to the sentencing court.~~

(B) ~~If the conditions of a community control sanction or the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code is~~ are violated or if the offender violates a law or leaves the state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, the sentencing court may impose a longer time under the same sanction if the total time under the sanctions does not exceed the five-year limit specified in division (A) of this section, may impose a more restrictive sanction under section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or may impose a prison term on the offender pursuant to section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. ~~The court shall not eliminate the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code.~~ The prison term, if any, imposed upon a violator pursuant to this division shall be within the range of prison terms available for the offense for which the sanction that was violated was imposed and shall not exceed the prison term specified in the notice provided to the offender at the sentencing hearing pursuant to division (B)(3) of section 2929.19 of the Revised Code. The court may reduce the longer period of time that the offender is required to spend under the longer sanction, the more restrictive sanction, or a prison term imposed pursuant to this division by the time the offender successfully spent under the sanction that was initially imposed.

(C) If an offender, for a significant period of time, fulfills the conditions of a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code in an exemplary manner, the court may reduce the period of time under the sanction or impose a less restrictive sanction, but the court shall not ~~eliminate the mandatory condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code~~ permit the offender to violate any law or permit the offender to leave the state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer.

Sec. 2929.17. The court imposing a sentence for a felony upon an offender who is not required to serve a mandatory prison term may impose any nonresidential sanction or combination of nonresidential sanctions authorized under this section. If the court imposes one or more nonresidential sanctions authorized under this section, the court shall ~~comply with division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code and impose the mandatory as a condition described in that division.~~ The of the sanction that, during the period of the nonresidential sanction, the offender shall abide by the law and shall not leave the state without the permission of

the court or the offender's probation officer.

The court imposing a sentence for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense upon an offender who is required to serve a mandatory term of local incarceration under division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code may impose upon the offender, in addition to the mandatory term of local incarceration, a nonresidential sanction or combination of nonresidential sanctions under this section, and the offender shall serve or satisfy the sanction or combination of sanctions after the offender has served the mandatory term of local incarceration required for the offense. Nonresidential sanctions include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) A term of day reporting;

(B) A term of electronically monitored house arrest, a term of electronic monitoring without house arrest, or a term of house arrest without electronic monitoring;

(C) A term of community service of up to five hundred hours pursuant to division (F) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code or, if the court determines that the offender is financially incapable of fulfilling a financial sanction described in section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, a term of community service as an alternative to a financial sanction;

(D) A term in a drug treatment program with a level of security for the offender as determined necessary by the court;

(E) A term of intensive probation supervision;

(F) A term of basic probation supervision;

(G) A term of monitored time;

(H) A term of drug and alcohol use monitoring;

(I) A curfew term;

(J) A requirement that the offender obtain employment;

(K) A requirement that the offender obtain education or training;

(L) Provided the court obtains the prior approval of the victim, a requirement that the offender participate in victim-offender mediation;

(M) A license violation report.

Sec. 2929.18. (A) Except as otherwise provided in this division and in addition to imposing court costs pursuant to section 2947.23 of the Revised Code, the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony may sentence the offender to any financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions authorized under this section or, in the circumstances specified in section 2929.25 of the Revised Code, may impose upon the offender a fine in accordance with that section. If the offender is sentenced to a sanction of confinement pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the Revised Code that is to be served in a facility operated by a board of county

ommissioners, a legislative authority of a municipal corporation, or another governmental entity, the court imposing sentence upon an offender for a felony shall comply with division (A)(4)(b) of this section in determining whether to sentence the offender to a financial sanction described in division (A)(4)(a) of this section. Financial sanctions that may be imposed pursuant to this section include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Restitution by the offender to the victim of the offender's crime or any survivor of the victim, in an amount based on the victim's economic loss. The court shall order that the restitution be made to the adult probation department that serves the county on behalf of the victim, to the clerk of courts, or to another agency designated by the court, except that it may include a requirement that reimbursement be made to third parties for amounts paid to or on behalf of the victim or any survivor of the victim for economic loss resulting from the offense. If reimbursement to third parties is required, the reimbursement shall be made to any governmental agency to repay any amounts paid by the agency to or on behalf of the victim or any survivor of the victim for economic loss resulting from the offense before any reimbursement is made to any person other than a governmental agency. If no governmental agency incurred expenses for economic loss of the victim or any survivor of the victim resulting from the offense, the reimbursement shall be made to any person other than a governmental agency to repay amounts paid by that person to or on behalf of the victim or any survivor of the victim for economic loss of the victim resulting from the offense. The court shall not require an offender to repay an insurance company for any amounts the company paid on behalf of the offender pursuant to a policy of insurance. At sentencing, the court shall determine the amount of restitution to be made by the offender. All restitution payments shall be credited against any recovery of economic loss in a civil action brought by the victim or any survivor of the victim against the offender.

(2) Except as provided in division (B)(1), (3), or (4) of this section, a fine payable by the offender to the state, to a political subdivision, or as described in division (B)(2) of this section to one or more law enforcement agencies, with the amount of the fine based on a standard percentage of the offender's daily income over a period of time determined by the court and based upon the seriousness of the offense. A fine ordered under this division shall not exceed the statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the offense under division (A)(3) of this section.

(3) Except as provided in division (B)(1), (3), or (4) of this section, a fine payable by the offender to the state, to a political subdivision when

appropriate for a felony, or as described in division (B)(2) of this section to one or more law enforcement agencies, in the following amount:

(a) For a felony of the first degree, not more than twenty thousand dollars;

(b) For a felony of the second degree, not more than fifteen thousand dollars;

(c) For a felony of the third degree, not more than ten thousand dollars;

(d) For a felony of the fourth degree, not more than five thousand dollars;

(e) For a felony of the fifth degree, not more than two thousand five hundred dollars.

(4)(a) Subject to division (A)(4)(b) of this section, reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government, including the following:

(i) All or part of the costs of implementing any community control sanction;

(ii) All or part of the costs of confinement under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the Revised Code, provided that the amount of reimbursement ordered under this division shall not exceed ~~ten thousand dollars~~ or the total amount of reimbursement the offender is able to pay as determined at a hearing, ~~whichever amount is greater~~ and shall not exceed the actual cost of the confinement;

(b) If the offender is sentenced to a sanction of confinement pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the Revised Code that is to be served in a facility operated by a board of county commissioners, a legislative authority of a municipal corporation, or another local governmental entity, one of the following applies:

(i) If, pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code, the board, legislative authority, or other local governmental entity requires prisoners convicted of an offense other than a minor misdemeanor to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other entity for its expenses incurred by reason of the prisoner's confinement, the court shall impose a financial sanction under division (A)(4)(a) of this section that requires the offender to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other local governmental entity for the cost of the confinement. In addition, the court may impose any other financial sanction under this section.

(ii) If, pursuant to any section identified in division (A)(4)(b)(i) of this section, the board, legislative authority, or other local governmental entity has adopted a resolution or ordinance specifying that prisoners convicted of

felonies are not required to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other local governmental entity for its expenses incurred by reason of the prisoner's confinement, the court shall not impose a financial sanction under division (A)(4)(a) of this section that requires the offender to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other local governmental entity for the cost of the confinement, but the court may impose any other financial sanction under this section.

(iii) If neither division (A)(4)(b)(i) nor (A)(4)(b)(ii) of this section applies, the court may impose, but is not required to impose, any financial sanction under this section.

(c) Reimbursement by the offender for costs pursuant to section 2929.28 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) For a first, second, or third degree felony violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine of at least one-half of, but not more than, the maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the offense pursuant to division (A)(3) of this section. If an offender alleges in an affidavit filed with the court prior to sentencing that the offender is indigent and unable to pay the mandatory fine and if the court determines the offender is an indigent person and is unable to pay the mandatory fine described in this division, the court shall not impose the mandatory fine upon the offender.

(2) Any mandatory fine imposed upon an offender under division (B)(1) of this section and any fine imposed upon an offender under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section for any fourth or fifth degree felony violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code shall be paid to law enforcement agencies pursuant to division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(3) For a fourth degree felony OMVI offense, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine in the amount specified in division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code. The mandatory fine so imposed shall be disbursed as provided in division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code.

(4) Notwithstanding any fine otherwise authorized or required to be imposed under division (A)(2) or (3) or (B)(1) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code for a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.07 of the Revised Code, in addition to any penalty or sanction imposed for that offense under section 2925.03 or 2925.07 or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code and in addition to the forfeiture of property in connection with the offense as prescribed in sections 2925.42 to 2925.45 of the Revised

Code, the court that sentences an offender for a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.07 of the Revised Code may impose upon the offender a fine in addition to any fine imposed under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section and in addition to any mandatory fine imposed under division (B)(1) of this section. The fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this section shall be used as provided in division (H) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this section shall not exceed whichever of the following is applicable:

(a) The total value of any personal or real property in which the offender has an interest and that was used in the course of, intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through conduct in violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.07 of the Revised Code, including any property that constitutes proceeds derived from that offense;

(b) If the offender has no interest in any property of the type described in division (B)(4)(a) of this section or if it is not possible to ascertain whether the offender has an interest in any property of that type in which the offender may have an interest, the amount of the mandatory fine for the offense imposed under division (B)(1) of this section or, if no mandatory fine is imposed under division (B)(1) of this section, the amount of the fine authorized for the level of the offense imposed under division (A)(3) of this section.

(5) Prior to imposing a fine under division (B)(4) of this section, the court shall determine whether the offender has an interest in any property of the type described in division (B)(4)(a) of this section. Except as provided in division (B)(6) or (7) of this section, a fine that is authorized and imposed under division (B)(4) of this section does not limit or affect the imposition of the penalties and sanctions for a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.07 of the Revised Code prescribed under those sections or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code and does not limit or affect a forfeiture of property in connection with the offense as prescribed in sections 2925.42 to 2925.45 of the Revised Code.

(6) If the sum total of a mandatory fine amount imposed for a first, second, or third degree felony violation of section 2925.03 or a third degree felony violation of section 2925.07 of the Revised Code under division (B)(1) of this section plus the amount of any fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this section does not exceed the maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the offense under division (A)(3) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code, the court may impose a fine for the offense in addition to the mandatory fine and the fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this section. The sum total of the amounts of the

mandatory fine, the fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this section, and the additional fine imposed under division (B)(6) of this section shall not exceed the maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the offense under division (A)(3) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code. The clerk of the court shall pay any fine that is imposed under division (B)(6) of this section to the county, township, municipal corporation, park district as created pursuant to section 511.18 or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law enforcement agencies in this state that primarily were responsible for or involved in making the arrest of, and in prosecuting, the offender pursuant to division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(7) If the sum total of the amount of a mandatory fine imposed for a first, second, or third degree felony violation of section 2925.03 or a third degree felony violation of section 2925.07 of the Revised Code plus the amount of any fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this section exceeds the maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the offense under division (A)(3) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code, the court shall not impose a fine under division (B)(6) of this section.

(C)(1) The offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon the offender pursuant to division (A)(4)(a) of this section to pay the costs incurred by the department of rehabilitation and correction in operating a prison or other facility used to confine offenders pursuant to sanctions imposed under section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the Revised Code to the treasurer of state. The treasurer of state shall deposit the reimbursements in the confinement cost reimbursement fund that is hereby created in the state treasury. The department of rehabilitation and correction shall use the amounts deposited in the fund to fund the operation of facilities used to confine offenders pursuant to sections 2929.14 and 2929.16 of the Revised Code.

(2) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon the offender pursuant to division (A)(4)(a) of this section to pay the costs incurred by a county pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall deposit the reimbursements in the sanction cost reimbursement fund that each board of county commissioners shall create in its county treasury. The county shall use the amounts deposited in the fund to pay the costs incurred by the county pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section

2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code.

(3) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon the offender pursuant to division (A)(4)(a) of this section to pay the costs incurred by a municipal corporation pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code to the treasurer of the municipal corporation. The treasurer shall deposit the reimbursements in a special fund that shall be established in the treasury of each municipal corporation. The municipal corporation shall use the amounts deposited in the fund to pay the costs incurred by the municipal corporation pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code.

(4) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed pursuant to division (A)(4)(a) of this section for the costs incurred by a private provider pursuant to a sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code to the provider.

(D) A financial sanction imposed pursuant to division (A) or (B) of this section is a judgment in favor of the state or a political subdivision in which the court that imposed the financial sanction is located, ~~and the offender subject to the sanction is the judgment debtor~~, except that a financial sanction of reimbursement imposed pursuant to division (A)(4)(a)(ii) of this section upon an offender who is incarcerated in a state facility or a municipal jail is a judgment in favor of the state or the municipal corporation, a financial sanction of reimbursement imposed upon an offender pursuant to this section for costs incurred by a private provider of sanctions is a judgment in favor of the private provider, and a financial sanction of restitution imposed pursuant to this section is a judgment in favor of the victim of the offender's criminal act. The offender subject to the sanction is the judgment debtor. Imposition of a financial sanction and execution on the judgment does not preclude any other power of the court to impose or enforce sanctions on the offender. Once the financial sanction is imposed as a judgment, the victim, private provider, state, or political subdivision may bring an action to do any of the following:

(1) Obtain execution of the judgment through any available procedure,

including:

(a) An execution against the property of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2329. of the Revised Code;

(b) An execution against the person of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2331. of the Revised Code;

(c) A proceeding in aid of execution under Chapter 2333. of the Revised Code, including:

(i) A proceeding for the examination of the judgment debtor under sections 2333.09 to 2333.12 and sections 2333.15 to 2333.27 of the Revised Code;

(ii) A proceeding for attachment of the person of the judgment debtor under section 2333.28 of the Revised Code;

(iii) A creditor's suit under section 2333.01 of the Revised Code.

(d) The attachment of the property of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2715. of the Revised Code;

(e) The garnishment of the property of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2716. of the Revised Code.

(2) Obtain an order for the assignment of wages of the judgment debtor under section 1321.33 of the Revised Code.

(E) A court that imposes a financial sanction upon an offender may hold a hearing if necessary to determine whether the offender is able to pay the sanction or is likely in the future to be able to pay it.

(F) Each court imposing a financial sanction upon an offender under this section or under section 2929.25 of the Revised Code may designate a court employee to collect, or may enter into contracts with one or more public agencies or private vendors for the collection of, amounts due under the financial sanction imposed pursuant to this section or section 2929.25 of the Revised Code. Before entering into a contract for the collection of amounts due from an offender pursuant to any financial sanction imposed pursuant to this section or section 2929.25 of the Revised Code, a court shall comply with sections 307.86 to 307.92 of the Revised Code.

(G) If a court that imposes a financial sanction under division (A) or (B) of this section finds that an offender satisfactorily has completed all other sanctions imposed upon the offender and that all restitution that has been ordered has been paid as ordered, the court may suspend any financial sanctions imposed pursuant to this section or section 2929.25 of the Revised Code that have not been paid.

(H) No financial sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.25 of the Revised Code shall preclude a victim from bringing a civil action against the offender.

Sec. 2929.19. (A)(1) The court shall hold a sentencing hearing before imposing a sentence under this chapter upon an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony and before resentencing an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony and whose case was remanded pursuant to section 2953.07 or 2953.08 of the Revised Code. At the hearing, the offender, the prosecuting attorney, the victim or the victim's representative in accordance with section 2930.14 of the Revised Code, and, with the approval of the court, any other person may present information relevant to the imposition of sentence in the case. The court shall inform the offender of the verdict of the jury or finding of the court and ask the offender whether the offender has anything to say as to why sentence should not be imposed upon the offender.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that was committed on or after ~~the effective date of this amendment~~ January 1, 1997, and that is not a sexually violent offense, and before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense committed on or after ~~the effective date of this amendment~~ January 1, 1997, and who was not charged with a sexually violent predator specification in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, the court shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. The court shall not conduct a hearing under that division if the offender is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense and a sexually violent predator specification was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) At the sentencing hearing, the court, before imposing sentence, shall consider the record, any information presented at the hearing by any person pursuant to division (A) of this section, and, if one was prepared, the presentence investigation report made pursuant to section 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2, and any victim impact statement made pursuant to section 2947.051 of the Revised Code.

(2) The court shall impose a sentence and shall make a finding that gives its reasons for selecting the sentence imposed in any of the following circumstances:

(a) Unless the offense is a sexually violent offense for which the court is required to impose sentence pursuant to division (G) of section 2929.14 of

the Revised Code, if it imposes a prison term for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for purposes of sentencing and, if the term is not a mandatory prison term imposed pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for a felony OMVI offense, its reasons for imposing the prison term, based upon the overriding purposes and principles of felony sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, and any factors listed in divisions (B)(1)(a) to ~~(h)~~(i) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code that it found to apply relative to the offender.

(b) If it does not impose a prison term for a felony of the first or second degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, its reasons for not imposing the prison term and for overriding the presumption, based upon the overriding purposes and principles of felony sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, and the basis of the findings it made under divisions (D)(1) and (2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code.

(c) If it imposes consecutive sentences under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the consecutive sentences;

(d) If the sentence is for one offense and it imposes a prison term for the offense that is the maximum prison term allowed for that offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the maximum prison term;

(e) If the sentence is for two or more offenses arising out of a single incident and it imposes a prison term for those offenses that is the maximum prison term allowed for the offense of the highest degree by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the maximum prison term.

(3) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, if the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that a prison term is necessary or required, the court shall do all of the following:

(a) Impose a stated prison term;

(b) Notify the offender that, as part of the sentence, the parole board may extend the stated prison term ~~if the offender commits any criminal offense under the laws of this state or the United States while serving the prison term, that the extension will be done administratively as part of the offender's sentence in accordance with section 2967.11 of the Revised Code and may be for thirty, sixty, or ninety days for each violation, that all~~

~~extensions of any stated prison term for all violations during the course of the term may not exceed for certain violations of prison rules for up to one-half of the term's duration, and that the sentence so imposed automatically includes any extension of the stated prison term by the parole board;~~

~~(c) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, Notify the offender that the offender will be supervised under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code after the offender leaves prison if the offender is being sentenced for a felony of the first degree, ~~for a felony of the~~ or second degree, for a felony sex offense; as defined in section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, or for a felony of the third degree ~~that is not a felony sex offense and~~ in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a person; ~~notify the offender that a period of post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code will be imposed following the offender's release from prison;~~~~

~~(d) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, Notify the offender that the offender may be supervised under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code after the offender leaves prison if the offender is being sentenced for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division (B)(3)(c) of this section; ~~notify the offender that a period of post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code may be imposed following the offender's release from prison;~~~~

(e) Notify the offender that, if a period of ~~post-release control supervision~~ is imposed following the offender's release from prison, as described in division (B)(3)(c) or (d) of this section, and if the offender violates a ~~post-release control sanction imposed as a component of the post-release control including the mandatory condition described in division (A) of section 2967.121 of the Revised Code,~~ all of the following apply:

(i) ~~The adult parole authority or the parole board may impose a more restrictive post-release control sanction.~~

(ii) ~~The parole board may increase the duration of the post-release control subject to a specified maximum.~~

(iii) ~~The more restrictive sanction that supervision, the parole board may impose may consist of a prison term, provided that the prison term cannot exceed nine months and the maximum cumulative prison term so imposed for all violations during the period of post-release control cannot exceed as part of the sentence, of up to one-half of the stated prison term originally imposed upon the offender.~~

(iv) ~~If the violation of the sanction is a felony, the offender may be prosecuted for the felony and, in addition to any sentence it imposes on the~~

~~offender for the new felony, the court may impose a prison term, subject to a specified maximum, for the violation.~~

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense that the offender committed on or after ~~the effective date of this amendment~~ January 1, 1997, and the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense or if the offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that the offender committed on or after ~~the effective date of this section~~ January 1, 1997, and the court imposing the sentence has determined pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator, the court shall include in the offender's sentence a statement that the offender has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator and shall comply with the requirements of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code. Additionally, in the circumstances described in division (G) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose sentence on the offender as described in that division.

(5) If the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that a community control sanction should be imposed and the court is not prohibited from imposing a community control sanction, the court shall impose a community control sanction. The court shall notify the offender that, if the conditions of the sanction are violated ~~or the condition imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code, if imposed, is violated,~~ if the offender commits a violation of any law, or if the offender leaves this state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, the court may impose a longer time under the same sanction, may impose a more restrictive sanction, or may impose a prison term on the offender and shall indicate the specific prison term that may be imposed as a sanction for the violation, as selected by the court from the range of prison terms for the offense pursuant to section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) Before imposing a financial sanction under section 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a fine under section 2929.25 of the Revised Code, the court shall consider the offender's present and future ability to pay the amount of the sanction or fine.

(C)(1) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense and if the court is required by division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code to impose as a sanction a mandatory term of local incarceration, the court shall impose the mandatory term of local incarceration in accordance with that division, shall impose a mandatory

fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and, in addition, may impose additional sanctions as specified in sections 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose a prison term on the offender.

(2) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense and if the court is required by division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code to impose as a sanction a mandatory prison term, the court shall impose the mandatory prison term in accordance with that division, shall impose a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and, in addition, may impose an additional prison term as specified in section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any community control sanction on the offender.

(D) If the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that an offender is eligible for placement in a program of shock incarceration under section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or in an intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, the court, pursuant to division (K) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, may recommend placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison, disapprove placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, or make no recommendation. The court shall make a finding that gives its reasons for its recommendation or disapproval.

Sec. 2929.20. (A)~~(1)~~ As used in this section, "eligible offender" means any person serving a stated prison term of ten years or less when either of the following applies:

~~(a) A person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, who is serving a (1) The stated prison term of ten years or less, and who is not serving does not include a mandatory prison term;~~

~~(b) A.~~

~~(2) The stated prison term includes a mandatory prison term, and the person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, who was sentenced to a mandatory prison term and another prison term of ten years or less, and who has served the mandatory prison term;~~

~~(c) A person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, who was sentenced to a mandatory prison term pursuant to division (D)(1) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and another prison term of ten years or less, who is required by division (E)(1) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code to serve the mandatory prison term and the other prison term consecutively, and who has served the mandatory prison term.~~

~~(2) "Eligible offender" does not include any of the following:~~

~~(a) A person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony,~~

~~who was sentenced to a mandatory prison term pursuant to division (D)(2) or (3) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and another prison term of ten years or less, and who is required by division (E)(2), (3), or, (4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code to serve the mandatory prison term and the other prison term consecutively, whether or not the person has served the mandatory prison term.~~

~~(b) A person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, who was sentenced to a mandatory prison term pursuant to divisions (D)(1) and (2), or division (D)(3) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and another prison term of ten years or less, and who is required by division (E)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code to serve any of the mandatory prison terms and the other prison term consecutively, whether or not the person has served the mandatory prison terms.~~

(B) Upon the filing of a motion by the eligible offender or upon its own motion, a sentencing court may reduce the offender's stated prison term through a judicial release in accordance with this section. The court shall not reduce the stated prison term of an offender who is not an eligible offender. An eligible offender may file a motion for judicial release with the sentencing court within the following applicable period of time:

(1) ~~¶~~ (a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(1)(b) or (c) of this section, if the stated prison term was imposed for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, the eligible offender ~~shall~~ may file the motion not earlier than thirty days or later than ninety days after the offender is delivered to a state correctional institution.

(b) If the stated prison term is five years and is an aggregate of stated prison terms that are being served consecutively and that were imposed for any combination of felonies of the fourth degree and felonies of the fifth degree, the eligible offender may file the motion after the eligible offender has served four years of the stated prison term.

(c) If the stated prison term is more than five years and less than ten years and is an aggregate of stated prison terms that are being served consecutively and that were imposed for any combination of felonies of the fourth degree and felonies of the fifth degree, the eligible offender may file the motion after the eligible offender has served five years of the stated prison term.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(3) or (4) of this section, if the stated prison term was imposed for a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the eligible offender ~~shall~~ may file the motion not earlier than one hundred eighty days after the offender is delivered to a state correctional institution.

(3) If the stated prison term is five years, the eligible offender may file the motion after the eligible offender has served four years of the stated prison term.

(4) If the stated prison term is more than five years ~~or more~~ and less than ten years, the eligible offender ~~shall~~ may file the motion after the eligible offender has served five years of the stated prison term.

~~(4)(5) If the offender was sentenced to offender's stated prison term pursuant to division (D)(1) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and a consecutive prison term other than a mandatory prison term that is ten years or less, the offender shall file the motion within the time authorized under division (B)(1), (2), or (3), or (4) of this section for the felony for which nonmandatory portion of the prison term other than the mandatory prison term was imposed, but the time for filing the motion does not begin to run until after the expiration of the mandatory portion of the prison term.~~

(C) Upon receipt of a timely motion for judicial release filed by an eligible offender under division (B) of this section or upon the sentencing court's own motion made within the appropriate time period specified in that division, the court may schedule a hearing on the motion. The court may deny the motion without a hearing but shall not grant the motion ~~in any case~~ without a hearing. If a court denies a motion without a hearing ~~a motion filed by an eligible offender or on its own motion that relates to an eligible offender~~, the court may consider a subsequent judicial release for that eligible offender on its own motion or a subsequent motion for judicial release filed by that eligible offender. If a court denies a motion after a hearing ~~a motion filed by an eligible offender or its own motion that relates to an eligible offender~~, the court shall not consider a subsequent motion for that eligible offender. The court shall hold only one hearing for any eligible offender.

A hearing under this section shall be conducted in open court within sixty days after the date on which the motion is filed, provided that the court may delay the hearing for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty additional days. If the court ~~schedules~~ holds a hearing on the motion, the court shall enter a ruling on the motion within ten days after the hearing. If the court denies the motion without a hearing, the court shall enter its ruling on the motion within sixty days after the motion is filed.

(D) If a court schedules a hearing ~~on the motion filed by an eligible offender under this section or on its own motion~~ under division (C) of this section, the court shall notify the eligible offender of the hearing. The eligible offender promptly shall ~~serve~~ give a copy of the notice of the

hearing ~~on~~ TO the head of the state correctional institution in which the eligible offender is confined. If the court schedules a hearing for judicial release, the court promptly shall give notice of the hearing to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the eligible offender was indicted. Upon receipt of the notice from the court, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the offense for which the stated prison term was imposed or the victim's representative, pursuant to section 2930.16 of the Revised Code, of the hearing.

(E) Prior to the date of the hearing on a motion for judicial release under this section, the head of the state correctional institution in which the eligible offender in question is confined shall send to the court a report on the eligible offender's conduct in the institution and in any institution from which the eligible offender may have been transferred. The report shall cover the eligible offender's participation in school, vocational training, work, treatment, and other rehabilitative activities and any disciplinary action taken against the eligible offender. The report shall be made part of the record of the hearing.

(F) If the court grants a hearing on a motion for judicial release under this section, the eligible offender shall attend the hearing if ordered to do so by the court. Upon receipt of a copy of the journal entry containing the order, the head of the state correctional institution in which the eligible offender is incarcerated shall deliver the eligible offender to the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is to be held. The sheriff shall convey the eligible offender to the hearing and return the offender to the institution after the hearing.

(G) At the hearing on a motion for judicial release under this section, the court shall afford the eligible offender and the eligible offender's ~~counsel~~ attorney an opportunity to present written information relevant to the motion and shall afford the eligible offender, if present, and the eligible offender's attorney an opportunity to present oral information relevant to the motion. The court shall afford a similar opportunity to the prosecuting attorney, the victim or the victim's representative, as defined in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code, and any other person the court determines is likely to present additional relevant information. The court shall consider any statement of a victim made pursuant to section 2930.14 or 2930.17 of the Revised Code ~~and~~, any victim impact statement prepared pursuant to section 2947.051 of the Revised Code, and any report made under division (E) of this section. After ruling on the motion, the court shall notify the victim of the ruling in accordance with sections 2930.03 and 2930.16 of the Revised Code.

(H)(1) A court shall not grant a judicial release under this section to an

eligible offender who is imprisoned for a felony of the first or second degree, or to an eligible offender who committed an offense contained in Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code and for whom there was a presumption under section 2929.13 of the Revised Code in favor of a prison term, unless the court, with reference to factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds both of the following:

(a) That a sanction other than a prison term would adequately punish the offender and protect the public from future criminal violations by the eligible offender because the applicable factors indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism;

(b) That a sanction other than a prison term would not demean the seriousness of the offense because factors indicating that the eligible offender's conduct in committing the offense was less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense outweigh factors indicating that the eligible offender's conduct was more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(2) A court that grants a judicial release to an eligible offender under division (H)(1) of this section shall specify on the record both findings required in that division and also shall list all the factors described in that division that were presented at the hearing.

(I) If the court grants a motion for judicial release under this section, the court shall order the release of the eligible offender, shall place the eligible offender under an appropriate community control sanction, under a ~~mandatory condition of the type described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code~~ appropriate community control conditions, and under the supervision of the department of probation serving the court, and shall reserve the right to reimpose the sentence that it reduced pursuant to the judicial release if the offender violates the sanction. If the court reimposes the reduced sentence pursuant to this reserved right, it may do so either concurrently with, or consecutive to, any new sentence imposed upon the eligible offender as a result of the violation that is a new offense. The period of the community control sanction shall be no longer than five years. The court, in its discretion, may reduce the period of the community control sanction by the amount of time the eligible offender spent in jail for the offense and in prison. If the court made any findings pursuant to division (H)(1) of this section, the court shall serve a copy of the findings upon counsel for the parties within fifteen days after the date on which the court grants the motion for judicial release.

Prior to being released pursuant to a judicial release granted under this

section, the eligible offender shall serve any extension of sentence that was imposed under section 2967.11 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.223. (A) If a judge in any jurisdiction in which the appropriate authority or board requires an offender ~~an offense other than a minor misdemeanor~~ to reimburse the costs of confinement pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code sentences an offender to a term of imprisonment in the facility that is subject to the requirement for a misdemeanor, then after that person's release from imprisonment, the judge or, if that judge no longer is sitting on that court, any judge from that court, also shall hold a hearing to determine the amount of the reimbursement and whether the offender has the ability to pay the reimbursement and the amount the ~~person~~ offender is able to pay. The offender shall have an opportunity to be heard and may be represented by counsel at the hearing, at the offender's ~~person's~~ option. A record shall be made of the hearing.

Reimbursable expenses shall include, but are not limited to, the expenses relating to the provision of food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and personal hygiene products, including, but not limited to, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and feminine hygiene items, to the offender while the offender is imprisoned and during any time that the offender is incarcerated before sentencing that is credited against the offender's term of imprisonment, and up to two hours of overtime costs the sheriff or municipal corporation incurred relating to the trial of the person.

(B) Before holding a hearing on reimbursement pursuant to division (A) of this section, the judge shall investigate or cause to be investigated the offender's ability to pay the reimbursement and possible reimbursement schedules and methods. The amount of reimbursement shall be determined at the hearing in light of the sentence of imprisonment given and according to the offender's ability to pay. However, the actual amount to be paid for reimbursable expenses other than medical expenses shall be the actual cost of the confinement or a lesser amount determined pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code. The actual amount to be paid for medical expenses shall not exceed forty per cent of those medical expenses. In determining the offender's ability to pay the reimbursement, all of the following shall be considered:

- (1) The offender's financial resources, excluding the funds saved from wages derived from the offender's labor or employment during the period of incarceration;
- (2) Any obligation to support the offender's dependents;

(3) Any obligation to make restitution to the victim of the offense of which the offender is convicted;

(4) The offender's income, assets, liabilities, ability to borrow, household expenses, and any other factor that may affect the offender's financial ability to make reimbursement.

(C) At the conclusion of the hearing held pursuant to division (A) of this section, the judge shall determine the amount of the reimbursable expenses owed by the offender who is the subject of the hearing and the amount that the offender is able to pay. If the judge determines that the offender is able to pay any of the reimbursable expenses, the judge shall issue a judgment against the offender in the amount of the reimbursable expenses that the offender is able to pay. In the judgment, the judge also shall establish a payment schedule for the reimbursement. The judgment shall state that the reimbursement shall be made to the county, municipal corporation, or township for expenses incurred by it during any time that the offender served in a local jail or workhouse. Each payment on the payment schedule shall constitute a separate judgment. The prosecuting attorney for a county, city director of law, village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation, as appropriate, may execute upon the judgment for failure to meet the payment schedule.

(D) This section does not apply to a person who is sentenced for a felony to a term of imprisonment in a facility that is subject to a requirement of the type described in division (A) of this section. ~~Sections Section 2929.18 and 2929.181~~ of the Revised Code ~~apply~~ applies to a person who is sentenced for a felony to a term of that nature.

Sec. 2929.41. (A) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, division (E) of section 2929.14, or division (D) or (E) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, a sentence of imprisonment shall be served concurrently with any other sentence of imprisonment imposed by a court of this state, another state, or the United States. In any case, a sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanor shall be served concurrently with a sentence of imprisonment for felony served in a state or federal correctional institution.

(B)(1) A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be served consecutively to any other sentence of imprisonment when the trial court specifies that it is to be served consecutively or when it is imposed for a misdemeanor violation of section 2907.322, 2921.34, or 2923.131 of the Revised Code.

(2) When consecutive sentences of imprisonment are imposed for misdemeanor, the term to be served is the aggregate of the consecutive terms imposed, except that the aggregate term to be served shall not exceed

eighteen months.

(3) If a court of this state imposes a prison term upon the offender for the commission of a felony and a court of another state or the United States also has imposed a prison term upon the offender for the commission of a felony, the court of this state may order that the offender serve the prison term it imposes consecutively to any prison term imposed upon the offender by the court of another state or the United States.

Sec. 2930.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Crime" means any of the following:

(1) A felony;

(2) A violation of section 2903.05, ~~2903.07~~ 2903.06, 2903.13, 2903.21, 2903.211, 2903.22, 2907.06, 2919.25, or 2921.04 of the Revised Code, a violation of section 2903.07 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to the effective date of this amendment, or a violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.

(B) "Custodial agency" means one of the following:

(1) The entity that has custody of a defendant or an alleged juvenile offender who is incarcerated for a crime, is under detention for the commission of a specified delinquent act, or who is detained after a finding of incompetence to stand trial or not guilty by reason of insanity relative to a crime, including any of the following:

(a) The department of rehabilitation and correction or the adult parole authority;

(b) A county sheriff;

(c) The entity that administers a jail, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code;

(d) The entity that administers a community-based correctional facility and program or a district community-based correctional facility and program;

(e) The department of mental health or other entity to which a defendant found incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of insanity is committed.

(2) The entity that has custody of an alleged juvenile offender pursuant to an order of disposition of a juvenile court, including the department of youth services or a school, camp, institution, or other facility operated for the care of delinquent children.

(C) "Defendant" means a person who is alleged to be the perpetrator of a crime in a police report or in a complaint, indictment, or information that charges the commission of a crime and that provides the basis for the criminal prosecution and subsequent proceedings to which this chapter

makes reference.

(D) "Member of the victim's family" means a spouse, child, stepchild, sibling, parent, stepparent, grandparent, or other relative of a victim but does not include a person who is charged with, convicted of, or adjudicated to be a delinquent child for the crime or specified delinquent act against the victim or another crime or specified delinquent act arising from the same conduct, criminal episode, or plan.

(E) "Prosecutor" means one of the following:

(1) With respect to a criminal case, it has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code and also includes the attorney general and, when appropriate, the employees of any person listed in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code or of the attorney general.

(2) With respect to a delinquency proceeding, it includes any person listed in division (C) of section 2935.01 of the Revised Code or an employee of a person listed in that division who prosecutes a delinquency proceeding.

(F) "Public agency" means an office, agency, department, bureau, or other governmental entity of the state or of a political subdivision of the state.

(G) "Public official" has the same meaning as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Victim" means a person who is identified as the victim of a crime or specified delinquent act in a police report or in a complaint, indictment, or information that charges the commission of a crime and that provides the basis for the criminal prosecution or delinquency proceeding and subsequent proceedings to which this chapter makes reference.

(I) "Victim's representative" means a member of the victim's family or another person who pursuant to the authority of section 2930.02 of the Revised Code exercises the rights of a victim under this chapter.

(J) "Court" means a court of common pleas, juvenile court, municipal court, or county court.

(K) "Delinquency proceeding" means all proceedings in a juvenile court that are related to a case in which a complaint has been filed alleging that a child is a delinquent child.

(L) "Case" means a delinquency proceeding and all related activity or a criminal prosecution and all related activity.

(M) The "defense" means the defense against criminal charges in a criminal prosecution or the defense against a delinquent child complaint in a delinquency proceeding.

(N) The "prosecution" means the prosecution of criminal charges in a criminal prosecution or the prosecution of a delinquent child complaint in a

delinquency proceeding.

(O) "Specified delinquent act" means any of the following:

(1) An act committed by a child that if committed by an adult would be a felony;

(2) An act committed by a child that is a violation of a section listed in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section or is a violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.

(P)(1) "Alleged juvenile offender" means a child who is alleged to have committed a specified delinquent act in a police report or in a complaint in juvenile court that charges the commission of a specified delinquent act and that provides the basis for the delinquency proceeding and all subsequent proceedings to which this chapter makes reference.

(2) As used in divisions (O) and (P)(1) of this section, "child" has the same meaning as in section 2151.011 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2935.36. (A) The prosecuting attorney may establish pre-trial diversion programs for adults who are accused of committing criminal offenses and whom the prosecuting attorney believes probably will not offend again. The programs shall be operated pursuant to written standards approved by journal entry by the presiding judge or, in courts with only one judge, the judge of the court of common pleas and shall not be applicable to any of the following:

(1) Repeat offenders or dangerous offenders;

(2) Persons accused of an offense of violence, of a violation of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.34, 2911.31, 2919.12, 2919.13, 2919.22, 2921.02, 2921.11, 2921.12, 2921.32, or 2923.20 of the Revised Code, or of a violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, or 2919.23 of the Revised Code that, had it occurred prior to ~~the effective date of this amendment~~ July 1, 1996, would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to that date, with the exception that the prosecuting attorney may permit persons accused of any such offense to enter a pre-trial diversion program, if the prosecuting attorney finds any of the following:

(a) The accused did not cause, threaten, or intend serious physical harm to any person;

(b) The offense was the result of circumstances not likely to recur;

(c) The accused has no history of prior delinquency or criminal activity;

(d) The accused has led a law-abiding life for a substantial time before commission of the alleged offense;

(e) Substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the alleged offense;

(3) Persons accused of a violation of Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the

Revised Code;

(4) Drug dependent persons or persons in danger of becoming drug dependent persons, as defined in section 3719.011 of the Revised Code. However, this division does not affect the eligibility of such persons for ~~treatment~~ intervention in lieu of conviction pursuant to section 2951.041 of the Revised Code.

(5) Persons accused of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a violation of any substantially similar municipal ordinance.

(B) An accused who enters a diversion program shall do all of the following:

(1) Waive, in writing and contingent upon the accused's successful completion of the program, the accused's right to a speedy trial, the preliminary hearing, the time period within which the grand jury may consider an indictment against the accused, and arraignment, unless the hearing, indictment, or arraignment has already occurred;

(2) Agree, in writing, to the tolling while in the program of all periods of limitation established by statutes or rules of court, that are applicable to the offense with which the accused is charged and to the conditions of the diversion program established by the prosecuting attorney.

(C) The trial court, upon the application of the prosecuting attorney, shall order the release from confinement of any accused who has agreed to enter a pre-trial diversion program and shall discharge and release any existing bail and release any sureties on recognizances and shall release the accused on a recognizance bond conditioned upon the accused's compliance with the terms of the diversion program. The prosecuting attorney shall notify every victim of the crime and the arresting officers of the prosecuting attorney's intent to permit the accused to enter a pre-trial diversion program. The victim of the crime and the arresting officers shall have the opportunity to file written objections with the prosecuting attorney prior to the commencement of the pre-trial diversion program.

(D) If the accused satisfactorily completes the diversion program, the prosecuting attorney shall recommend to the trial court that the charges against the accused be dismissed, and the court, upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, shall dismiss the charges. If the accused chooses not to enter the prosecuting attorney's diversion program, or if the accused violates the conditions of the agreement pursuant to which the accused has been released, the accused may be brought to trial upon the charges in the manner provided by law, and the waiver executed pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section shall be void on the date the accused is removed from the program for the violation.

(E) As used in this section:

(1) "Repeat offender" means a person who has a history of persistent criminal activity and whose character and condition reveal a substantial risk that the person will commit another offense. It is prima-facie evidence that a person is a repeat offender if any of the following applies:

(a) Having been convicted of one or more offenses of violence and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for any such offense, the person commits a subsequent offense of violence;

(b) Having been convicted of one or more sexually oriented offenses as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more of those offenses, the person commits a subsequent sexually oriented offense;

(c) Having been convicted of one or more theft offenses as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more of those theft offenses, the person commits a subsequent theft offense;

(d) Having been convicted of one or more felony drug abuse offenses as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more of those felony drug abuse offenses, the person commits a subsequent felony drug abuse offense;

(e) Having been convicted of two or more felonies and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more felonies, the person commits a subsequent offense;

(f) Having been convicted of three or more offenses of any type or degree other than traffic offenses, alcoholic intoxication offenses, or minor misdemeanors and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for any such offense, the person commits a subsequent offense.

(2) "Dangerous offender" means a person who has committed an offense, whose history, character, and condition reveal a substantial risk that the person will be a danger to others, and whose conduct has been characterized by a pattern of repetitive, compulsive, or aggressive behavior with heedless indifference to the consequences.

Sec. 2937.99. ~~Whoever fails~~ (A) No person shall fail to appear as required, after having been released pursuant to section 2937.29 of the Revised Code, ~~shall be sentenced as follows: Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to appear and shall be punished as set forth in division (B) or (C) of this section.~~

~~(A)(B) If the release was in connection with a charge of the commission of a felony or pending appeal after conviction of a felony, he shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned in a state correctional~~

~~institution for not less than one nor more than five years, or both~~ failure to appear is a felony of the fourth degree.

~~(B)(C) If the release was in connection with a charge of the commission of a misdemeanor or for appearance as a witness, he shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both~~ failure to appear is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(D) This section does not apply to misdemeanors and related ordinance offenses arising under Chapters 4501., 4503., 4505., 4507., 4509., 4511., 4513., 4517., 4549., and 5577. of the Revised Code, except that this section does apply to violations of sections 4511.19, 4549.02, and 4549.021 of the Revised Code and ordinance offenses related to such sections 4511.19, 4549.02, and 4549.021 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2941.141. (A) Imposition of a one-year mandatory prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(a)(~~+~~) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code is precluded unless the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense specifies that the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense. The specification shall be stated at the end of the body of the indictment, count, or information, and shall be in substantially the following form:

"SPECIFICATION (or, SPECIFICATION TO THE FIRST COUNT).

The Grand Jurors (or insert the person's or the prosecuting attorney's name when appropriate) further find and specify that (set forth that the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense.)"

(B) Imposition of a one-year mandatory prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(a)(~~+~~) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code is precluded if a court imposes a three-year or six-year mandatory prison term on the offender under that division relative to the same felony.

(C) As used in this section, "firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2941.144. (A) Imposition of a six-year mandatory prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(a)(~~+~~) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code is precluded unless the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense specifies that the offender had a firearm that is an automatic firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or silencer on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense. The specification shall be stated at the end of the body of the indictment, count, or information and shall be stated in substantially the following form:

"SPECIFICATION (or, SPECIFICATION TO THE FIRST COUNT). The Grand Jurors (or insert the person's or the prosecuting attorney's name when appropriate) further find and specify that (set forth that the offender had a firearm that is an automatic firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or silencer on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense)."

(B) Imposition of a six-year mandatory prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(a)(~~+~~) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code is precluded if a court imposes a three-year or one-year mandatory prison term on the offender under that division relative to the same felony.

(C) As used in this section, "firearm" and "automatic firearm" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2941.145. (A) Imposition of a three-year mandatory prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(a)(~~+~~) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code is precluded unless the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense specifies that the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and displayed the firearm, brandished the firearm, indicated that the offender possessed the firearm, or used it to facilitate the offense. The specification shall be stated at the end of the body of the indictment, ~~county~~ count, or information, and shall be stated in substantially the following form:

"SPECIFICATION (or, SPECIFICATION TO THE FIRST COUNT). The Grand Jurors (or insert the person's or the prosecuting attorney's name when appropriate) further find and specify that (set forth that the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and displayed the firearm, brandished the firearm, indicated that the offender possessed the firearm, or used it to facilitate the offense)."

(B) Imposition of a three-year mandatory prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(a)(~~+~~) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code is precluded if a court imposes a one-year or six-year mandatory prison term on the offender under that division relative to the same felony.

(C) As used in this section, "firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2941.146. (A) Imposition of a mandatory five-year prison term upon an offender under division (D)(1)(~~a~~)(~~ii~~)(c) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for committing a violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or for committing a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or

physical harm to another and that was committed by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than a manufactured home is precluded unless the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offender specifies that the offender committed the offense by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than a manufactured home. The specification shall be stated at the end of the body of the indictment, count, or information, and shall be stated in substantially the following form:

"SPECIFICATION (or, SPECIFICATION TO THE FIRST COUNT). The Grand Jurors (or insert the person's or prosecuting attorney's name when appropriate) further find and specify that (set forth that the offender committed the violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or the felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and that was committed by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than a manufactured home)."

(B) As used in this section:

(1) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code;

(2) "Motor vehicle" and "manufactured home" have the same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2941.1410. (A) ~~The~~ Except as provided in sections 2925.03 and 2925.11 of the Revised Code, the determination by a court that an offender is a major drug offender is precluded unless the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offender specifies that the offender is a major drug offender. The specification shall be stated at the end of the body of the indictment, count, or information, and shall be stated in substantially the following form:

"SPECIFICATION (or, SPECIFICATION TO THE FIRST COUNT). The Grand Jurors (or insert the person's or prosecuting attorney's name when appropriate) further find and specify that (set forth that the offender is a major drug offender)."

(B) The court shall determine the issue of whether an offender is a major drug offender.

(C) As used in this section, "major drug offender" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2949.08. (A) When a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony is sentenced to a community residential sanction in a community-based correctional facility pursuant to section 2929.16 of the Revised Code or when a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony or a misdemeanor is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a jail or

~~the workhouse~~, the judge or magistrate shall order ~~him~~ the person into the custody of the sheriff or constable, ~~who~~ and the sheriff or constable shall deliver ~~him~~ the person with the record of ~~his~~ the person's conviction; to the jailer, ~~administrator~~, or keeper, in whose custody ~~he~~ the person shall remain until the term of ~~his~~ imprisonment expires or ~~he~~ the person is otherwise legally discharged.

(B) The record of the person's conviction shall specify the total number of days, if any, that the person was confined for any reason arising out of the offense for which ~~he~~ the person was convicted and sentenced prior to delivery to the jailer, ~~administrator~~, or keeper under this section. The record shall be used to determine any reduction of sentence under division (C) of this section.

(C) ~~The~~ (1) If the person is sentenced to a jail for a felony or a misdemeanor, the jailer, administrator, or keeper in charge of a jail or workhouse shall reduce the sentence of a person delivered into his the jailer's custody pursuant to division (A) of this section by the total number of days the prisoner person was confined for any reason arising out of the offense for which the prisoner person was convicted and sentenced, including confinement in lieu of bail while awaiting trial, confinement for examination to determine his the person's competence to stand trial or to determine sanity, and confinement while awaiting transportation to the place where he the person is to serve his the sentence.

(2) If the person is sentenced to a community-based correctional facility for a felony, the total amount of time that a person shall be confined in a community-based correctional facility, in a jail, and for any reason arising out of the offense for which the person was convicted and sentenced prior to delivery to the jailer, administrator, or keeper shall not exceed the maximum prison term available for that offense. Any term in a jail shall be reduced first pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section by the total number of days the person was confined prior to delivery to the jailer, administrator, or keeper. Only after the term in a jail has been entirely reduced may the term in a community-based correctional facility be reduced pursuant to this division. This division does not affect the limitations placed on the duration of a term in a jail or a community-based correctional facility under divisions (A)(1), (2), and (3) of section 2929.16 of the Revised Code.

(D) For purposes of divisions (B) and (C) of this section, a person shall be considered to have been confined for a day if the person was confined for any period or periods of time totaling more than eight hours during that day.

(E) As used in this section, "Community-based correctional facility" and "jail" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2951.02. (A)(1) In determining whether to suspend a sentence of imprisonment imposed upon an offender for a misdemeanor and place the offender on probation or whether to otherwise suspend a sentence of imprisonment imposed upon an offender for a misdemeanor pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code, the court shall consider the risk that the offender will commit another offense and the need for protecting the public from the risk, the nature and circumstances of the offense, and the history, character, and condition of the offender.

(2) An offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor shall not be placed on probation and shall not otherwise have the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the offender suspended pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code if ~~any~~ either of the following applies:

(a) The offender is a repeat or dangerous offender, as defined in section 2935.36 of the Revised Code.

(b) The misdemeanor offense involved was not a violation of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code and was committed while the offender was armed with a firearm or dangerous ordnance, as defined in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

~~(c) Under division (C) of section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, the offender is not eligible for probation.~~

(B) The following do not control the court's discretion but the court shall consider them in favor of placing an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor on probation or in favor of otherwise suspending the offender's sentence of imprisonment pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code:

(1) The offense neither caused nor threatened serious harm to persons or property, or the offender did not contemplate that it would do so.

(2) The offense was the result of circumstances unlikely to recur.

(3) The victim of the offense induced or facilitated it.

(4) There are substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the offense, though failing to establish a defense.

(5) The offender acted under strong provocation.

(6) The offender has no history of prior delinquency or criminal activity, or has led a law-abiding life for a substantial period before commission of the present offense.

(7) The offender is likely to respond affirmatively to probationary or other court-imposed treatment.

(8) The character and attitudes of the offender indicate that the offender is unlikely to commit another offense.

(9) The offender has made or will make restitution or reparation to the victim of the offender's offense for the injury, damage, or loss sustained.

(10) Imprisonment of the offender will entail undue hardship to the offender or the offender's dependents.

(C)(1)(a) When an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor is placed on probation or the sentence of that type of offender otherwise is suspended pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code, the probation or other suspension shall be at least on condition that, during the period of probation or other suspension, the offender shall abide by the law, ~~including, but not limited to, complying with the provisions of Chapter 2923. of the Revised Code relating to the possession, sale, furnishing, transfer, disposition, purchase, acquisition, carrying, conveying, or use of, or other conduct involving, a firearm or dangerous ordnance, as defined in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code,~~ and shall not leave the state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer. In the interests of doing justice, rehabilitating the offender, and ensuring the offender's good behavior, the court may impose additional requirements on the offender, including, but not limited to, requiring the offender to make restitution pursuant to section 2929.21 of the Revised Code for all or part of the property damage that is caused by the offender's offense and for all or part of the value of the property that is the subject of any theft offense, as defined in division (K) of section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, that the offender committed. Compliance with the additional requirements also shall be a condition of the offender's probation or other suspension.

~~(b) When an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony is sentenced to a nonresidential sanction pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a condition of the sanction that, during the period of the nonresidential sanction, the offender shall abide by the law, including, but not limited to, complying with the provisions of Chapter 2923. of the Revised Code identified in division (C)(1)(a) of this section.~~

(2) During the period of a misdemeanor offender's probation or other suspension or during the period of a felon's nonresidential sanction, authorized probation officers who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may search, with or without a warrant, the person of the offender, the place of residence of the offender, and a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or other real property in which the offender has a right, title, or interest or for which the offender has the express or implied permission of a person with a

right, title, or interest to use, occupy, or possess if the probation officers have reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the offender's probation or other suspension or the conditions of the offender's nonresidential sanction. If a felon who is sentenced to a nonresidential sanction is under the general control and supervision of the adult parole authority, as described in division (A)(2)(a) of section 2929.15 of the Revised Code, adult parole authority field officers with supervisory responsibilities over the felon shall have the same search authority relative to the felon during the period of the sanction as is described under this division for probation officers. The court that places the offender on probation or suspends the misdemeanor offender's sentence of imprisonment pursuant to division (D)(2) or (4) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code or that sentences the felon to a nonresidential sanction pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code shall provide the offender with a written notice that informs the offender that authorized probation officers or adult parole authority field officers with supervisory responsibilities over the offender who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may conduct those types of searches during the period of probation or other suspension or during the period of the nonresidential sanction if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the offender's probation or other suspension or the conditions of the offender's nonresidential sanction.

(D) The following do not control the court's discretion but the court shall consider them against placing an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor on probation and against otherwise suspending the offender's sentence of imprisonment pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code:

(1) The offender recently violated the conditions of pardon, post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, or a probation or suspension pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code, previously granted the offender.

(2) There is a substantial risk that, while at liberty during the period of probation or other suspension, the offender will commit another offense.

(3) The offender is in need of correctional or rehabilitative treatment that can be provided best by the offender's commitment to a locally governed and operated residential facility.

(4) Regardless of whether the offender knew the age of the victim, the victim of the offense was sixty-five years of age or older or permanently and

totally disabled at the time of the commission of the offense.

(E) The criteria listed in divisions (B) and (D) of this section shall not be construed to limit the matters that may be considered in determining whether to suspend sentence of imprisonment and place an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor on probation or whether to otherwise suspend the offender's sentence of imprisonment pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code.

(F)(1) When an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor, the court may require the offender, as a condition of probation or as a condition of otherwise suspending the offender's sentence pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.51 of the Revised Code, in addition to the conditions of probation or other suspension imposed pursuant to division (C) of this section, to perform supervised community service work under the authority of health districts, park districts, counties, municipal corporations, townships, other political subdivisions of the state, or agencies of the state or any of its political subdivisions, or under the authority of charitable organizations that render services to the community or its citizens, in accordance with this division. Supervised community service work shall not be required as a condition of probation or other suspension under this division unless the offender agrees to perform the work offered as a condition of probation or other suspension by the court. The court may require an offender who agrees to perform the work to pay to it a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the offender's participation in the work, including, but not limited to, the costs of procuring a policy or policies of liability insurance to cover the period during which the offender will perform the work.

A court may permit any offender convicted of a misdemeanor to satisfy the payment of a fine imposed for the offense by performing supervised community service work as described in this division if the offender requests an opportunity to satisfy the payment by this means and if the court determines the offender is financially unable to pay the fine.

The supervised community service work that may be imposed under this division shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) The court shall fix the period of the work and, if necessary, shall distribute it over weekends or over other appropriate times that will allow the offender to continue at the offender's occupation or to care for the offender's family. The period of the work as fixed by the court shall not exceed an aggregate of two hundred hours.

(b) An agency, political subdivision, or charitable organization must agree to accept the offender for the work before the court requires the

offender to perform the work for the entity. A court shall not require an offender to perform supervised community service work for an agency, political subdivision, or charitable organization at a location that is an unreasonable distance from the offender's residence or domicile, unless the offender is provided with transportation to the location where the work is to be performed.

(c) A court may enter into an agreement with a county department of human services for the management, placement, and supervision of offenders eligible for community service work in work activities, developmental activities, and alternative work activities under sections 5107.40 to 5107.69 of the Revised Code. If a court and a county department of human services have entered into an agreement of that nature, the clerk of that court is authorized to pay directly to the department of human services all or a portion of the fees collected by the court pursuant to this division in accordance with the terms of its agreement.

(d) Community service work that a court requires under this division shall be supervised by an official of the agency, political subdivision, or charitable organization for which the work is performed or by a person designated by the agency, political subdivision, or charitable organization. The official or designated person shall be qualified for the supervision by education, training, or experience, and periodically shall report, in writing, to the court and to the offender's probation officer concerning the conduct of the offender in performing the work.

(2) When an offender is convicted of a felony, the court may impose pursuant to sections 2929.15 and 2929.17 of the Revised Code a sanction that requires the offender to perform supervised community service work in accordance with this division and under the authority of any agency, political subdivision, or charitable organization as described in division (F)(1) of this section. The court may require an offender who is ordered to perform the work to pay to it a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the offender's participation in the work, including, but not limited to, the costs of procuring a policy or policies of liability insurance to cover the period during which the offender will perform the work.

A court may permit an offender convicted of a felony to satisfy the payment of a fine imposed for the offense pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code by performing supervised community service work as described in this division if the court determines that the offender is financially unable to pay the fine.

The supervised community service work that may be imposed under this division shall be subject to the limitations specified in divisions (F)(1)(a) to

(d) of this section, except that the court is not required to obtain the agreement of the offender to impose supervised community work as a sanction. Additionally, the total of any period of supervised community service work imposed on an offender under this division plus the period of all other sanctions imposed pursuant to sections 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code shall not exceed five years.

(G)(1) When an offender is convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine ~~or of a misdemeanor violation of section 2903.07 of the Revised Code or an equivalent violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code and that provides for that type of finding by a jury or judge in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the commission of the offense,~~ the court may require, as a condition of probation in addition to the required conditions of probation and the discretionary conditions of probation that may be imposed pursuant to division (C) of this section, any suspension or revocation of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege, and all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, that the offender operate only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device that is certified pursuant to section 4511.83 of the Revised Code.

(2) When a court requires an offender, as a condition of probation pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section, to operate only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device that is certified pursuant to section 4511.83 of the Revised Code, the offender immediately shall surrender the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to the court. Upon the receipt of the offender's license or permit, the court shall issue an order authorizing the offender to operate a motor vehicle equipped with a certified ignition interlock device, deliver the offender's license or permit to the bureau of motor vehicles, and include in the abstract of the case forwarded to the bureau pursuant to section 4507.021 of the Revised Code the conditions of probation imposed pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section. The court shall give the offender a copy of its order, and that copy shall be used by the offender in lieu of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit until the bureau issues a restricted license to the offender.

(3) Upon receipt of an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit pursuant to division (G)(2) of this section, the bureau of motor

vehicles shall issue a restricted license to the offender. The restricted license shall be identical to the surrendered license, except that it shall have printed on its face a statement that the offender is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device that is certified pursuant to section 4511.83 of the Revised Code. The bureau shall deliver the offender's surrendered license or permit to the court upon receipt of a court order requiring it to do so, or reissue the offender's license or permit under section 4507.54 of the Revised Code if the registrar destroyed the offender's license or permit under that section. The offender shall surrender the restricted license to the court upon receipt of the offender's surrendered license or permit.

(4) If an offender violates a requirement of the court imposed under division (G)(1) of this section, the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege may be suspended as provided in section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.

(5) As used in this division, "ignition interlock device" has the same meaning as in section 4511.83 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2951.041. (A)(1) If an offender is charged with a criminal offense and the court has reason to believe that drug or alcohol usage by the offender was a factor leading to the offender's criminal behavior, the court may accept, prior to the entry of a guilty plea, the offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction. The request shall include a waiver of the defendant's right to a speedy trial, the preliminary hearing, the time period within which the grand jury may consider an indictment against the offender, and arraignment, unless the hearing, indictment, or arraignment has already occurred. The court may reject an offender's request without a hearing. If the court elects to consider an offender's request, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is eligible under this section for intervention in lieu of conviction and shall stay all criminal proceedings pending the outcome of the hearing. If the court schedules a hearing, the court shall order an assessment of the offender for the purpose of determining the offender's eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction and recommending an appropriate intervention plan.

(2) The victim notification provisions of division (C) of section 2930.08 of the Revised Code apply in relation to any hearing held under division (A)(1) of this section.

(B) An offender is eligible for intervention in lieu of conviction if the court finds all of the following:

(1) The offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, previously has not been through intervention in lieu of

conviction under this section or any similar regimen, and is charged with a felony for which the court, upon conviction, would impose sentence under division (B)(2)(b) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code or with a misdemeanor.

(2) The offense is not a felony of the first, second, or third degree, is not an offense of violence, is not a violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code, is not a violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code, is not a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to that division, and is not an offense for which a sentencing court is required to impose a mandatory prison term, a mandatory term of local incarceration, or a mandatory term of imprisonment in a jail.

(3) The offender is not charged with a violation of section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.06, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree.

(4) The offender is not charged with a violation of section 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is a felony of the fourth degree, or the offender is charged with a violation of that section that is a felony of the fourth degree, and the prosecutor in the case has recommended that the offender be classified as being eligible for intervention in lieu of conviction under this section.

(5) The offender has been assessed by an appropriately licensed provider, certified facility, or licensed and credentialed professional, including, but not limited to, a program licensed by the department of alcohol and drug addiction services pursuant to section 3793.11 of the Revised Code, a program certified by that department pursuant to section 3793.06 of the Revised Code, a public or private hospital, the United States department of veterans affairs, another appropriate agency of the government of the United States, or a licensed physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, independent social worker, professional counselor, or chemical dependency counselor for the purpose of determining the offender's eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction and recommending an appropriate intervention plan.

(6) The offender's drug or alcohol usage was a factor leading to the criminal offense with which the offender is charged, intervention in lieu of conviction would not demean the seriousness of the offense, and intervention would substantially reduce the likelihood of any future criminal activity.

(7) The alleged victim of the offense was not sixty-five years of age or older, permanently and totally disabled, under thirteen years of age, or a

peace officer engaged in the officer's official duties at the time of the alleged offense.

(8) The offender is willing to comply with all terms and conditions imposed by the court pursuant to division (D) of this section.

(C) At the conclusion of a hearing held pursuant to division (A) of this section, the court shall enter its determination as to whether the offender is eligible for intervention in lieu of conviction and as to whether to grant the offender's request. If the court finds that the offender is eligible and grants the offender's request, the court shall accept the offender's plea of guilty and waiver of the defendant's right to a speedy trial, the preliminary hearing, the time period within which the grand jury may consider an indictment against the offender, and arraignment, unless the hearing, indictment, or arraignment has already occurred. In addition, the court then may stay all criminal proceedings and order the offender to comply with all terms and conditions imposed by the court pursuant to division (D) of this section. If the court finds that the offender is not eligible or does not grant the offender's request, the criminal proceedings against the offender shall proceed as if the offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction had not been made.

(D) If the court grants an offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction, the court shall place the offender under the general control and supervision of the county probation department, the adult parole authority, or another appropriate local probation or court services agency, if one exists, as if the offender was subject to a community control sanction imposed under section 2929.15 or 2929.18 of the Revised Code or was on probation under sections 2929.51 and 2951.02 of the Revised Code and other provisions of the misdemeanor sentencing law, the court shall establish an intervention plan for the offender. The terms and conditions of the intervention plan shall require the offender, for at least one year from the date on which the court grants the order of intervention in lieu of conviction, to abstain from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol and to submit to regular random testing for drug and alcohol use and may include any other treatment terms and conditions, or terms and conditions similar to community control SANCTIONS, that are ordered by the court.

(E) If the court grants an offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction and the court finds that the offender has successfully completed the intervention plan for the offender, including the requirement that the offender abstain from using drugs and alcohol for a period of at least one year from the date on which the court granted the order of intervention in lieu of conviction and all other terms and conditions ordered by the court,

the court shall dismiss the proceedings against the offender. Successful completion of the intervention plan and period of abstinence under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a criminal conviction for purposes of any disqualification or disability imposed by law and upon conviction of a crime, and the court may order the sealing of records related to the offense in question in the manner provided in sections 2953.31 to 2953.36 of the Revised Code.

(F) If the court grants an offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction and the offender fails to comply with any term or condition imposed as part of the intervention plan for the offender, the supervising authority for the offender promptly shall advise the court of this failure, and the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the offender failed to comply with any term or condition imposed as part of the plan. If the court determines that the offender has failed to comply with any of those terms and conditions, it shall enter a finding of guilty and shall impose an appropriate sanction under Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code.

(G) As used in this section:

(1) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Intervention in lieu of conviction" means any court-supervised activity that complies with this section.

(3) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2953.08. (A) In addition to any other right to appeal and except as provided in division (D) of this section, a defendant who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony may appeal as a matter of right the sentence imposed upon the defendant on one of the following grounds:

(1) The sentence consisted of or included the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code ~~and, the sentence~~ was not imposed pursuant to division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the maximum prison term was not required for the offense pursuant to Chapter 2925. or any other provision of the Revised Code, and the court imposed ~~it~~ the sentence under one of the following circumstances:

(a) The sentence was imposed for only one offense.

(b) The sentence was imposed for two or more offenses arising out of a single incident, and the court imposed the maximum prison term for the offense of the highest degree.

(2) The sentence consisted of or included a prison term, the offense for which it was imposed is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree or is a felony

drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for purposes of sentencing, and the court did not specify at sentencing that it found one or more factors specified in divisions (B)(1)(a) to ~~(h)(i)~~ of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code to apply relative to the defendant. If the court specifies that it found one or more of those factors to apply relative to the defendant, the defendant is not entitled under this division to appeal as a matter of right the sentence imposed upon the offender.

(3) The person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually violent offense, was adjudicated as being a sexually violent predator, and was sentenced pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, if the minimum term of the indefinite term imposed pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code is the longest term available for the offense from among the range of terms listed in section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. As used in this division, "sexually violent offense" and "sexually violent predator" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(4) The sentence is contrary to law.

(5) The sentence consisted of an additional prison term of ten years imposed pursuant to division (D)(2)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) The sentence consisted of an additional prison term of ten years imposed pursuant to division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(B) In addition to any other right to appeal and except as provided in division (D) of this section, a prosecuting attorney, a city director of law, village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation, or the attorney general, if one of those persons prosecuted the case, may appeal as a matter of right a sentence imposed upon a defendant who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony or, in the circumstances described in division (B)(3) of this section the modification of a sentence imposed upon such a defendant, on any of the following grounds:

(1) The sentence did not include a prison term despite a presumption favoring a prison term for the offense for which it was imposed, as set forth in section 2929.13 or Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code.

(2) The sentence is contrary to law.

(3) The sentence is a modification under section 2929.20 of the Revised Code of a sentence that was imposed for a felony of the first or second degree.

(C) In addition to the right to appeal a sentence granted under division (A) or (B) of this section, a defendant who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony may seek leave to appeal a sentence imposed upon the defendant on the basis that the sentencing judge has imposed consecutive sentences under division (E)(3) or (4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and that the consecutive sentences exceed the maximum prison term allowed by division (A) of that section for the most serious offense of which the defendant was convicted. Upon the filing of a motion under this division, the court of appeals may grant leave to appeal the sentence if the court determines that the allegation included as the basis of the motion is true.

(D) A sentence imposed upon a defendant is not subject to review under this section if the sentence is authorized by law, has been recommended jointly by the defendant and the prosecution in the case, and is imposed by a sentencing judge. A sentence imposed for aggravated murder or murder pursuant to sections 2929.02 to 2929.06 of the Revised Code is not subject to review under this section.

(E) A defendant, prosecuting attorney, city director of law, village solicitor, or chief municipal legal officer shall file an appeal of a sentence under this section to a court of appeals within the time limits specified in Rule 4(B) of the Rules of Appellate Procedure, provided that if the appeal is pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section, the time limits specified in that rule shall not commence running until the court grants the motion that makes the sentence modification in question. A sentence appeal under this section shall be consolidated with any other appeal in the case. If no other appeal is filed, the court of appeals may review only the portions of the trial record that pertain to sentencing.

(F) On the appeal of a sentence under this section, the record to be reviewed shall include all of the following, as applicable:

(1) Any presentence, psychiatric, or other investigative report that was submitted to the court in writing before the sentence was imposed. An appellate court that reviews a presentence investigation report prepared pursuant to section 2947.06 or 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2 in connection with the appeal of a sentence under this section shall comply with division (D)(3) of section 2951.03 of the Revised Code when the appellate court is not using the presentence investigation report, and the appellate court's use of a presentence investigation report of that nature in connection with the appeal of a sentence under this section does not affect the otherwise confidential character of the contents of that report as described in division (D)(1) of section 2951.03 of the Revised Code and does not cause that report to become a public record, as defined in section

149.43 of the Revised Code, following the appellate court's use of the report.

(2) The trial record in the case in which the sentence was imposed;

(3) Any oral or written statements made to or by the court at the sentencing hearing at which the sentence was imposed;

(4) Any written findings that the court was required to make in connection with the modification of the sentence pursuant to a judicial release under division (H) of section 2929.20 of the Revised Code.

(G)(1) The court hearing an appeal of a sentence under division (A) or (B)(1) or (2) of this section may increase, reduce, or otherwise modify a sentence that is appealed under this section or may vacate the sentence and remand the matter to the trial court for resentencing if the court clearly and convincingly finds any of the following:

(a) That the record does not support the sentence;

(b) That the sentence included a prison term, that the offense for which it was imposed is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree or is a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for purposes of sentencing, that the court did not specify in the finding it makes at sentencing that it found one or more of the factors specified in divisions (B)(1)(a) to (h) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code to apply relative to the defendant who brought the appeal, and either that the procedures set forth in division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for determining whether to impose a prison term for such an offense were not followed or that those procedures were followed but there is an insufficient basis for imposing a prison term for the offense;

(c) That the sentence did not include a prison term, that the offense for which it was imposed is a felony of the first or second degree or is a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, and either that the procedures set forth in division (D) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code that set forth the only circumstances in which the presumption may be overridden and a sanction other than a prison term may be imposed in lieu of a prison term were not followed or that those procedures were followed but there is an insufficient basis for overriding the presumption and imposing a sanction other than a prison term for the offense;

(d) That the sentence is otherwise contrary to law.

(2) The court hearing an appeal under division (B)(3) of this section of a trial court's modification pursuant to section 2929.20 of the Revised Code of

a sentence that was imposed upon a defendant for a felony of a first or second degree may overturn the modification and reinstate the original sentence, or may vacate the modification of the sentence and remand the matter to the trial court for reconsideration, only if the court clearly and convincingly finds any of the following:

(a) That the record does not support the modification based on the criteria for modification set forth in division (H) of section 2929.20 of the Revised Code;

(b) That the modification was not made in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 2929.20 of the Revised Code, that the defendant was not eligible for the modification under that section, or that the modification otherwise was contrary to law.

(H) A judgment or final order of a court of appeals under this section may be appealed, by leave of court, to the supreme court.

(I)(1) There is hereby established the felony sentence appeal cost oversight committee, consisting of eight members. One member shall be the chief justice of the supreme court or a representative of the court designated by the chief justice, one member shall be a member of the senate appointed by the president of the senate, one member shall be a member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one member shall be the director of budget and management or a representative of the office of budget and management designated by the director, one member shall be a judge of a court of appeals, court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court, one member shall be the state public defender or a representative of the office of the state public defender designated by the state public defender, one member shall be a prosecuting attorney appointed by the Ohio prosecuting attorneys association, and one member shall be a county commissioner appointed by the county commissioners association of Ohio. No more than three of the appointed members of the committee may be members of the same political party.

The president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the chief justice of the supreme court, the Ohio prosecuting attorneys association, and the county commissioners association of Ohio shall make the initial appointments to the committee of the appointed members no later than ninety days after July 1, 1996. Of those initial appointments to the committee, the members appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the Ohio prosecuting attorneys association shall serve a term ending two years after July 1, 1996, the member appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court shall serve a term ending three years after July

1, 1996, and the members appointed by the president of the senate and the county commissioners association of Ohio shall serve terms ending four years after July 1, 1996. Thereafter, terms of office of the appointed members shall be for four years, with each term ending on the same day of the same month as did the term that it succeeds. Members may be reappointed. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner provided for original appointments. A member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which that member's predecessor was appointed shall hold office as a member for the remainder of the predecessor's term. An appointed member shall continue in office subsequent to the expiration date of that member's term until that member's successor takes office or until a period of sixty days has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

If the chief justice of the supreme court, the director of the office of budget and management, or the state public defender serves as a member of the committee, that person's term of office as a member shall continue for as long as that person holds office as chief justice, director of the office of budget and management, or state public defender. If the chief justice of the supreme court designates a representative of the court to serve as a member, the director of budget and management designates a representative of the office of budget and management to serve as a member, or the state public defender designates a representative of the office of the state public defender to serve as a member, the person so designated shall serve as a member of the commission for as long as the official who made the designation holds office as chief justice, director of the office of budget and management, or state public defender or until that official revokes the designation.

The chief justice of the supreme court or the representative of the supreme court appointed by the chief justice shall serve as chairperson of the committee. The committee shall meet within two weeks after all appointed members have been appointed and shall organize as necessary. Thereafter, the committee shall meet at least once every six months or more often upon the call of the chairperson or the written request of three or more members, provided that the committee shall not meet unless moneys have been appropriated to the judiciary budget administered by the supreme court specifically for the purpose of providing financial assistance to counties under division (I)(2) of this section and the moneys so appropriated then are available for that purpose.

The members of the committee shall serve without compensation, but, if moneys have been appropriated to the judiciary budget administered by the supreme court specifically for the purpose of providing financial assistance

to counties under division (I)(2) of this section, each member shall be reimbursed out of the moneys so appropriated that then are available for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties as a committee member.

(2) The state criminal sentencing commission periodically shall provide to the felony sentence appeal cost oversight committee all data the commission collects pursuant to division (A)(5) of section 181.25 of the Revised Code. Upon receipt of the data from the state criminal sentencing commission, the felony sentence appeal cost oversight committee periodically shall review the data; determine whether any money has been appropriated to the judiciary budget administered by the supreme court specifically for the purpose of providing state financial assistance to counties in accordance with this division for the increase in expenses the counties experience as a result of the felony sentence appeal provisions set forth in this section or as a result of a postconviction relief proceeding brought under division (A)(2) of section 2953.21 of the Revised Code or an appeal of a judgment in that proceeding; if it determines that any money has been so appropriated, determine the total amount of moneys that have been so appropriated specifically for that purpose and that then are available for that purpose; and develop a recommended method of distributing those moneys to the counties. The committee shall send a copy of its recommendation to the supreme court. Upon receipt of the committee's recommendation, the supreme court shall distribute to the counties, based upon that recommendation, the moneys that have been so appropriated specifically for the purpose of providing state financial assistance to counties under this division and that then are available for that purpose.

Sec. 2967.121. (A) Subject to division (C) of this section, at least two weeks before any convict who is serving a sentence for committing a felony of the first, second, or third degree is released from confinement in any state correctional institution pursuant to a pardon, commutation of sentence, parole, ~~release in accordance with section 2929.20 of the Revised Code~~, or completed prison term, the adult parole authority shall send notice of the release to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the indictment of the convict was found.

(B) The notice required by division (A) of this section may be contained in a weekly list of all felons of the first, second, or third degree who are scheduled for release. The notice shall contain all of the following:

- (1) The name of the convict being released;
- (2) The date of the convict's release;
- (3) The offense for the violation of which the convict was convicted and

incarcerated;

(4) The date of the convict's conviction pursuant to which the convict was incarcerated;

(5) The sentence imposed for that conviction;

(6) The length of any supervision that the convict will be under;

(7) The name, business address, and business phone number of the convict's supervising officer;

(8) The address at which the convict will reside.

(C) Divisions (A) and (B) of this section do not apply to the release from confinement of an offender if the offender is serving a prison term imposed under division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, if the court pursuant to section 2971.05 of the Revised Code modifies the requirement that the offender serve that entire term in a state correctional institution, and if the release from confinement is pursuant to that modification. In a case of that type, the court that modifies the requirement promptly shall provide written notice of the modification and the order that modifies the requirement or revises the modification to the offender, the department of rehabilitation and correction, the prosecuting attorney, and any state agency or political subdivision that is affected by the order.

Sec. 2967.13. (A) Except as provided in division ~~(M)~~(G) of this section, a prisoner serving a sentence of imprisonment for life for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1996, is not entitled to any earned credit under section 2967.193 of the Revised Code ~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a~~ and becomes eligible for parole as follows:

(1) If a sentence of imprisonment for life was imposed for the offense of murder, at the expiration of the prisoner's minimum term;

(2) If a sentence of imprisonment for life with parole eligibility after serving twenty years of imprisonment was imposed pursuant to section 2929.022 or 2929.03 of the Revised Code ~~July 1, 1996,~~ after serving a term of twenty years ~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a~~;

(3) If a sentence of imprisonment for life with parole eligibility after serving twenty-five full years of imprisonment was imposed pursuant to section 2929.022 or 2929.03 of the Revised Code ~~July 1, 1996,~~ after serving a term of twenty-five full years, ~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a~~;

(4) If a sentence of imprisonment for life with parole eligibility after serving thirty full years of imprisonment was imposed pursuant to section 2929.022 or 2929.03 of the Revised Code ~~July 1, 1996,~~ after serving a term of thirty full years, ~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a~~;

(5) If a sentence of imprisonment for life was imposed for rape, after

serving a term of ten full years' imprisonment;

(6) If a sentence of imprisonment for life with parole eligibility after serving fifteen years of imprisonment was imposed for a violation of section 2927.24 of the Revised Code, after serving a term of fifteen years.

(B) Except as provided in division ~~(M)~~(G) of this section, a prisoner serving a sentence of imprisonment for life with parole eligibility after serving twenty years of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment for life with parole eligibility after serving twenty-five full years or thirty full years of imprisonment imposed pursuant to section 2929.022 or 2929.03 of the Revised Code for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1996, consecutively to any other term of imprisonment, becomes eligible for parole after serving twenty years, twenty full years, or thirty full years, as applicable, as to each such sentence of life imprisonment, which shall not be reduced for earned credits under section 2967.193 of the Revised Code, plus the term or terms of the other sentences consecutively imposed or, if one of the other sentences is another type of life sentence with parole eligibility, the number of years before parole eligibility for that sentence.

~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a July 1, 1996 with parole eligibility~~

~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a July 1, 1996 with parole eligibility~~

(C) Except as provided in division ~~(M)~~(G) of this section, a prisoner serving consecutively two or more sentences in which an indefinite term of imprisonment is imposed becomes eligible for parole upon the expiration of the aggregate of the minimum terms of the sentences.

(D) Except as provided in division ~~(M)~~(G) of this section, a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment who is described in division (A) of section 2967.021 of the Revised Code becomes eligible for parole as described in that division or, if the prisoner is serving a definite term of imprisonment, shall be released as described in that division.

~~Except as provided in division (M) of this section, a~~

(E) A prisoner serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole imposed pursuant to section 2929.03 or 2929.06 of the Revised Code is not eligible for parole and shall be imprisoned until death.

(F) A prisoner serving a stated prison term shall be released in accordance with section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

~~(M)~~(G) A prisoner serving a prison term or term of life imprisonment without parole imposed pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code never becomes eligible for parole during that term of imprisonment.

Sec. 2967.131. (A) In addition to any other terms and conditions of a

conditional pardon or parole, of transitional control, or of another form of authorized release from confinement in a state correctional institution that is granted to an individual and that involves the placement of the individual under the supervision of the adult parole authority, and in addition to any other sanctions of post-release control of a felon imposed under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, the authority or, in the case of a conditional pardon, the governor shall include in the terms and conditions of the conditional pardon, parole, transitional control, or other form of authorized release or shall include as ~~a condition~~ conditions of the post-release control ~~the condition~~ conditions that the individual or felon not leave the state without permission of the court or the individual's or felon's parole or probation officer and that the individual or felon abide by the law, ~~including, but not limited to, complying with the provisions of Chapter 2923. of the Revised Code relating to the possession, sale, furnishing, transfer, disposition, purchase, acquisition, carrying, conveying, or use of, or other conduct involving, a firearm or dangerous ordnance, as defined in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code,~~ during the period of the individual's or felon's conditional pardon, parole, transitional control, other form of authorized release, or post-release control.

(B) During the period of a conditional pardon or parole, of transitional control, or of another form of authorized release from confinement in a state correctional institution that is granted to an individual and that involves the placement of the individual under the supervision of the adult parole authority, and during a period of post-release control of a felon imposed under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, authorized field officers of the authority who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may search, with or without a warrant, the person of the individual or felon, the place of residence of the individual or felon, and a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or other real property in which the individual or felon has a right, title, or interest or for which the individual or felon has the express or implied permission of a person with a right, title, or interest to use, occupy, or possess, if the field officers have reasonable grounds to believe that the individual or felon has left the state, is not abiding by the law, or otherwise is not complying with the terms and conditions of the individual's or felon's conditional pardon, parole, transitional control, other form of authorized release, or post-release control. The authority shall provide each individual who is granted a conditional pardon or parole, transitional control, or another form of authorized release from confinement in a state correctional institution and each felon who is under post-release control with a written

notice that informs the individual or felon that authorized field officers of the authority who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may conduct those types of searches during the period of the conditional pardon, parole, transitional control, other form of authorized release, or post-release control if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the individual or felon has left the state, is not abiding by the law, or otherwise is not complying with the terms and conditions of the individual's or felon's conditional pardon, parole, transitional control, other form of authorized release, or post-release control.

Sec. 2967.141. (A) As used in this section, "alternative residential facility" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) The department of rehabilitation and correction, through its division of parole and community services, may operate or contract for the operation of one or more violation sanction centers as an alternative residential facility. A violation sanction center operated under authority of this division is not a prison within the meaning of division ~~(CC)~~(BB) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code. A violation sanction center operated under authority of this division may be used for either of the following purposes:

(1) Service of the term of a more restrictive post-release control sanction that the parole board, subsequent to a hearing, imposes pursuant to division (F)(2) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code upon a releasee who has violated a post-release control sanction imposed upon the releasee under that section;

(2) Service of a sanction that the adult parole authority or parole board imposes upon a parolee whom the authority determines to be a parole violator because of a violation of the terms and conditions of the parolee's parole or conditional pardon.

(C) If a violation sanction center is established under the authority of this section, notwithstanding the fact that the center is an alternative residential facility for the purposes described in division (B) of this section, the center shall be used only for the purposes described in that division. A violation sanction center established under the authority of this section is not an alternative residential facility for the purpose of imposing sentence on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony, and a court that is sentencing an offender for a felony pursuant to sections 2929.11 to 2929.19 of the Revised Code shall not sentence the offender to a community residential sanction that requires the offender to serve a term in the center.

(D) If a releasee is ordered to serve a sanction in a violation sanction center, as described in division (B)(1) of this section, all of the following apply:

(1) The releasee shall not be considered to be under a new prison term for a violation of post-release control.

(2) The time the releasee serves in the center shall not count toward, and shall not be considered in determining, the maximum cumulative prison term for all violations that is described in division (F)(3) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(3) The time the releasee serves in the center shall count as part of, and shall be credited toward, the remaining period of post-release control that is applicable to the releasee.

Sec. 2967.16. (A) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, when a paroled prisoner has faithfully performed the conditions and obligations of the paroled prisoner's parole and has obeyed the rules and regulations adopted by the adult parole authority that apply to the paroled prisoner, the authority upon the recommendation of the superintendent of parole supervision may enter upon its minutes a final release and thereupon shall issue to the paroled prisoner a certificate of final release, but the authority shall not grant a final release earlier than one year after the paroled prisoner is released from the institution on parole, and, in the case of a paroled prisoner whose minimum sentence is life imprisonment, the authority shall not grant a final release earlier than five years after the paroled prisoner is released from the institution on parole.

(B) When a prisoner who has been released under a period of post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code has faithfully performed the conditions and obligations of the released prisoner's post-release control sanctions and has obeyed the rules and regulations adopted by the adult parole authority that apply to the released prisoner, the authority, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of parole supervision, may enter upon its minutes a final release and, upon the entry of the final release, shall issue to the released prisoner a certificate of final release. ~~The~~ In the case of a prisoner who has been released under a period of post-release control pursuant to division (B) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, the authority shall not grant a final release earlier than one year after the released prisoner is released from the institution under a period of post-release control, ~~and, in~~. In the case of a released prisoner whose sentence is life imprisonment, the authority shall not grant a final release earlier than five years after the released prisoner is released from the institution under a period of post-release control.

(C) The following prisoners or person shall be restored to the rights and privileges forfeited by a conviction:

(1) A prisoner who has served the entire prison term that comprises or is

part of the prisoner's sentence and has not been placed under any post-release control sanctions;

(2) A prisoner who has been granted a final release by the adult parole authority pursuant to division (A) or (B) of this section;

(3) A person who has completed the period of a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, that was imposed by the sentencing court.

(D) Division (A) of this section does not apply to a prisoner in the shock incarceration program established pursuant to section 5120.031 of the Revised Code.

(E) The adult parole authority shall record the final release of a parolee or prisoner in the official minutes of the authority.

Sec. 2967.26. (A)(1) The department of rehabilitation and correction, by rule, may establish a transitional control program for the purpose of closely monitoring a prisoner's adjustment to community supervision during the final one hundred eighty days of the prisoner's confinement. If the department establishes a transitional control program under this division, the adult parole authority may transfer eligible prisoners to transitional control status under the program during the final one hundred eighty days of their confinement and under the terms and conditions established by the department, shall provide for the confinement as provided in this division of each eligible prisoner so transferred, and shall supervise each eligible prisoner so transferred in one or more community control sanctions. Each eligible prisoner who is transferred to transitional control status under the program shall be confined in a suitable facility that is licensed pursuant to division (C) of section 2967.14 of the Revised Code, or shall be confined in a residence the department has approved for this purpose and be monitored pursuant to an electronic monitoring device, as defined in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code. If the department establishes a transitional control program under this division, the rules establishing the program shall include criteria that define which prisoners are eligible for the program, criteria that must be satisfied to be approved as a residence that may be used for confinement under the program of a prisoner that is transferred to it and procedures for the department to approve residences that satisfy those criteria, and provisions of the type described in division (C) of this section. At a minimum, the criteria that define which prisoners are eligible for the program shall provide all of the following:

(a) That a prisoner is eligible for the program if the prisoner is serving a prison term or term of imprisonment for an offense committed prior to the

effective date of this amendment and if, at the time at which eligibility is being determined, the prisoner would have been eligible for a furlough under this section as it existed immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment or would have been eligible for conditional release under former section 2967.23 of the Revised Code as that section existed immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment;

(b) That no prisoner who is serving a mandatory prison term is eligible for the program until after expiration of the mandatory term;

(c) That no prisoner who is serving a prison term or term of life imprisonment without parole imposed pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code is eligible for the program.

(2) At least three weeks prior to transferring to transitional control under this section a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment or prison term for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1996, the adult parole authority shall give notice of the pendency of the transfer to transitional control to the court of common pleas of the county in which the indictment against the prisoner was found and of the fact that the court may disapprove the transfer of the prisoner to transitional control and shall include a report prepared by the head of the state correctional institution in which the prisoner is confined. The head of the state correctional institution in which the prisoner is confined, upon the request of the adult parole authority, shall provide to the authority for inclusion in the notice sent to the court under this division a report on the prisoner's conduct in the institution and in any institution from which the prisoner may have been transferred. The report shall cover the prisoner's participation in school, vocational training, work, treatment, and other rehabilitative activities and any disciplinary action taken against the prisoner. If the court disapproves of the transfer of the prisoner to transitional control, the court shall notify the authority of the disapproval within ~~ten~~ thirty days after receipt of the notice. If the court timely disapproves the transfer of the prisoner to transitional control, the authority shall not proceed with the transfer. If the court does not timely disapprove the transfer of the prisoner to transitional control, the authority may transfer the prisoner to transitional control.

(3) If the victim of an offense for which a prisoner was sentenced to a prison term or term of imprisonment has requested notification under section 2930.16 of the Revised Code and has provided the department of rehabilitation and correction with the victim's name and address, the adult parole authority, at least three weeks prior to transferring the prisoner to transitional control pursuant to this section, shall notify the victim of the pendency of the transfer and of the victim's right to submit a statement to the

authority regarding the impact of the transfer of the prisoner to transitional control. If the victim subsequently submits a statement of that nature to the authority, the authority shall consider the statement in deciding whether to transfer the prisoner to transitional control.

(B) Each prisoner transferred to transitional control under this section shall be confined in the manner described in division (A) of this section during any period of time that the prisoner is not actually working at the prisoner's approved employment, engaged in a vocational training or another educational program, engaged in another program designated by the director, or engaged in other activities approved by the department.

(C) The department of rehabilitation and correction shall adopt rules for transferring eligible prisoners to transitional control, supervising and confining prisoners so transferred, administering the transitional control program in accordance with this section, and using the moneys deposited into the transitional control fund established under division (E) of this section.

(D) The department of rehabilitation and correction may adopt rules for the issuance of passes for the limited purposes described in this division to prisoners who are transferred to transitional control under this section. If the department adopts rules of that nature, the rules shall govern the granting of the passes and shall provide for the supervision of prisoners who are temporarily released pursuant to one of those passes. Upon the adoption of rules under this division, the department may issue passes to prisoners who are transferred to transitional control status under this section in accordance with the rules and the provisions of this division. All passes issued under this division shall be for a maximum of forty-eight hours and may be issued only for the following purposes:

- (1) To visit a dying relative;
- (2) To attend the funeral of a relative;
- (3) To visit with family;
- (4) To otherwise aid in the rehabilitation of the prisoner.

(E) The adult parole authority may require a prisoner who is transferred to transitional control to pay to the division of parole and community services the reasonable expenses incurred by the division in supervising or confining the prisoner while under transitional control. Inability to pay those reasonable expenses shall not be grounds for refusing to transfer an otherwise eligible prisoner to transitional control. Amounts received by the division of parole and community services under this division shall be deposited into the transitional control fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury and which hereby replaces and succeeds the furlough services

fund that formerly existed in the state treasury. All moneys that remain in the furlough services fund on the effective date of this amendment shall be transferred on that date to the transitional control fund. The transitional control fund shall be used solely to pay costs related to the operation of the transitional control program established under this section. The director of rehabilitation and correction shall adopt rules in accordance with section 111.15 of the Revised Code for the use of the fund.

(F) A prisoner who violates any rule established by the department of rehabilitation and correction under division (A), (C), or (D) of this section may be transferred to a state correctional institution pursuant to rules adopted under division (A), (C), or (D) of this section, but the prisoner shall receive credit towards completing the prisoner's sentence for the time spent under transitional control.

If a prisoner is transferred to transitional control under this section, upon successful completion of the period of transitional control, the prisoner may be released on parole or under post-release control pursuant to section 2967.13 or 2967.28 of the Revised Code and rules adopted by the department of rehabilitation and correction. If the prisoner is released under post-release control, the duration of the post-release control, the type of post-release control sanctions that may be imposed, the enforcement of the sanctions, and the treatment of prisoners who violate any sanction applicable to the prisoner are governed by section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2967.28. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Monitored time" means the monitored time sanction specified in section 2929.17 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Deadly weapon" and "dangerous ordnance" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Felony sex offense" means a violation of a section contained in Chapter 2907. of the Revised Code that is a felony.

(B) Each sentence to a prison term for a felony of the first degree, for a felony of the second degree, for a felony sex offense, or for a felony of the third degree that is not a felony sex offense and in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a person shall include a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control imposed by the parole board after the offender's release from imprisonment. Unless reduced by the parole board pursuant to division (D) of this section when authorized under that division, a period of post-release control required by this division for an offender shall be of one of the following periods:

(1) For a felony of the first degree or for a felony sex offense, five

years;

(2) For a felony of the second degree that is not a felony sex offense, three years;

(3) For a felony of the third degree that is not a felony sex offense and in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened physical harm to a person, three years.

(C) Any sentence to a prison term for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division (B)(1) or (3) of this section shall include a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control of up to three years after the offender's release from imprisonment, if the parole board, in accordance with division (D) of this section, determines that a period of post-release control is necessary for that offender.

(D)(1) Before the prisoner is released from imprisonment, the parole board shall impose upon a prisoner described in division (B) of this section, may impose upon a prisoner described in division (C) of this section, and shall impose upon a prisoner described in division (B)(2)(b) of section 5120.031 or in division (B)(1) of section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, one or more post-release control sanctions to apply during the prisoner's period of post-release control. Whenever the board imposes one or more post-release control sanctions upon a prisoner, the board, in addition to imposing the sanctions, also shall include as a condition of the post-release control ~~that the mandatory condition described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code~~ Individual or felon not leave the state without permission of the court or the individual's or felon's parole or probation officer and that the individual or felon abide by the law. The board may impose any other conditions of release under a post-release control sanction that the board considers appropriate, and the conditions of release may include any community residential sanction, community nonresidential sanction, or financial sanction that the sentencing court was authorized to impose pursuant to sections 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code. Prior to the release of a prisoner for whom it will impose one or more post-release control sanctions under this division, the parole board shall review the prisoner's criminal history, all juvenile court adjudications finding the prisoner, while a juvenile, to be a delinquent child, and the record of the prisoner's conduct while imprisoned. The parole board shall consider any recommendation regarding post-release control sanctions for the prisoner made by the office of victims' services. After considering those materials, the board shall determine, for a prisoner described in division (B) of this section, division (B)(2)(b) of section 5120.031, or division (B)(1) of section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, which post-release control sanction

or combination of post-release control sanctions is reasonable under the circumstances or, for a prisoner described in division (C) of this section, whether a post-release control sanction is necessary and, if so, which post-release control sanction or combination of post-release control sanctions is reasonable under the circumstances. In the case of a prisoner convicted of a felony of the fourth or fifth degree other than a felony sex offense, the board shall presume that monitored time is the appropriate post-release control sanction unless the board determines that a more restrictive sanction is warranted. A post-release control sanction imposed under this division takes effect upon the prisoner's release from imprisonment.

(2) At any time after a prisoner is released from imprisonment and during the period of post-release control applicable to the releasee, the adult parole authority may review the releasee's behavior under the post-release control sanctions imposed upon the releasee under this section. The authority may determine, based upon the review and in accordance with the standards established under division (E) of this section, that a more restrictive or a less restrictive sanction is appropriate and may impose a different sanction. Unless the period of post-release control was imposed for an offense described in division (B)(1) of this section, the authority also may recommend that the parole board reduce the duration of the period of post-release control imposed by the court. If the authority recommends that the board reduce the duration of control for an offense described in division (B)(2), (B)(3), or (C) of this section, the board shall review the releasee's behavior and may reduce the duration of the period of control imposed by the court. In no case shall the board reduce the duration of the period of control imposed by the court for an offense described in division (B)(1) of this section, and in no case shall the board ~~eliminate the mandatory condition described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code~~ permit the releasee to leave the state without permission of the court or the releasee's parole or probation officer.

(E) The department of rehabilitation and correction, in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, shall adopt rules that do all of the following:

(1) Establish standards for the imposition by the parole board of post-release control sanctions under this section that are consistent with the overriding purposes and sentencing principles set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and that are appropriate to the needs of releasees;

(2) Establish standards by which the parole board can determine which prisoners described in division (C) of this section should be placed under a

period of post-release control;

(3) Establish standards to be used by the parole board in reducing the duration of the period of post-release control imposed by the court when authorized under division (D) of this section, in imposing a more restrictive post-release control sanction than monitored time upon a prisoner convicted of a felony of the fourth or fifth degree other than a felony sex offense, or in imposing a less restrictive control sanction upon a releasee based on the releasee's activities including, but not limited to, remaining free from criminal activity and from the abuse of alcohol or other drugs, successfully participating in approved rehabilitation programs, maintaining employment, and paying restitution to the victim or meeting the terms of other financial sanctions;

(4) Establish standards to be used by the adult parole authority in modifying a releasee's post-release control sanctions pursuant to division (D)(2) of this section;

(5) Establish standards to be used by the adult parole authority or parole board in imposing further sanctions under division (F) of this section on releasees who violate post-release control sanctions, including standards that do the following:

(a) Classify violations according to the degree of seriousness;

(b) Define the circumstances under which formal action by the parole board is warranted;

(c) Govern the use of evidence at violation hearings;

(d) Ensure procedural due process to an alleged violator;

(e) Prescribe nonresidential community control sanctions for most misdemeanor and technical violations;

(f) Provide procedures for the return of a releasee to imprisonment for violations of post-release control.

(F)(1) If a post-release control sanction is imposed upon an offender under this section, the offender upon release from imprisonment shall be under the general jurisdiction of the adult parole authority and generally shall be supervised by the parole supervision section through its staff of parole and field officers as described in section 5149.04 of the Revised Code, as if the offender had been placed on parole. If the offender upon release from imprisonment violates the post-release control sanction or ~~the mandatory condition~~ any conditions described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code that are imposed on the offender, the public or private person or entity that operates or administers the sanction or the program or activity that comprises the sanction shall report the violation directly to the adult parole authority or to the officer of the authority who

supervises the offender. The authority's officers may treat the offender as if the offender were on parole and in violation of the parole, and otherwise shall comply with this section.

(2) If the adult parole authority determines that a releasee has violated a post-release control sanction or ~~the mandatory condition~~ any conditions described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code imposed upon the releasee and that a more restrictive sanction is appropriate, the authority may impose a more restrictive sanction upon the releasee, in accordance with the standards established under division (E) of this section, or may report the violation to the parole board for a hearing pursuant to division (F)(3) of this section. The authority may not, pursuant to this division, increase the duration of the releasee's post-release control, or impose as a post-release control sanction a residential sanction that includes a prison term, ~~or eliminate the mandatory condition described in division (A) of section 2967.131~~ but the authority may impose on the releasee any other residential sanction, nonresidential sanction, or financial sanction that the sentencing court was authorized to impose pursuant to sections 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code.

(3) The parole board may hold a hearing on any alleged violation by a releasee of a post-release control sanction or ~~the mandatory condition~~ any conditions described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code that are imposed upon the releasee. If after the hearing the board finds that the releasee violated the sanction or ~~mandatory~~ condition, the board may increase the duration of the releasee's post-release control up to the maximum duration authorized by division (B) or (C) of this section or impose a more restrictive post-release control sanction, ~~but in no case shall the board eliminate the mandatory condition described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code.~~ When appropriate, the board may impose as a post-release control sanction a residential sanction that includes a prison term. The board shall consider a prison term as a post-release control sanction imposed for a violation of post-release control when the violation involves a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, physical harm or attempted serious physical harm to a person, or sexual misconduct, or when the releasee committed repeated violations of post-release control sanctions. The period of a prison term that is imposed as a post-release control sanction under this division shall not exceed nine months, and the maximum cumulative prison term for all violations under this ~~section~~ division shall not exceed one-half of the stated prison term originally imposed upon the offender as part of this sentence. The period of a prison term that is imposed as a post-release control sanction under this division shall not count as, or be

credited toward, the remaining period of post-release control.

(4) A parolee or releasee who has violated any condition of parole, any post-release control sanction, ~~or the mandatory condition~~ any conditions described in division (A) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code that are imposed upon the releasee by committing a felony may be prosecuted for the new felony, and, upon conviction, the court shall impose sentence for the new felony. In addition to the sentence imposed for the new felony, the court may impose a prison term for the violation, and the term imposed for the violation shall be reduced by ~~the~~ any prison term that is administratively imposed by the parole board or adult parole authority as a post-release control sanction. ~~The~~ If the person is a releasee, the maximum prison term for the violation shall be either the maximum period of post-release control for the earlier felony under division (B) or (C) of this section minus any time the releasee has spent under post-release control for the earlier felony or twelve months, whichever is greater. A prison term imposed for the violation shall be served consecutively to any prison term imposed for the new felony. ~~A~~ If the person is a releasee, a prison term imposed for the violation, and a prison term imposed for the new felony, shall not count as, or be credited toward, the remaining period of post-release control imposed for the earlier felony.

(5) Any period of post-release control shall commence upon an offender's actual release from prison. If an offender is serving an indefinite prison term or a life sentence in addition to a stated prison term, the offender shall serve the period of post-release control in the following manner:

(a) If a period of post-release control is imposed upon the offender and if the offender also is subject to a period of parole under a life sentence or an indefinite sentence, and if the period of post-release control ends prior to the period of parole, the offender shall be supervised on parole. The offender shall receive credit for post-release control supervision during the period of parole. The offender is not eligible for final release under section 2967.16 of the Revised Code until the post-release control period otherwise would have ended.

(b) If a period of post-release control is imposed upon the offender and if the offender also is subject to a period of parole under an indefinite sentence, and if the period of parole ends prior to the period of post-release control, the offender shall be supervised on post-release control. The requirements of parole supervision shall be satisfied during the post-release control period.

(c) If an offender is subject to more than one period of post-release control, the period of post-release control for all of the sentences shall be the

period of post-release control that expires last, as determined by the parole board. Periods of post-release control shall be served concurrently and shall not be imposed consecutively to each other.

(d) The period of post-release control for a releasee who commits a felony while under post-release control for an earlier felony shall be the longer of the period of post-release control specified for the new felony under division (B) or (C) of this section or the time remaining under the period of post-release control imposed for the earlier felony as determined by the parole board.

Sec. 3719.121. (A) Except as otherwise provided in section 4723.28, 4723.35, 4730.25, or 4731.22 of the Revised Code, the license, certificate, or registration of any dentist, doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, podiatrist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, physician assistant, pharmacist, pharmacy intern, optometrist, or veterinarian who is or becomes addicted to the use of controlled substances shall be suspended by the board that authorized the person's license, certificate, or registration until the person offers satisfactory proof to the board that the person no longer is addicted to the use of controlled substances.

(B) If the board under which a person has been issued a license, certificate, or evidence of registration determines that there is clear and convincing evidence that continuation of the person's professional practice or method of prescribing or personally furnishing controlled substances presents a danger of immediate and serious harm to others, the board may suspend the person's license, certificate, or registration without a hearing. Except as otherwise provided in sections 4715.30, 4723.281, 4730.25, and 4731.22 of the Revised Code, the board shall follow the procedure for suspension without a prior hearing in section 119.07 of the Revised Code. The suspension shall remain in effect, unless removed by the board, until the board's final adjudication order becomes effective, except that if the board does not issue its final adjudication order within ninety days after the hearing, the suspension shall be void on the ninety-first day after the hearing.

(C) On receiving notification pursuant to section 2929.24 or 3719.12 of the Revised Code, the board under which a person has been issued a license, certificate, or evidence of registration immediately shall suspend the license, certificate, or registration of that person on a plea of guilty to, a finding by a jury or court of the person's guilt of, or conviction of a felony drug abuse offense; a finding by a court of the person's eligibility for treatment intervention in lieu of conviction; a plea of guilty to, or a finding by a jury or court of the person's guilt of, or the person's conviction of an offense in

nother jurisdiction that is essentially the same as a felony drug abuse offense; or a finding by a court of the person's eligibility for treatment or intervention in lieu of conviction in another jurisdiction. The board shall notify the holder of the license, certificate, or registration of the suspension, which shall remain in effect until the board holds an adjudicatory hearing under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3719.70. (A) When testimony, information, or other evidence in the possession of a person who uses, possesses, or trafficks in any drug of abuse appears necessary to an investigation by law enforcement authorities into illicit sources of any drug of abuse, or appears necessary to successfully institute, maintain, or conclude a prosecution for any drug abuse offense, as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code, a judge of the court of common pleas may grant to that person immunity from prosecution for any offense based upon the testimony, information, or other evidence furnished by that person, other than a prosecution of that person for giving false testimony, information, or other evidence.

(B)(1) When a person is convicted of any misdemeanor drug abuse offense, the court, in determining whether to suspend sentence or place the person on probation, shall take into consideration whether the person truthfully has revealed all information within the person's knowledge concerning illicit traffic in or use of drugs of abuse and, when required, has testified as to that information in any proceeding to obtain a search or arrest warrant against another or to prosecute another for any offense involving a drug of abuse. The information shall include, but is not limited to, the identity and whereabouts of accomplices, accessories, aiders, and abettors, if any, of the person or persons from whom any drug of abuse was obtained or to whom any drug of abuse was distributed, and of persons known or believed to be drug dependent persons, together with the location of any place or places where and the manner in which any drug of abuse is illegally cultivated, manufactured, sold, possessed, or used. The information also shall include all facts and circumstances surrounding any illicit traffic in or use of drugs of abuse of that nature.

(2) If a person otherwise is eligible for treatment intervention in lieu of conviction and being ordered to a period of rehabilitation under section 2951.041 of the Revised Code ~~as an offender who is a drug dependent person or is in danger of becoming a drug dependent person~~ but the person has failed to cooperate with law enforcement authorities by providing them with the types of information described in division (B)(1) of this section, the person's lack of cooperation may be considered by the court under ~~division (B)~~ division of section 2951.041 of the Revised Code in determining whether to stay

all criminal proceedings and order the person to a requested period of ~~rehabilitation~~ intervention.

(C) In the absence of a competent and voluntary waiver of the right against self-incrimination, no information or testimony furnished pursuant to division (B) of this section shall be used in a prosecution of the person furnishing it for any offense other than a prosecution of that person for giving false testimony, information, or other evidence.

Sec. 3719.99. (A) Whoever violates section 3719.16 or 3719.161 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of section 3719.16 or 3719.161 of the Revised Code or a drug abuse offense, a violation of section 3719.16 or 3719.161 of the Revised Code is a felony of the fourth degree. If the violation involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the offender, as a result of the violation, is a major drug offender, division (D) of this section applies.

(B) Whoever violates division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code or a drug abuse offense, a violation of division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code is a felony of the fourth degree. If the violation involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the offender, as a result of the violation, is a major drug offender, division (D) of this section applies.

(C) Whoever violates section 3719.07 or 3719.08 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of section 3719.07 or 3719.08 of the Revised Code or a drug abuse offense, a violation of section 3719.07 or 3719.08 of the Revised Code is a felony of the fifth degree. If the violation involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the offender, as a result of the violation, is a major drug offender, division (D) of this section applies.

(D)(1) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 3719.07, 3719.08, 3719.16, or 3719.161 or of division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code, if the violation involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender; as a result of the violation; is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type

described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court ~~that sentences the offender~~, in lieu of the prison term authorized or required by division (A), (B), or (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, shall impose upon the offender, in accordance with division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the mandatory prison term specified in that division and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

(2) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay any fine imposed for a felony violation of section 3719.07, 3719.08, 3719.16, or 3719.161 or of division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(E) Whoever violates section 3719.05, 3719.06, 3719.13, or 3719.31 or division (B) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of section 3719.05, 3719.06, 3719.13, or 3719.31 or division (B) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code or a drug abuse offense, a violation of section 3719.05, 3719.06, 3719.13, or 3719.31 or division (B) of section 3719.172 of the Revised Code is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(F) Whoever violates section 3719.30 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of section 3719.30 of the Revised Code or a drug abuse offense, a violation of section 3719.30 of the Revised Code is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(G) Whoever violates section 3719.32 or 3719.33 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(H) Whoever violates division (K)(2)(b) of section 3719.44 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree.

(I) Whoever violates division (K)(2)(c) of section 3719.44 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(J) As used in this section, "major drug offender" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3767.12. (A) As used in this section, "felonious conduct" means an offense that is a felony or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult.

(B) A house or building used or occupied as a habitual resort for thieves, burglars, or robbers, or for persons who are conspiring or planning to commit, who are fleeing after having committed or after attempting to commit, or who are in hiding after having committed or after attempting to commit, felonious conduct is a public nuisance, and the court may order ~~such~~ the public nuisance abated.

No person shall keep a house ~~which~~ that is a habitual resort ~~of~~ for thieves, burglars, or robbers, or for persons who are conspiring or planning to commit, who are fleeing after having committed or after attempting to commit, or who are in hiding after having committed or after attempting to commit, felonious conduct. No person shall let a house to be so kept, or knowingly permit a house ~~which he~~ that the person has let to be so kept.

Sec. 3773.99. (A) Whoever violates section ~~3773.05, 3773.06, 3773.21,~~ or 3773.50 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

~~(B) Whoever violates section 3773.07 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.~~

~~(C)~~ Whoever violates section ~~3773.211,~~ 3773.32, 3773.40, 3773.44, 3773.45, 3773.46, or 3773.47, division (A) of section 3773.54, or division (B) of section 3773.33 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

~~(D)~~(C) Whoever violates section 3773.48 or 3773.49 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

Sec. 4503.19. Upon the filing of an application for registration and the payment of the tax for registration, the registrar of motor vehicles or a deputy registrar shall determine whether the owner previously has been issued license plates for the motor vehicle described in the application. If no license plates previously have been issued to the owner for that motor vehicle, the registrar or deputy registrar shall assign to the motor vehicle a distinctive number and issue and deliver to the owner in the manner that the registrar may select a certificate of registration, in the form that the registrar shall prescribe, and, except as otherwise provided in this section, two license plates, duplicates of each other, and a validation sticker, or a validation sticker alone, to be attached to the number plates as provided in section 4503.191 of the Revised Code. The registrar or deputy registrar also shall charge the owner any fees required under division (C) of section 4503.10 of the Revised Code. Trailers, manufactured homes, mobile homes, semitrailers, the manufacturer thereof, the dealer, or in transit companies therein, shall be issued one license plate only and one validation sticker, or a validation sticker alone, and the license plate and validation sticker shall be

displayed only on the rear of such vehicles. A commercial tractor that does not receive an apportioned license plate under the international registration plan shall be issued two license plates and one validation sticker, and the validation sticker shall be displayed on the front of the commercial tractor. An apportioned vehicle receiving an apportioned license plate under the international registration plan shall be issued one license plate only and one validation sticker, or a validation sticker alone; the license plate shall be displayed only on the front of a semitractor and on the rear of all other vehicles. School buses shall not be issued license plates but shall bear identifying numbers in the manner prescribed by section 4511.764 of the Revised Code. The certificate of registration and license plates and validation stickers, or validation stickers alone, shall be issued and delivered to the owner in person or by mail. Chauffeured limousines shall be issued license plates, a validation sticker, and a livery sticker as provided in section 4503.24 of the Revised Code. In the event of the loss, mutilation, or destruction of any certificate of registration, or of any license plates or validation stickers, or if the owner chooses to replace license plates previously issued for a motor vehicle, or if the registration certificate and license plates have been impounded as provided by division (F)(1) of section 4507.02 and division (A)~~(2)~~(4) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, the owner of a motor vehicle, or manufacturer or dealer, may obtain from the registrar, or from a deputy registrar if authorized by the registrar, a duplicate thereof or new license plates bearing a different number, if the registrar considers it advisable, upon filing an application prescribed by the registrar, and upon paying a fee of one dollar for such certificate of registration, a fee of two dollars for each set of two license plates, or one dollar for each single license plate or validation sticker. In addition, each applicant for a replacement certificate of registration, license plate, or validation sticker shall pay the fees provided in divisions (C) and (D) of section 4503.10 of the Revised Code.

Additionally, the registrar and each deputy registrar who either issues license plates and a validation sticker for use on any vehicle other than a commercial tractor, semitrailer, or apportioned vehicle, or who issues a validation sticker alone for use on such a vehicle and the owner has changed the owner's county of residence since the owner last was issued county identification stickers, also shall issue and deliver to the owner either one or two county identification stickers, as appropriate, which shall be attached to the license plates in a manner prescribed by the director of public safety. The county identification stickers shall identify prominently by name or number the county in which the owner of the vehicle resides at the time of

registration.

Sec. 4503.233. (A)(1) As used in this section, "vehicle owner" means either of the following:

(a) The person in whose name is registered, at the time of the offense, a vehicle that is subject to an immobilization order issued under division (A)(2) of this section;

(b) A person to whom, at the time of the offense, the certificate of title to a vehicle has been assigned and who has not obtained a certificate of title to the vehicle in that person's name but who is deemed by the court as being the owner of the vehicle at the time of the offense for which the vehicle is subject to an immobilization ~~and impoundment~~ order issued under division (A)(2) of this section.

(2) If a court is required to order the immobilization of a vehicle for a specified period of time pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2), (C)(1) or (2), or (E)(1) of section 4507.99, pursuant to division (A)(2)(b) or (3)(b) of section 4511.99, pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2) or (C)(1) or (2) of section 4507.361, or pursuant to division (B)(2)~~(a) or~~ (b)(i) or (ii) of section 4511.193 of the Revised Code, the court shall issue an immobilization order, subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, in accordance with this division and for the period of time specified in the particular division, and the immobilization under the order shall be in accordance with this section. The court, at the time of sentencing the offender for the offense relative to which the immobilization order is issued or as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall give a copy of the order to the offender or the offender's counsel and to the vehicle owner or the vehicle owner's counsel. The court promptly shall send a copy of the order to the registrar on a form prescribed by the registrar and to the person or agency it designates to execute the order.

The order shall indicate the date on which it is issued, shall identify the vehicle that is subject to the order, and shall specify all of the following:

(a) The period of the immobilization;

(b) The place at which the court determines that the immobilization shall be carried out, provided that the court shall not determine and shall not specify that the immobilization is to be carried out at any place other than a commercially operated private storage lot, a place owned by a law enforcement or other government agency, or a place to which one of the following applies:

(i) The place is leased by or otherwise under the control of a law enforcement or other government agency.

(ii) The place is owned by the offender, the offender's spouse, or a

parent or child of the offender.

(iii) The place is owned by a private person or entity, and, prior to the issuance of the order, the private entity or person that owns the place, or the authorized agent of that private entity or person, has given express written consent for the immobilization to be carried out at that place.

(iv) The place is a public street or highway on which the vehicle is parked in accordance with the law.

(c) The person or agency designated by the court to execute the order, which shall be either the law enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer who seized the vehicle, a bailiff of the court, another person the court determines to be appropriate to execute the order, or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the place of residence of the vehicle owner;

(d) That neither the registrar nor a deputy registrar will be permitted to accept an application for the license plate registration of any motor vehicle in the name of the vehicle owner until the immobilization fee is paid.

(3) The person or agency the court designates to immobilize the vehicle shall seize or retain that vehicle's license plates and forward them to the bureau of motor vehicles.

(4) In all cases, the vehicle owner shall be assessed an immobilization fee of one hundred dollars, and the immobilization fee shall be paid to the registrar before the vehicle may be released to the vehicle, ~~and that neither the registrar nor a deputy registrar will be permitted to accept an application for the license plate registration of any motor vehicle in the name of the vehicle owner until the immobilization fee is paid~~ owner. Neither the registrar nor a deputy registrar shall accept an application for the registration of any motor vehicle in the name of the vehicle owner until the immobilization fee is paid.

(5) If the vehicle subject to the order is immobilized pursuant to the order and is found being operated upon any street or highway in this state during the immobilization period, it shall be seized, removed from the street or highway, and criminally forfeited and disposed of pursuant to section 4503.234 of the Revised Code.

~~the owner's~~

(6) The registrar shall deposit the immobilization fee into the law enforcement reimbursement fund created by section 4501.19 of the Revised Code. Money in the fund shall be expended only as provided in division (A)(6) of this section. If the court designated in the order a court bailiff or another appropriate person other than a law enforcement officer to immobilize the vehicle, the amount of the fee deposited into the law

rcement reimbursement fund shall be paid out to the county treasury if the court that issued the order is a county court, to the treasury of the municipal corporation served by the court if the court that issued the order is a mayor's court, or to the city treasury of the legislative authority of the court, both as defined in section 1901.03 of the Revised Code, if the court that issued the order is a municipal court. If the court designated a law enforcement agency to immobilize the vehicle and if the law enforcement agency immobilizes the vehicle, the amount of the fee deposited into the law enforcement reimbursement fund shall be paid out to the law enforcement agency to reimburse the agency for the costs it incurs in obtaining immobilization equipment and, if required, in sending an officer or other person to search for and locate the vehicle specified in the immobilization order and to immobilize the vehicle.

In addition to the immobilization fee required to be paid under division (A)(4) of this section, the vehicle owner may be charged expenses or charges incurred in the removal and storage of the immobilized vehicle.

(B) If a court issues an immobilization order under division (A)(2) of this section, the person or agency designated by the court to execute the immobilization order promptly shall immobilize or continue the immobilization of the vehicle at the place specified by the court in the order. The registrar shall not authorize the release of the vehicle or authorize the issuance of new identification license plates for the vehicle at the end of the immobilization period ~~the owner's~~ until the immobilization fee has been paid.

~~the owner's~~

(C) Upon receipt of the license plates for a vehicle under this section, the registrar ~~the registrar's~~ shall destroy the license plates. At the end of the immobilization period and upon the payment of the immobilization fee that must be paid under this section, the registrar shall authorize the release of the vehicle and authorize the issuance, upon the payment of the same fee as is required for the replacement of lost, mutilated, or destroyed license plates and certificates of registration, of new license plates and, if necessary, a new certificate of registration to the vehicle owner for the vehicle in question.

(D)(1) If a court issues an immobilization order under division (A) of this section, the immobilization period commences on the day on which the vehicle in question is immobilized ~~the owner~~. If the vehicle in question had been seized under section 4507.38 or 4511.195 of the Revised Code, the time between the seizure and the beginning of the immobilization period shall be credited against the immobilization period specified in the immobilization order issued under division (A) of this section. No vehicle

that is impounded under this section is eligible to have special license plates of the type described in section 4503.231 of the Revised Code issued for that vehicle.

(2) If a court issues an immobilization order under division (A) of this section, if the vehicle subject to the order is immobilized under the order, and if the vehicle is found being operated upon any street or highway of this state during the immobilization period, it shall be seized, removed from the street or highway, and criminally forfeited, and disposed of pursuant to section 4503.234 of the Revised Code. No vehicle that is forfeited under this provision shall be considered contraband for purposes of section 2933.41, 2933.42, or 2933.43 of the Revised Code, but shall be held by the law enforcement agency that employs the officer who seized it for disposal in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code.

(3) If a court issues an immobilization order under division (A) of this section, and if the vehicle is not claimed within seven days after the end of the period of immobilization or if the vehicle owner ~~the owner's~~ has not paid the immobilization fee, the person or agency that immobilized the vehicle shall send a written notice to the vehicle owner at the vehicle owner's last known address informing the vehicle owner of the date on which the period of immobilization ended, that ~~the owner the owner's~~ the vehicle owner has twenty days after the date of the notice to pay the immobilization fee and obtain the release of the vehicle, and that if ~~the owner the owner's~~ the vehicle owner does not pay the fee and obtain the release of the vehicle within that twenty-day period, the vehicle will be forfeited under section 4503.234 of the Revised Code to the entity that is entitled to the immobilization fee.

(4) An owner of a motor vehicle that is subject to an immobilization order issued under division (A) of this section shall not sell the motor vehicle without approval of the court that issued the order. If such an owner wishes to sell ~~such a~~ the motor vehicle during the immobilization period, the owner shall apply to the court that issued the immobilization order for permission to assign the title to the vehicle. If the court is satisfied that the sale will be in good faith and not for the purpose of circumventing the provisions of division (A)(2) of this section, it may certify its consent to the owner and to the registrar. Upon receipt of the court's consent, the registrar shall enter the court's notice in the owner's vehicle license plate registration record.

If, during a period of immobilization under an immobilization order issued under division (A) of this section, the title to the immobilized motor vehicle is transferred by the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, a sale upon

execution, the cancellation of a conditional sales contract, or an order of a court, the involved court shall notify the registrar of the action, and the registrar shall enter the court's notice in the owner's vehicle license plate registration record.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the registrar or the clerk of the court of common pleas to note upon the certificate of title records any prohibition regarding the sale of a motor vehicle.

(5) If the title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an immobilization order under division (A) of this section is assigned or transferred without court approval between the time of arrest of the person who was operating the vehicle at the time of the offense for which such an order is to be issued and the time of the actual immobilization of the vehicle, the court shall order that, for a period of two years from the date of the order, neither the registrar nor any deputy registrar shall accept an application for the registration of any motor vehicle in the name of the owner of the vehicle that was assigned or transferred without court approval. The court shall notify the registrar of the order on a form prescribed by the registrar for that purpose.

(E)(1) The court with jurisdiction over the case, after notice to all interested parties including lienholders, and after an opportunity for them to be heard, if the vehicle owner fails to appear in person, without good cause, or if the court finds that the vehicle owner does not intend to seek release of the vehicle at the end of the period of immobilization or that the vehicle owner is not or will not be able to pay the expenses and charges incurred in its removal and storage, may order that title to the vehicle be transferred, in order of priority, first into the name of the entity entitled to the immobilization fee under division (A)(6) of this section, next into the name of a lienholder, or lastly, into the name of the owner of the place of storage.

A lienholder that receives title under a court order shall do so on the condition that it pay any expenses or charges incurred in the vehicle's removal and storage. If the entity that receives title to the vehicle is the entity that is entitled to the immobilization fee under division (A)(6) of this section, it shall receive title on the condition that it pay any lien on the vehicle. The court shall not order that title be transferred to any person or entity other than the owner of the place of storage if the person or entity refuses to receive the title. Any person or entity that receives title may either keep title to the vehicle or may dispose of the vehicle in any legal manner that it considers appropriate, including assignment of the certificate of title to the motor vehicle to a salvage dealer or a scrap metal processing facility. The person or entity shall not transfer the vehicle to the person who is the vehicle's immediate previous owner.

If the person or entity assigns the motor vehicle to a salvage dealer or scrap metal processing facility, the person or entity shall send the assigned certificate of title to the motor vehicle to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the salvage dealer or scrap metal processing facility is located. The person or entity shall mark the face of the certificate of title with the words "FOR DESTRUCTION" and shall deliver a photocopy of the certificate of title to the salvage dealer or scrap metal processing facility for its records.

(2) Whenever a court issues an order under division (E)(1) of this section, the court also shall order removal of the license plates from the vehicle and cause them to be sent to the registrar if they have not already been sent to the registrar. Thereafter, no further proceedings shall take place under this section, but the vehicle owner remains liable for payment of the immobilization fee described in division (A)(4) of this section if an immobilization order previously had been issued by the court.

(3) Prior to initiating a proceeding under division (E)(1) of this section, and upon payment of the fee under division (B) of section 4505.14 of the Revised Code, any interested party may cause a search to be made of the public records of the bureau of motor vehicles or the clerk of the court of common pleas, to ascertain the identity of any lienholder of the vehicle. The initiating party shall furnish this information to the clerk of the court with jurisdiction over the case, and the clerk shall provide notice to the vehicle owner, the defendant, any lienholder, and any other interested parties listed by the initiating party, at the last known address supplied by the initiating party, by certified mail or, at the option of the initiating party, by personal service or ordinary mail.

As used in this section, "interested party" includes the vehicle owner, all lienholders, the defendant, the owner of the place of storage, the person or entity that caused the vehicle to be removed, and the person or entity, if any, entitled to the immobilization fee under division (A)(6) of this section.

Sec. 4507.021. (A) Every county court judge, mayor of a mayor's court, and clerk of a court of record shall keep a full record of every case in which a person is charged with any violation of sections 4511.01 to 4511.771, 4511.99, and 4513.01 to 4513.36 of the Revised Code, or of any other law or ordinance regulating the operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways or streets.

A United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state may keep a full record of every case in which a person is charged with any violation of sections 4511.01 to 4511.771, 4511.99, and 4513.01 to 4513.36 of the Revised Code, or of any other law or ordinance regulating the

operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways or streets located on federal property within this state.

(B) If a person is convicted of or forfeits bail in relation to a violation of any section listed in division (A) of this section or a violation of any other law or ordinance regulating the operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways or streets, the county court judge, mayor of a mayor's court, or clerk, within ten days after the conviction or bail forfeiture, shall prepare and immediately forward to the bureau of motor vehicles an abstract, certified by the preparer to be true and correct, of the court record covering the case in which the person was convicted or forfeited bail.

If a person is convicted of or forfeits bail in relation to a violation of any section listed in division (A) of this section or a violation of any other law or ordinance regulating the operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways or streets, a United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state, within ten days after the conviction or bail forfeiture, may prepare and immediately forward to the bureau an abstract, certified by the preparer to be true and correct, of the court record covering the case in which the person was convicted or forfeited bail.

(C)(1) Each abstract required by division (B) of this section shall be made upon a form approved and furnished by the bureau and shall include the name and address of the person charged, the number of the person's driver's or commercial driver's license, the registration number of the vehicle involved, the nature of the offense, the date of the offense, the date of hearing, the plea, the judgment, or whether bail was forfeited, and the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

If a United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state utilizes the provision contained in division (B) of this section and forwards an abstract to the bureau, on a form approved and furnished by the bureau, containing all the information prescribed in division (C)(1) of this section, the bureau shall accept and process the abstract in the same manner as it accepts and processes an abstract received from a county judge, mayor of a mayor's court, or clerk of a court of record.

(2)(a) If a person is charged with a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a violation of any ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine; if that charge is dismissed or reduced; if the person is convicted of or forfeits bail in relation to a violation of any other section of the Revised Code or of any ordinance that regulates the

operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways and streets but that does not relate to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine; and if the violation of which the person was convicted or in relation to which the person forfeited bail arose out of the same facts and circumstances and the same act as did the charge that was dismissed or reduced, the abstract also shall set forth the charge that was dismissed or reduced, indicate that it was dismissed or reduced, and indicate that the violation resulting in the conviction or bail forfeiture arose out of the same facts and circumstances and the same act as did the charge that was dismissed or reduced.

(b) If a charge against a person of a violation of division (B)(1) or (D)(2) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code or any municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to that division is dismissed or reduced and if the person is convicted of or forfeits bail in relation to a violation of any other section of the Revised Code or any other ordinance that regulates the operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways and streets that arose out of the same facts and circumstances as did the charge that was dismissed or reduced, the abstract also shall set forth the charge that was dismissed or reduced, indicate that it was dismissed or reduced, and indicate that the violation resulting in the conviction or bail forfeiture arose out of the same facts and circumstances and the same act as did the charge that was dismissed or reduced.

(3) If a person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (B)(1) or (D)(2) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code, a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, section 4507.33 or division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, and division (E) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code prohibits the registrar of motor vehicles and all deputy registrars from accepting an application for the registration of, or registering, any motor vehicle in the name of that person, the abstract shall specifically set forth these facts and clearly indicate the date on which the order of criminal forfeiture was issued or would have been issued but for the operation of division (C) of section 4503.234 or section 4503.235 of the Revised Code. If the registrar receives an abstract containing this information relating to a person, the registrar, in accordance with sections 4503.12 and 4503.234 of the Revised Code, shall take all necessary

asures to prevent the registrar's office or any deputy registrar from accepting from the person, for the period of time ending five years after the date on which the order was issued or would have been issued and as described in division (E) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code, any new application for the registration of any motor vehicle in the name of the person.

(D)(1) Every court of record also shall forward to the bureau an abstract of the court record as described in division (C) of this section upon the conviction of any person of aggravated vehicular homicide or vehicular homicide or of a felony in the commission of which a vehicle was used.

A United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state also may forward to the bureau an abstract as described in division (C) of this section upon the conviction of any person of aggravated vehicular homicide or vehicular homicide or of a felony in the commission of which a vehicle was used.

(2)(a) If a child has been adjudicated an unruly or delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for having committed any act that if committed by an adult would be a drug abuse offense, as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code, or any violation of division (B) of section 2917.11 or of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, the court shall notify the bureau, by means of an abstract of the court record as described in divisions (B) and (C) of this section, within ten days after the adjudication.

(b) If a court requires a child as provided in division (D)(2)(a) of this section to attend a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education, intervention, or treatment program, the abstract required by that division and forwarded to the bureau also shall include the name and address of the operator of the program and the date that the child entered the program. If the child satisfactorily completes the program, the court, immediately upon receipt of such information, shall send to the bureau an updated abstract that also shall contain the date on which the child satisfactorily completed the program.

(E) The purposeful failure or refusal of the officer to comply with this section constitutes misconduct in office and is a ground for removal from the office.

(F) The bureau shall record within ten days and keep all abstracts received under this section at its main office and shall maintain records of convictions and bond forfeitures for any violation of law or ordinance regulating the operation of vehicles, streetcars, and trackless trolleys on highways and streets, except as to parking a motor vehicle. The bureau also shall record any abstract of a case involving a first violation of division (D) of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code, whether or not points are to be assessed therefor, in such a manner that it becomes a part of the person's

permanent record and assists a court in monitoring the assessment of points under division (G) of this section.

(G) Every court of record or mayor's court before which a person is charged with a violation for which points are chargeable by this section shall assess and transcribe to the abstract of conviction report, furnished by the bureau, the number of points chargeable by this section in the correct space assigned on the reporting form. A United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state and before whom a person is charged with a violation for which points are chargeable by this section may assess and transcribe to the abstract of conviction report, furnished by the bureau, the number of points chargeable by this section in the correct space assigned on the reporting form. If the court so assesses and transcribes to the abstract of conviction report the number of points chargeable, the bureau shall record the points in the same manner as those assessed and transcribed by every court of record or mayor's court of this state. The points shall be assessed based on the following formula:

(1) Violation of division (B), (C), or (D) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code or any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle while the driver's or commercial driver's license is under suspension or revocation

6 points

(2) Violation of section 2913.03 of the Revised Code, except the provisions relating to use or operation of an aircraft or motorboat, or any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle without the consent of the owner

6 points

(3) Aggravated vehicular homicide ~~or~~, vehicular homicide, vehicular manslaughter, aggravated vehicular assault, or vehicular assault, when ~~either~~ the offense involves the operation of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley on a highway or street

6 points

(4) Violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or any ordinance substantially equivalent to division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine

6 points

(5) Violation of section 4549.02 or 4549.021 of the Revised Code or

any ordinance requiring the driver of a vehicle to stop and disclose identity at the scene of an accident

.....
6 points

(6) Violation of section 2921.331 of the Revised Code or any ordinance prohibiting the willful fleeing or eluding of a police officer

6 points

(7) Any crime punishable as a felony under the motor vehicle laws of this state, or any other felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used

6 points

(8) Operating a motor vehicle in violation of a restriction imposed by a registrar

2 points

(9) Violation of section 4511.251 of the Revised Code or any ordinance prohibiting street racing

6 points

(10) Violation of section 4511.20 of the Revised Code or any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle in willful or wanton disregard of the safety of persons or property

4 points

(11) Violation of division (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or any ordinance substantially equivalent to that division prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine

.....
4 points

(12) Violation of any law or ordinance pertaining to speed, except as otherwise provided in this section and in division (G) of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code

2 points

(13) Upon a first violation of a limitation under division (D) of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code at a speed in excess of seventy-five miles per hour

2 points

(14) Upon a second violation within one year of the first violation of a limitation under division (D) of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code, for each increment of five miles per hour in excess of the posted speed limit, exclusive of the first five miles per hour over the limitation

1 point

(15) Upon a third or subsequent violation within one year of the first violation of a limitation under division (D) of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code, for each increment of five miles per hour in excess of the posted speed limit, exclusive of the first five miles per hour over the limitation
2 points

(16) All other moving violations pertaining to the operation of motor vehicles reported under this section, except any violations of section 4513.263 of the Revised Code or any substantively comparable ordinance, or violations under Chapter 5577. of the Revised Code
2 points

(H) Upon receiving notification from the proper court, including a United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state, the bureau shall delete any points entered for bond forfeiture in the event the driver is acquitted of the offense for which bond was posted.

(I) In the event a person is convicted of, or forfeits bail for two or more offenses, arising out of the same facts, and points are chargeable for each of the offenses, points shall be charged for only the conviction or bond forfeiture for which the greater number of points is chargeable, and if the number of points chargeable for each offense is equal, only one offense shall be recorded and points charged therefor.

(J) Whenever the points charged against any person exceed five, the registrar shall forward to the person at the person's last known address, via regular mail, a warning letter listing the reported violations, along with the number of points charged for each, and outlining the suspension provision of this section.

(K) When, upon determination of the registrar, any person has charged against the person a total of not less than twelve points within a period of two years from the date of the first conviction within the two-year period, the registrar shall send written notification to the person at the person's last known address, that the person's driver's or commercial driver's license shall be suspended for six months, effective on the twentieth day after mailing the notice, unless the person files a petition in the municipal court or the county court, or in case such person is under the age of eighteen years, in the juvenile court, in whose jurisdiction such person resides, or in the case of a nonresident, in the Franklin county municipal court. By filing an appeal the person is agreeing to pay the cost of the proceedings and is alleging that the person can show cause why the person's driving privileges should not be suspended for a period of six months.

(L) Any person who has charged against the person more than five but

not more than eleven points, for the purpose of obtaining a credit of two points against the total amount of points on the person's driving record, may enroll for one time only in a course of remedial driving instruction, as approved by the director of public safety. Such a credit, subject to successful completion of an approved remedial driving course taken at a time when more than five but not more than eleven points are charged against the person, shall be approved by the registrar.

(M) When the driving privileges of any person are suspended by any trial judge of any court of record pursuant to section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, and points are charged against the person under this section for the offense which resulted in the suspension, that period of suspension shall be credited against the time of any subsequent suspension under this section for which the points were considered in making the subsequent suspension.

When the driving privileges of a person are suspended pursuant to the "Assimilative Crimes Act," 102 Stat. 4381 (1988), 18 U.S.C.A. 13, as amended, by a United States district court whose jurisdiction lies within this state and the court utilizes the provision contained in division (B) of this section, and points are charged against the person under this section for the offense that resulted in the suspension, the period of suspension imposed by the district court shall be credited against the time of any subsequent suspension imposed under this section for which the points were considered in making the subsequent suspension.

(N) The registrar, upon written request of a licensee petitioning under division (K) of this section, shall furnish the licensee a copy of the registrar's record of the convictions and bond forfeitures of the person certified by the registrar. This record shall include the name, address, and birthdate of the person so charged; the number of the person's driver's or commercial driver's license; the name of the court in which each conviction or bail forfeiture took place; the nature of the offense; the date of hearing; the number of points charged against each conviction or bail forfeiture; and such other information as the registrar considers necessary. When the record includes not less than twelve points charged against the person within a two-year period, it is prima-facie evidence that the person is a repeat traffic offender and the person's driving privilege shall be suspended as provided in this section.

In hearing the matter and determining whether the person has shown cause why the person's driving privileges should not be suspended, the court shall decide the issue upon the record certified by the registrar and such additional relevant, competent, and material evidence as either the registrar or the person whose license is sought to be suspended submits.

In such proceedings, the registrar shall be represented by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the person resides if the petition is filed in the county court, except where the petitioner is a resident of a city or village within the jurisdiction of a county court in which case the city director of law or village solicitor shall represent the registrar. If the petition is filed in the municipal court, the registrar shall be represented as provided in section 1901.34 of the Revised Code.

If the court finds from the evidence submitted that the person has failed to show cause why the person's driving privileges should not be suspended, then the court shall assess the cost of the proceeding against the person and shall impose the suspension provided in division (K) of this section or withhold the suspension, or part thereof, and provide such conditions or probation as the court deems proper. If the court finds that the person has shown cause why the person's driving privileges should not be suspended, the cost of the proceedings shall be paid out of the county treasury of the county in which the proceedings were held.

Any person whose license is suspended under this section is not entitled to apply for or receive a new license during the effective period of the suspension.

Upon termination of any suspension or other penalty imposed under this section involving surrender of a license or permit and upon request of the person whose license or permit was so suspended or surrendered, the registrar shall return the license or permit to the person upon determining that all provisions of section 4507.022 of the Revised Code have been met or shall reissue the person's license or permit under section 4507.54 of the Revised Code, if the registrar destroyed the license or permit under that section.

Any person whose license, permit, or privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended as a repeat traffic offender under this section and who, during such suspension, drives any motor vehicle upon any highway is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and no court shall suspend the first three days of any such sentence.

(O) The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways or streets of this state, given to nonresidents under section 4507.04 of the Revised Code, is subject to suspension by the registrar.

Sec. 4507.16. (A)(1) The trial judge of any court of record, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, shall suspend for not less than thirty days or more than three years or shall revoke the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any

of the following:

(a) Perjury or the making of a false affidavit under this chapter, or any other law of this state requiring the registration of motor vehicles or regulating their operation on the highway;

(b) Any crime punishable as a felony under the motor vehicle laws of this state or any other felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;

(c) Failing to stop and disclose identity at the scene of the accident when required by law or ordinance to do so;

(d) Street racing as defined in section 4511.251 of the Revised Code or any substantially similar municipal ordinance;

(e) Willfully eluding or fleeing a police officer;

(f) Trafficking in cigarettes with the intent to avoid payment of the cigarette tax under division (A) of section 5743.112 of the Revised Code;

~~(g) A (2) Subject to division (D)(1) of this section, the trial judge of any court of record, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, shall suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, unless the jury or judge as trier of fact in the case finds that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse at the time of the commission of the offense the suspension shall be for the period of time specified in section 2903.06 or 2903.08 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable.~~

~~(3) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2907.24 of the Revised Code, an attempt to commit a violation of that section, or a violation of or an attempt to commit a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to that section and if the person, in committing or attempting to commit the violation, was in, was on, or used a motor vehicle, the trial judge of a court of record, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or ordinance, shall suspend for thirty days the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit.~~

The trial judge of any court of record, in addition to suspensions or revocations of licenses, permits, or privileges pursuant to this division and in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, shall impose a suspended jail sentence not to exceed six months, if imprisonment was not imposed for the offense for which the person was convicted.

~~(2)~~(4) If the trial judge of any court of record suspends or revokes the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any offense for which such suspension or revocation is provided by law or ordinance, in addition to all other penalties provided by law or ordinance, the judge may issue an order prohibiting the offender from registering, renewing, or transferring the registration of any vehicle during the period that the offender's license, permit, or privilege is suspended or revoked. The court promptly shall send a copy of the order to the registrar of motor vehicles.

Upon receipt of such an order, neither the registrar nor any deputy registrar shall accept any application for the registration, registration renewal, or transfer of registration of any motor vehicle owned or leased by the person named in the order during the period that the person's license, permit, or privilege is suspended or revoked, unless the registrar is properly notified by the court that the order of suspension or revocation has been canceled. When the period of suspension or revocation expires or the order is canceled, the registrar or deputy registrar shall accept the application for registration, registration renewal, or transfer of registration of the person named in the order.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the trial judge of any court of record and the mayor of a mayor's court, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, shall revoke the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or of a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine or suspend the license, permit, or privilege as follows:

(1) Except when division (B)(2), (3), or (4) of this section applies and the judge or mayor is required to suspend or revoke the offender's license or permit pursuant to that division, the judge or mayor shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege for not less than six months nor more than three years.

(2) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, if, within six years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the

fluence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code, former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, the judge shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege for not less than one year nor more than five years.

(3) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, if, within six years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations described in division (B)(2) of this section, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, the judge shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

(4) If, within six years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations described in division (B)(2) of this section, a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code under circumstances in which the violation was a felony and regardless of when the violation and the conviction or guilty plea occurred, the judge shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege for a period of time set by the court but not less than three years, and the judge may permanently revoke the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege.

(5) The filing of an appeal by a person whose driver's or commercial driver's license is suspended or revoked under division (B)(1), (2), (3), or (4)

of this section regarding any aspect of the person's trial or sentence does not stay the operation of the suspension or revocation.

(C) The trial judge of any court of record or the mayor of a mayor's court, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, may suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who violates a requirement or prohibition of the court imposed under division (F) of this section or division (G)(1) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code as follows:

(1) For not more than one year, upon conviction for a first violation of the requirement or prohibition;

(2) For not more than five years, upon conviction for a second or subsequent violation of the requirement or prohibition during the same period of required use of an ignition interlock device that is certified pursuant to section 4511.83 of the Revised Code.

(D)(1) The trial judge of any court of record, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or by ordinance, shall permanently revoke the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2903.04 or 2903.06 of the Revised Code in a case in which ~~the offender is subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of 2903.04 or division (B) of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code if the jury or judge as trier of fact in the case in which the person is convicted finds that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, at the time of the commission of the offense~~ requires the judge to permanently revoke the license, permit, or privilege.

(2) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by the section that establishes the offense and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under the section that establishes the offense or sections 2929.11 to 2929.182 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.13, 2925.14, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.31, 2925.32, 2925.36, or 2925.37 of the Revised Code either shall revoke or, if it does not revoke, shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years, as specified in the section that establishes the offense, the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. If the person's

driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is under suspension on the date the court imposes sentence upon the person, any revocation imposed upon the person that is referred to in division (D)(2) of this section shall take effect immediately. If the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is under suspension on the date the court imposes sentence upon the person, any period of suspension imposed upon the person that is referred to in division (D)(2) of this section shall take effect on the next day immediately following the end of that period of suspension. If the person is sixteen years of age or older and is a resident of this state but does not have a current, valid Ohio driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, the court shall order the registrar to deny to the person the issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for six months beginning on the date the court imposes a sentence upon the person. If the person has not attained the age of sixteen years on the date the court sentences the person for the violation, the period of denial shall commence on the date the person attains the age of sixteen years.

(E) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the trial judge of any court of record and the mayor of a mayor's court, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or ordinance, shall suspend for not less than sixty days nor more than two years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a municipal ordinance substantially equivalent to that division relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine.

(F) ~~¶ (1) A person is not entitled to request, and a judge or mayor shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under division (F) of this section if~~ a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to division (B) or (C) of this section or pursuant to division (F) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, and the person, within the preceding seven years, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of ~~division one or more of the following:~~

- (a) ~~Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code;~~
- (b) ~~A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse;~~
- (c) ~~A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine;~~
- (d) ~~Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section;~~

(e) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;

(f) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to ~~section 2903.07 of the Revised Code~~ any of those divisions or that former section, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~or a~~

(g) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~the person is not entitled to request, and the judge or mayor shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under this division. Any.~~

(2) Any other person who is not described in division (F)(1) of this section and whose driver's or commercial driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under any of those divisions may file a petition that alleges that the suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue the person's employment. The petition of a person whose license, permit, or privilege was suspended pursuant to division (F) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code shall be filed in the court specified in division (I)(4) of that section, and the petition of a person whose license, permit, or privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of this section shall be filed in the municipal, county, mayor's, or in the case of a minor, juvenile court that has jurisdiction over the place of arrest. Upon satisfactory proof that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue the person's employment, the judge of the court or mayor of the mayor's court may grant the person occupational driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed, except that the judge or mayor shall not grant occupational driving privileges ~~to any person who, within seven years of the filing of the petition, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is~~

~~substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, shall not grant occupational driving privileges for employment as a driver of commercial motor vehicles to any person who is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 2301.374 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code, and shall not grant occupational driving privileges during any of the following periods of time:~~

~~(1)(a)~~ The first fifteen days of suspension imposed upon an offender whose license, permit, or privilege is suspended pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section or division (F)(1) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. On or after the sixteenth day of suspension, the court may grant the offender occupational driving privileges, but the court may provide that the offender shall not exercise the occupational driving privileges unless the vehicles the offender operates are equipped with ignition interlock devices.

~~(2)(b)~~ The first thirty days of suspension imposed upon an offender whose license, permit, or privilege is suspended pursuant to division (B)(2) of this section or division (F)(2) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. On or after the thirty-first day of suspension, the court may grant the offender occupational driving privileges, but the court may provide that the offender shall not exercise the occupational driving privileges unless the vehicles the offender operates are equipped with ignition interlock devices.

~~(3)(c)~~ The first one hundred eighty days of suspension imposed upon an offender whose license, permit, or privilege is suspended pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section or division (F)(3) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. The judge may grant occupational driving privileges to an offender who receives a suspension under either of those divisions on or after the one hundred eighty-first day of the suspension only if division (F) of this section does not prohibit the judge from granting the privileges and only if the judge, at the time of granting the privileges, also issues an order prohibiting the offender, while exercising the occupational driving privileges during the period commencing with the one hundred eighty-first day of suspension and ending with the first year of suspension, from operating any motor vehicle unless it is equipped with a certified ignition interlock device. After the first year of the suspension, the court may authorize the offender to continue exercising the occupational driving privileges in vehicles that are not equipped with ignition interlock devices.

If the offender does not petition for occupational driving privileges until after the first year of suspension and if division (F) of this section does not prohibit the judge from granting the privileges, the judge may grant the offender occupational driving privileges without requiring the use of a certified ignition interlock device.

~~(4)~~(d) The first three years of suspension imposed upon an offender whose license, permit, or privilege is suspended pursuant to division (B)(4) of this section or division (F)(4) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. The judge may grant occupational driving privileges to an offender who receives a suspension under either of those divisions after the first three years of suspension only if division (F) of this section does not prohibit the judge from granting the privileges and only if the judge, at the time of granting the privileges, also issues an order prohibiting the offender from operating any motor vehicle, for the period of suspension following the first three years of suspension, unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a certified ignition interlock device.

(G) If a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (E) of this section, and the person, within the preceding seven years, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of identified in division ~~(A) or (B)~~ (F)(1) of this section ~~4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code,~~ the person is not entitled to request, and the judge or mayor shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under this division. Any other person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (E) of this section may file a petition that alleges that the suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue the person's employment. The petition shall be filed in the municipal, county, or

mayor's court that has jurisdiction over the place of arrest. Upon satisfactory proof that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue the person's employment, the judge of the court or mayor of the mayor's court may grant the person occupational driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed, except that the judge or mayor shall not grant occupational driving privileges ~~to any person who, within seven years of the filing of the petition, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, shall not grant occupational driving privileges~~ for employment as a driver of commercial motor vehicles to any person who is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 4506.16 of the Revised Code, and shall not grant occupational driving privileges during the first sixty days of suspension imposed upon an offender whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is suspended pursuant to division (E) of this section.

(H)(1) After a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit has been suspended or revoked pursuant to this section, the judge of the court or mayor of the mayor's court that suspended or revoked the license or permit shall cause the offender to deliver the license or permit to the court. The judge, mayor, or clerk of the court or mayor's court, if the license or permit has been suspended or revoked in connection with any of the offenses listed in this section, forthwith shall forward it to the registrar with notice of the action of the court.

(2) Suspension of a commercial driver's license under this section shall be concurrent with any period of disqualification under section 2301.374 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code. No person who is disqualified for life from

olding a commercial driver's license under section 4506.16 of the Revised Code shall be issued a driver's license under this chapter during the period for which the commercial driver's license was suspended under this section, and no person whose commercial driver's license is suspended under this section shall be issued a driver's license under this chapter during the period of the suspension.

(I) No judge shall suspend the first thirty days of suspension of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or a nonresident operating privilege required under division (A) of this section, no judge or mayor shall suspend the first six months of suspension required under division (B)(1) of this section, no judge shall suspend the first year of suspension required under division (B)(2) of this section, no judge shall suspend the first year of suspension required under division (B)(3) of this section, no judge shall suspend the first three years of suspension required under division (B)(4) of this section, no judge or mayor shall suspend the revocation required by division (D) of this section, and no judge or mayor shall suspend the first sixty days of suspension required under division (E) of this section, except that the court shall credit any period of suspension imposed pursuant to section 4511.191 or 4511.196 of the Revised Code against any time of suspension imposed pursuant to division (B) or (E) of this section as described in division (J) of this section.

(J) The judge of the court or mayor of the mayor's court shall credit any time during which an offender was subject to an administrative suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege imposed pursuant to division (E) or (F) of section 4511.191 or a suspension imposed by a judge, referee, or mayor pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2) of section 4511.196 of the Revised Code against the time to be served under a related suspension imposed pursuant to this section.

(K) The judge or mayor shall notify the bureau of any determinations made, and of any suspensions or revocations imposed, pursuant to division (B) of this section.

(L)(1) If a court issues an ignition interlock order under division (F) of this section, the order shall authorize the offender during the specified period to operate a motor vehicle only if it is equipped with a certified ignition interlock device. The court shall provide the offender with a copy of an ignition interlock order issued under division (F) of this section, and the copy of the order shall be used by the offender in lieu of an Ohio driver's or commercial driver's license or permit until the registrar or a deputy registrar issues the offender a restricted license.

An order issued under division (F) of this section does not authorize or permit the offender to whom it has been issued to operate a vehicle during any time that the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended or revoked under any other provision of law.

(2) The offender may present the ignition interlock order to the registrar or to a deputy registrar. Upon presentation of the order to the registrar or a deputy registrar, the registrar or deputy registrar shall issue the offender a restricted license. A restricted license issued under this division shall be identical to an Ohio driver's license, except that it shall have printed on its face a statement that the offender is prohibited during the period specified in the court order from operating any motor vehicle that is not equipped with a certified ignition interlock device, and except that the date of commencement and the date of termination of the period shall be indicated conspicuously upon the face of the license.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Ignition interlock device" has the same meaning as in section 4511.83 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Certified ignition interlock device" means an ignition interlock device that is certified pursuant to section 4511.83 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4507.162. (A) Except as provided in division (C) of this section, the registrar of motor vehicles shall suspend the probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit issued to any person when the person has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed, prior to the person's eighteenth birthday, any of the following:

(1) Three separate violations of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, 2903.08, 2921.331, 4511.12, 4511.13, 4511.15, 4511.191, 4511.192, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.202, 4511.21, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25 to 4511.48, 4511.57 to 4511.65, 4511.75, 4549.02, 4549.021, or 4549.03 of the Revised Code, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person would have been subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section had the person been convicted of the violation of that section, former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or any municipal ordinances similarly relating to the offenses referred to in those sections;

(2) One violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance;

(3) Two separate violations of any of the Revised Code sections referred to in division (A)(1) of this section, or any municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those sections.

Any person whose license or permit is suspended under division (A)(1),

(2), or (3) of this section shall mail or deliver the person's probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit to the registrar within fourteen days of notification of the suspension. The registrar shall retain the license or permit during the period of the suspension. A suspension pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section shall remain in effect until one year has elapsed since the date of suspension of the probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit, a suspension pursuant to division (A)(2) of this section shall remain in effect until six months have elapsed since the date of the suspension, and a suspension pursuant to division (A)(3) of this section shall remain in effect until ninety days have elapsed since the date of the suspension. If the person's probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit is under suspension on the date the court imposes sentence upon the person for a violation described in division (A)(2) of this section, the suspension shall take effect on the next day immediately following the end of that period of suspension. If the person is sixteen years of age or older and pleads guilty to or is convicted of a violation described in division (A)(2) of this section and the person does not have a current, valid probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit, the registrar shall deny the issuance to the person of a probationary driver's license, restricted license, driver's license, commercial driver's license, or temporary instruction permit, as the case may be, for six months beginning on the date the court imposes sentence upon the person for the violation. If the person has not attained the age of sixteen years on the date the court imposes sentence upon the person for the violation, the period of denial shall commence on the date the person attains the age of sixteen years.

(B) The registrar also shall suspend the temporary instruction permit or probationary driver's license of any person under the age of eighteen who has been adjudicated unruly, delinquent, or a juvenile traffic offender for having committed any act that if committed by an adult would be a drug abuse offense as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (B) of section 2917.11 of the Revised Code until the person reaches the age of eighteen years or attends, at the discretion of the court, and satisfactorily completes a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education, intervention, or treatment program specified by the court. Any person whose temporary instruction permit or probationary driver's license is suspended under this division shall mail or deliver the person's permit or license to the registrar within fourteen days of notification of the suspension. The registrar shall retain the permit or license during the period of the suspension.

(C) ~~If (1) A person is not entitled to request, and a court shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under division (C) of this section if a person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed a third violation of section 4511.12, 4511.13, 4511.15, 4511.20 to 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26 to 4511.48, 4511.57 to 4511.65, or 4511.75 of the Revised Code or any similar municipal ordinances, and the person, within the preceding seven years, has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed three or more violations of ~~division~~ one or more of the following:~~

~~(a) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or;~~

~~(b) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or;~~

~~(c) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section;~~

~~(d) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or;~~

~~(e) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;~~

~~(f) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code any of those divisions or that former section, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the person is not entitled to request, and the court shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under this division. For,~~

(2) For any other person who is not described in division (C)(1) of this section and who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed a third violation of section 4511.12, 4511.13, 4511.15, 4511.20 to 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26 to 4511.48, 4511.57 to 4511.65, or 4511.75 of the Revised Code or any similar municipal ordinances, the court in which the third conviction, finding, plea, or adjudication was made, upon petition of the person, may grant the person occupational driving privileges if the court finds that the person will reach the person's eighteenth birthday before the period of suspension required to be imposed under division (A)(1) of this section expires and further finds reasonable cause to believe that the suspension, if continued beyond the person's eighteenth birthday, will seriously affect the person's ability to

continue in employment. The occupational driving privileges granted under this division shall be effective on the person's eighteenth birthday and during the period following such birthday for which the suspension otherwise would be imposed. ~~A court shall not grant occupational driving privileges to any person who, within seven years of the filing of the petition, has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse.~~ In granting occupational driving privileges, the court shall specify the times and places at which the person may drive and may impose any other conditions upon the person's use of a motor vehicle that the court considers reasonable and necessary.

A court that grants occupational driving privileges to a person under this division shall retain the person's probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit during the period the license or permit is suspended and also during the period for which occupational driving privileges are granted, and shall deliver to the person a permit card, in a form to be prescribed by the court, setting forth the date on which the occupational driving privileges will become effective, the times and places at which the person may drive, and any other conditions imposed upon the person's use of a motor vehicle.

The court immediately shall notify the registrar, in writing, of a grant of occupational driving privileges. The notification shall specify the date on which the occupational driving privileges will become effective, the times and places at which the person may drive, and any other conditions imposed upon the person's use of a motor vehicle. The registrar shall not suspend the probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit of any person pursuant to division (A) of this section during any period for which the person has been granted occupational driving privileges as provided in this division, if the registrar has received the notification described in this division from the court.

(D) If a person who has been granted occupational driving privileges under division (C) of this section is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed, a violation of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code, or a fourth or subsequent violation of any of the other sections of the Revised Code listed in division (A)(1) of this section or any similar municipal ordinance during the period for which the person was granted occupational driving privileges, the court that granted the occupational driving privileges shall revoke them and cancel the person's permit card. The court or the clerk of the court immediately shall forward the person's probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit together with written notification of the court's action to the registrar. Upon receipt of the license or permit and notification, the registrar shall suspend the person's probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit for a period of one year. The registrar shall retain the license or permit during the period of suspension, and no further occupational driving privileges shall be granted during that period.

(E) No application for a driver's or commercial driver's license shall be received from any person whose probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit has been suspended under this section until each of the following has occurred:

- (1) The suspension period has expired;
- (2) A temporary instruction permit or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit has been issued;
- (3) The person successfully completes a juvenile driver improvement program approved by the registrar under division (F) of this section;
- (4) The applicant has submitted to the examination for a driver's license as provided for in section 4507.11 or a commercial driver's license as provided in Chapter 4506. of the Revised Code.

(F) The registrar shall establish standards for juvenile driver improvement programs and shall approve any such programs that meet the established standards. The standards established by the registrar shall require a minimum of five hours of classroom instruction, with at least three hours devoted to driver skill requirements and two hours devoted to juvenile driver information related to the driving records of drivers under the age of eighteen, driver perceptions, and the value of the traffic laws. The standards also shall require a person whose probationary driver's license was suspended under this section to undertake and pass, as successful completion of an approved juvenile driver improvement program, the driver's license examination that a person who holds a temporary instruction

permit is required to undertake and pass in order to be issued a probationary driver's license. The person shall pay the applicable fee that is required to accompany an application for a driver's license as prescribed in division (E) of section 4507.23 of the Revised Code. The registrar shall prescribe the requirements for the curriculum to be provided as well as other program directives. Only those programs approved by the registrar shall be acceptable for reinstatement of the driving privileges of a person whose probationary driver's license was suspended under this section.

Sec. 4507.164. (A) Except as provided in divisions (C) to (E) of this section, when the license of any person is suspended or revoked pursuant to any provision of the Revised Code other than division (B) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, the trial judge may impound the identification license plates of any motor vehicle registered in the name of the person.

(B)(1) When the license of any person is suspended or revoked pursuant to division (B)(1) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, the trial judge of the court of record or the mayor of the mayor's court that suspended or revoked the license may impound the identification license plates of any motor vehicle registered in the name of the person.

(2) When the license of any person is suspended or revoked pursuant to division (B)(2) or (3) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, the trial judge of the court of record that suspended or revoked the license shall order the impoundment of the identification license plates of the motor vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense and the immobilization of that vehicle in accordance with section 4503.233 and division (A)(2) or (3) of section 4511.99 or division (B)(2)~~(a)~~ (b)(i) or (ii) of section 4511.193 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other motor vehicle registered in the name of the person whose license is suspended or revoked.

(3) When the license of any person is suspended or revoked pursuant to division (B)(4) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, the trial judge of the court of record that suspended or revoked the license shall order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the motor vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense in accordance with section 4503.234 and division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 or division (B)(2)~~(e)~~ (b)(iii) of section 4511.193 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other motor vehicle registered in the name of the person whose license is suspended or revoked.

(C)(1) When a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (D)(2) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance and division (B)(1) or (2) of section 4507.99

or division (C)(1) or (2) of section 4507.36 of the Revised Code applies, the trial judge of the court of record or the mayor of the mayor's court that imposes sentence shall order the immobilization of the vehicle the person was operating at the time of the offense and the impoundment of its identification license plates in accordance with section 4503.233 and division (B)(1) or (2) of section 4507.99 or division (C)(1) or (2) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other vehicle registered in the name of that person.

(2) When a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (D)(2) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance and division (B)(3) of section 4507.99 or division (C)(3) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code applies, the trial judge of the court of record that imposes sentence shall order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle the person was operating at the time of the offense in accordance with section 4503.234 and division (B)(3) of section 4507.99 or division (C)(3) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other vehicle registered in the name of that person.

(D)(1) When a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (B)(1) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance and division (C)(1) or (2) of section 4507.99 or division (B)(1) or (2) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code applies, the trial judge of the court of record or the mayor of the mayor's court that imposes sentence shall order the immobilization of the vehicle the person was operating at the time of the offense and the impoundment of its identification license plates in accordance with section 4503.233 and division (C)(1) or (2) of section 4507.99 or division (B)(1) or (2) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other vehicle registered in the name of that person.

(2) When a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (B)(1) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance and division (C)(3) of section 4507.99 or division (B)(3) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code applies, the trial judge of the court of RECORD that imposes sentence shall order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle the person was operating at the time of the offense in accordance with section 4503.234 and division (C)(3) of section 4507.99 or division (B)(3) of section 4507.361 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other vehicle registered in the name of that person.

(E)(1) When a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of

section 4507.33 of the Revised Code and the person is sentenced pursuant to division (E)(1) of section 4507.99 of the Revised Code, the trial judge of the court of record or the mayor of the mayor's court that imposes sentence shall order the immobilization of the vehicle that was involved in the commission of the offense and the impoundment of its identification license plates in accordance with division (E)(1) of section 4507.99 and section 4503.233 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other vehicle registered in the name of that person.

(2) When a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 4507.33 of the Revised Code and the person is sentenced pursuant to division (E)(2) of section 4507.99 of the Revised Code, the trial judge of the court of record or the mayor of the mayor's court that imposes sentence shall order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle that was involved in the commission of the offense in accordance with division (E)(2) of section 4507.99 and section 4503.234 of the Revised Code and may impound the identification license plates of any other vehicle registered in the name of that person.

(F) Except as provided in section 4503.233 or 4503.234 of the Revised Code, when the certificate of registration, the identification license plates, or both have been impounded, division (F) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code is applicable.

Sec. 4507.169. (A) The registrar of motor vehicles shall suspend for the period of time specified in this division the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of, or deny for such period of time the issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to, any person who is a resident of this state and is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a statute of any other state or any federal statute that is substantially similar to section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.13, 2925.14, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.31, 2925.32, 2925.36, or 2925.37 of the Revised Code. Upon receipt of a report from a court, court clerk, or other official of any other state or from any federal authority that a resident of this state was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense described in this division, the registrar shall send a notice by regular first class mail to the person, at the person's last known address as shown in the records of the bureau of motor vehicles, informing the person of the suspension or denial, that the suspension or denial will take effect twenty-one days from the date of the notice, and that, if the person wishes to appeal the suspension or denial, the person must file a notice of appeal within twenty-one days of the date of the notice requesting a hearing on the matter. If the person requests a hearing, the registrar shall hold the hearing not more than forty days after

receipt by the registrar of the notice of appeal. The filing of a notice of appeal does not stay the operation of the suspension or denial that must be imposed pursuant to this division. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether the person actually was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense for which the suspension or denial is to be imposed.

The period of suspension or denial the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of any period of suspension of the person's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court located in the other state, or the date six months and twenty-one days from the date of the notice sent by the registrar to the person under this division, whichever is earlier.

The registrar shall subscribe to or otherwise participate in any information system or register, or enter into reciprocal and mutual agreements with other states and federal authorities, in order to facilitate the exchange of information with other states and the United States government regarding persons who plead guilty to or are convicted of offenses described in this division and therefore are subject to the suspension or denial described in this division.

(B) The registrar shall suspend for the period of time specified in this division the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of, or deny for such period of time the issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to, any person who is a resident of this state and is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a statute of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. Upon receipt of a report from another state made pursuant to section 4507.60 of the Revised Code indicating that a resident of this state was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense described in this division, the registrar shall send a notice by regular first class mail to the person, at the person's last known address as shown in the records of the bureau of motor vehicles, informing the person of the suspension or denial, that the suspension or denial will take effect twenty-one days from the date of the notice, and that, if the person wishes to appeal the suspension or denial, the person must file a notice of appeal within twenty-one days of the date of the notice requesting a hearing on the matter. If the person requests a hearing, the registrar shall hold the hearing not more than forty days after receipt by the registrar of the notice of appeal. The filing of a notice of appeal does not stay the operation of the suspension or denial that must be imposed pursuant to this division. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether the person actually was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense for which

the suspension or denial is to be imposed.

The period of suspension or denial the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of any period of suspension of the person's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court located in the other state, or the date six months and twenty-one days from the date of the notice sent by the registrar to the person under this division, whichever is earlier.

(C) The registrar shall suspend for the period of time specified in this division the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of, or deny for such period of time the issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to, any child who is a resident of this state and is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a statute of any other state or any federal statute that is substantially similar to section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.13, 2925.14, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.31, 2925.32, 2925.36, or 2925.37 of the Revised Code. Upon receipt of a report from a court, court clerk, or other official of any other state or from any federal authority that a child who is a resident of this state was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense described in this division, the registrar shall send a notice by regular first class mail to the child, at the child's last known address as shown in the records of the bureau of motor vehicles, informing the child of the suspension or denial, that the suspension or denial will take effect twenty-one days from the date of the notice, and that, if the child wishes to appeal the suspension or denial, the child must file a notice of appeal within twenty-one days of the date of the notice requesting a hearing on the matter. If the child requests a hearing, the registrar shall hold the hearing not more than forty days after receipt by the registrar of the notice of appeal. The filing of a notice of appeal does not stay the operation of the suspension or denial that must be imposed pursuant to this division. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether the child actually was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense for which the suspension or denial is to be imposed.

The period of suspension the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of any period of suspension of the child's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court located in the other state, or the date six months and twenty-one days from the date of the notice sent by the registrar to the child under this division, whichever is earlier. If the child is a resident of this state who is sixteen years of age or older and does not have a current, valid Ohio driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, the notice shall inform the child that the child will be denied issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license

or permit for six months beginning on the date of the notice. If the child has not attained the age of sixteen years on the date of the notice, the notice shall inform the child that the period of denial of six months shall commence on the date the child attains the age of sixteen years.

The registrar shall subscribe to or otherwise participate in any information system or register, or enter into reciprocal and mutual agreements with other states and federal authorities, in order to facilitate the exchange of information with other states and the United States government regarding children who are residents of this state and plead guilty to or are convicted of offenses described in this division and therefore are subject to the suspension or denial described in this division.

(D) The registrar shall suspend for the period of time specified in this division the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of, or deny for such period of time the issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to, any child who is a resident of this state and is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a statute of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. Upon receipt of a report from another state made pursuant to section 4507.60 of the Revised Code indicating that a child who is a resident of this state was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense described in this division, the registrar shall send a notice by regular first class mail to the child, at the child's last known address as shown in the records of the bureau of motor vehicles, informing the child of the suspension or denial, that the suspension or denial will take effect twenty-one days from the date of the notice, and that, if the child wishes to appeal the suspension or denial, the child must file a notice of appeal within twenty-one days of the date of the notice requesting a hearing on the matter. If the child requests a hearing, the registrar shall hold the hearing not more than forty days after receipt by the registrar of the notice of appeal. The filing of a notice of appeal does not stay the operation of the suspension or denial that must be imposed pursuant to this division. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether the child actually was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense for which the suspension or denial is to be imposed.

The period of suspension the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of any period of suspension of the child's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court located in the other state, or the date six months and twenty-one days from the date of the notice sent by the registrar to the child under this division, whichever is earlier. If the child is a resident of this state who is sixteen

years of age or older and does not have a current, valid Ohio driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, the notice shall inform the child that the child will be denied issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for six months beginning on the date of the notice. If the child has not attained the age of sixteen years on the date of the notice, the notice shall inform the child that the period of denial of six months shall commence on the date the child attains the age of sixteen years.

(E) Any person whose license or permit has been suspended pursuant to division (B) or (D) of this section may file a petition in the municipal or county court, or in case the person is under eighteen years of age, the juvenile court, in whose jurisdiction the person resides, agreeing to pay the cost of the proceedings and alleging that the suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue the person's employment. Upon satisfactory proof that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue the person's employment, the judge may grant the person occupational driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed, except that the judge shall not grant occupational driving privileges for employment as a driver of a commercial motor vehicle to any person who would be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 4506.16 of the Revised Code if the violation had occurred in this state, or during any of the following periods of time:

(1) ~~If the first fifteen days of the suspension, if the person has not been convicted within five years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of a violation of section~~ any of the following:

(a) ~~Section~~ Section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~of a;~~

(b) ~~A~~ A municipal ordinance relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~of section;~~

(c) ~~Section~~ Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, ~~or of;~~

(d) ~~Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;~~

(e) ~~Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of~~

ohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~the first fifteen days of the suspension.~~

(2) ~~If~~ The first thirty days of the suspension, if the person has been convicted ~~only~~ one time within five years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of a any violation of ~~section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the first thirty days of the suspension~~ identified in division (E)(1) of this section.

(3) ~~If~~ The first one hundred eighty days of the suspension, if the person has been convicted two times within five years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of a any violation of ~~section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, the first one hundred eighty days of the suspension~~ identified in division (E)(1) of this section.

(4) ~~If~~ No occupational driving privileges may be granted if the person has been convicted three or more times within five years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of a any violation of ~~section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that~~

~~section, or of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, no occupational driving privileges may be granted identified in division (E)(1) of this section.~~

If a person petitions for occupational driving privileges under division (E) of this section, the registrar shall be represented by the county prosecutor of the county in which the person resides if the petition is filed in a juvenile court or county court, except that if the person resides within a city or village that is located within the jurisdiction of the county in which the petition is filed, the city director of law or village solicitor of that city or village shall represent the registrar. If the petition is filed in a municipal court, the registrar shall be represented as provided in section 1901.34 of the Revised Code.

In granting occupational driving privileges under division (E) of this section, the court may impose any condition it considers reasonable and necessary to limit the use of a vehicle by the person. The court shall deliver to the person a permit card, in a form to be prescribed by the court, setting forth the time, place, and other conditions limiting the person's use of a motor vehicle. The grant of occupational driving privileges shall be conditioned upon the person's having the permit in the person's possession at all times during which the person is operating a vehicle.

A person granted occupational driving privileges who operates a vehicle for other than occupational purposes, in violation of any condition imposed by the court or without having the permit in the person's possession, is guilty of a violation of division (D)(1) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code.

(F) As used in divisions (C) and (D) of this section:

(1) "Child" means a person who is under the age of eighteen years, except that any person who violates a statute or ordinance described in division (C) or (D) of this section prior to attaining eighteen years of age shall be deemed a "child" irrespective of the person's age at the time the complaint or other equivalent document is filed in the other state or a hearing, trial, or other proceeding is held in the other state on the complaint or other equivalent document, and irrespective of the person's age when the period of license suspension or denial prescribed in division (C) or (D) of this section is imposed.

(2) "Is convicted of or pleads guilty to" means, as it relates to a child who is a resident of this state, that in a proceeding conducted in a state or federal court located in another state for a violation of a statute or ordinance

described in division (C) or (D) of this section, the result of the proceeding is any of the following:

(a) Under the laws that govern the proceedings of the court, the child is adjudicated to be or admits to being a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for a violation described in division (C) or (D) of this section that would be a crime if committed by an adult;

(b) Under the laws that govern the proceedings of the court, the child is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation described in division (C) or (D) of this section;

(c) Under the laws that govern the proceedings of the court, irrespective of the terminology utilized in those laws, the result of the court's proceedings is the functional equivalent of division (F)(2)(a) or (b) of this section.

Sec. 4507.1613. The court imposing a sentence upon an offender for any violation of a municipal ordinance substantially equivalent to a violation of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code also shall impose a suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege that is equivalent in length to the suspension required for a violation of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code under similar circumstances.

Sec. 4511.191. (A) Any person who operates a vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for vehicular travel or parking within this state shall be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content of the person's blood, breath, or urine if arrested for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine. The chemical test or tests shall be administered at the request of a police officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been operating a vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for vehicular travel or parking in this state while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine. The law enforcement agency by which the officer is employed shall designate which of the tests shall be administered.

(B) Any person who is dead or unconscious, or who is otherwise in a condition rendering the person incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn consent as provided by division (A) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to sections 313.12 to 313.16 of the

Revised Code.

(C)(1) Any person under arrest for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine shall be advised at a police station, or at a hospital, first-aid station, or clinic to which the person has been taken for first-aid or medical treatment, of both of the following:

(a) The consequences, as specified in division (E) of this section, of the person's refusal to submit upon request to a chemical test designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in division (A) of this section;

(b) The consequences, as specified in division (F) of this section, of the person's submission to the designated chemical test if the person is found to have a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine.

(2)(a) The advice given pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section shall be in a written form containing the information described in division (C)(2)(b) of this section and shall be read to the person. The form shall contain a statement that the form was shown to the person under arrest and read to the person in the presence of the arresting officer and either another police officer, a civilian police employee, or an employee of a hospital, first-aid station, or clinic, if any, to which the person has been taken for first-aid or medical treatment. The witnesses shall certify to this fact by signing the form.

(b) The form required by division (C)(2)(a) of this section shall read as follows:

"You now are under arrest for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or both alcohol and a drug of abuse and will be requested by a police officer to submit to a chemical test to determine the concentration of alcohol, drugs of abuse, or alcohol and drugs of abuse in your blood, breath, or urine.

If you refuse to submit to the requested test or if you submit to the requested test and are found to have a prohibited concentration of alcohol in your blood, breath, or urine, your driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege immediately will be suspended for the period of time specified by law by the officer, on behalf of the registrar of motor vehicles. You may appeal this suspension at your initial appearance before the court that hears the charges against you resulting from the arrest, and your initial appearance will be conducted no later than five days after the arrest. This suspension is independent of the penalties for the offense, and you may be subject to other penalties upon conviction."

(D)(1) If a person under arrest as described in division (C)(1) of this

section is not asked by a police officer to submit to a chemical test designated as provided in division (A) of this section, the arresting officer shall seize the Ohio or out-of-state driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the person and immediately forward the seized license or permit to the court in which the arrested person is to appear on the charge for which the person was arrested. If the arrested person does not have the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit on the person's self or in the person's vehicle, the arresting officer shall order the arrested person to surrender it to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer within twenty-four hours after the arrest, and, upon the surrender, the officer's employing agency immediately shall forward the license or permit to the court in which the arrested person is to appear on the charge for which the person was arrested. Upon receipt of the license or permit, the court shall retain it pending the initial appearance of the arrested person and any action taken under section 4511.196 of the Revised Code.

If a person under arrest as described in division (C)(1) of this section is asked by a police officer to submit to a chemical test designated as provided in division (A) of this section and is advised of the consequences of the person's refusal or submission as provided in division (C) of this section and if the person either refuses to submit to the designated chemical test or the person submits to the designated chemical test and the test results indicate that the person's blood contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol, the person's breath contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath, or the person's urine contained a concentration of fourteen-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine at the time of the alleged offense, the arresting officer shall do all of the following:

(a) On behalf of the registrar, serve a notice of suspension upon the person that advises the person that, independent of any penalties or sanctions imposed upon the person pursuant to any other section of the Revised Code or any other municipal ordinance, the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is suspended, that the suspension takes effect immediately, that the suspension will last at least until the person's initial appearance on the charge that will be held within five days after the date of the person's arrest or the issuance of a citation to the person, and that the person may appeal the suspension at the initial appearance; seize the Ohio or out-of-state driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the person; and immediately forward the seized license or permit to the registrar. If the arrested person does not have the

person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit on the person's self or in the person's vehicle, the arresting officer shall order the person to surrender it to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer within twenty-four hours after the service of the notice of suspension, and, upon the surrender, the officer's employing agency immediately shall forward the license or permit to the registrar.

(b) Verify the current residence of the person and, if it differs from that on the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, notify the registrar of the change;

(c) In addition to forwarding the arrested person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to the registrar, send to the registrar, within forty-eight hours after the arrest of the person, a sworn report that includes all of the following statements:

(i) That the officer had reasonable grounds to believe that, at the time of the arrest, the arrested person was operating a vehicle upon a highway or public or private property used by the public for vehicular travel or parking within this state while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine;

(ii) That the person was arrested and charged with operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or with operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine;

(iii) That the officer asked the person to take the designated chemical test, advised the person of the consequences of submitting to the chemical test or refusing to take the chemical test, and gave the person the form described in division (C)(2) of this section;

(iv) That the person refused to submit to the chemical test or that the person submitted to the chemical test and the test results indicate that the person's blood contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol, the person's breath contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath, or the person's urine contained a concentration of fourteen-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine at the time of the alleged offense;

(v) That the officer served a notice of suspension upon the person as described in division (D)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) The sworn report of an arresting officer completed under division (D)(1)(c) of this section shall be given by the officer to the arrested person

at the time of the arrest or sent to the person by regular first class mail by the registrar as soon thereafter as possible, but no later than fourteen days after receipt of the report. An arresting officer may give an unsworn report to the arrested person at the time of the arrest provided the report is complete when given to the arrested person and subsequently is sworn to by the arresting officer. As soon as possible, but no later than forty-eight hours after the arrest of the person, the arresting officer shall send a copy of the sworn report to the court in which the arrested person is to appear on the charge for which the person was arrested.

(3) The sworn report of an arresting officer completed and sent to the registrar and the court under divisions (D)(1)(c) and (D)(2) of this section is prima-facie proof of the information and statements that it contains and shall be admitted and considered as prima-facie proof of the information and statements that it contains in any appeal under division (H) of this section relative to any suspension of a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege that results from the arrest covered by the report.

(E)(1) Upon receipt of the sworn report of an arresting officer completed and sent to the registrar and a court pursuant to divisions (D)(1)(c) and (D)(2) of this section in regard to a person who refused to take the designated chemical test, the registrar shall enter into the registrar's records the fact that the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege was suspended by the arresting officer under division (D)(1)(a) of this section and the period of the suspension, as determined under divisions (E)(1)(a) to (d) of this section. The suspension shall be subject to appeal as provided in this section and shall be for whichever of the following periods applies:

(a) If the arrested person, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had not refused a previous request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content, the period of suspension shall be one year. If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a vehicle within this state, the registrar shall deny to the person the issuance of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for a period of one year after the date of the alleged violation.

(b) If the arrested person, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused one previous request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content, the period of suspension or denial shall be two years.

(c) If the arrested person, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused two previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content, the period of suspension or denial shall be three years.

(d) If the arrested person, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused three or more previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content, the period of suspension or denial shall be five years.

(2) The suspension or denial imposed under division (E)(1) of this section shall continue for the entire one-year, two-year, three-year, or five-year period, subject to appeal as provided in this section and subject to termination as provided in division (K) of this section.

(F) Upon receipt of the sworn report of an arresting officer completed and sent to the registrar and a court pursuant to divisions (D)(1)(c) and (D)(2) of this section in regard to a person whose test results indicate that the person's blood contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol, the person's breath contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath, or the person's urine contained a concentration of fourteen-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine at the time of the alleged offense, the registrar shall enter into the registrar's records the fact that the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege was suspended by the arresting officer under division (D)(1)(a) of this section and the period of the suspension, as determined under divisions (F)(1) to (4) of this section. The suspension shall be subject to appeal as provided in this section and shall be for whichever of the following periods that applies:

(1) Except when division (F)(2), (3), or (4) of this section applies and specifies a different period of suspension or denial, the period of the suspension or denial shall be ninety days.

(2) ~~If~~ The period of suspension or denial shall be one year if the person has been convicted, within six years of the date the test was conducted, of one a violation of division one of the following:

(a) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~a~~;

(b) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a~~;

(c) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a

prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~section:~~

(d) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, ~~or:~~

(e) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions:

(f) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07, or~~ division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that at the time of the commission of the offense the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~or a:~~

(g) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~the period of the suspension or denial shall be one year.~~

(3) If the person has been convicted, within six years of the date the test was conducted, of two violations of a statute or ordinance described in division (F)(2) of this section, the period of the suspension or denial shall be two years.

(4) If the person has been convicted, within six years of the date the test was conducted, of more than two violations of a statute or ordinance described in division (F)(2) of this section, the period of the suspension or denial shall be three years.

(G)(1) A suspension of a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege under division (D)(1)(a) of this section for the period of time described in division (E) or (F) of this section is effective immediately from the time at which the arresting officer serves the notice of suspension upon the arrested person. Any subsequent finding that the person is not guilty of the charge that resulted in the person being requested to take, or in the person taking, the chemical test or tests under division (A) of this section affects the suspension only as described in division (H)(2) of this section.

(2) If a person is arrested for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine and regardless of whether the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is or is not suspended under division (E) or (F) of this section, the person's initial

appearance on the charge resulting from the arrest shall be held within five days of the person's arrest or the issuance of the citation to the person, subject to any continuance granted by the court pursuant to division (H)(1) of this section regarding the issues specified in that division.

(H)(1) If a person is arrested for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine and if the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is suspended under division (E) or (F) of this section, the person may appeal the suspension at the person's initial appearance on the charge resulting from the arrest in the court in which the person will appear on that charge. If the person appeals the suspension at the person's initial appearance, the appeal does not stay the operation of the suspension. Subject to division (H)(2) of this section, no court has jurisdiction to grant a stay of a suspension imposed under division (E) or (F) of this section, and any order issued by any court that purports to grant a stay of any suspension imposed under either of those divisions shall not be given administrative effect.

If the person appeals the suspension at the person's initial appearance, either the person or the registrar may request a continuance of the appeal. Either the person or the registrar shall make the request for a continuance of the appeal at the same time as the making of the appeal. If either the person or the registrar requests a continuance of the appeal, the court may grant the continuance. The court also may continue the appeal on its own motion. The granting of a continuance applies only to the conduct of the appeal of the suspension and does not extend the time within which the initial appearance must be conducted, and the court shall proceed with all other aspects of the initial appearance in accordance with its normal procedures. Neither the request for nor the granting of a continuance stays the operation of the suspension that is the subject of the appeal.

If the person appeals the suspension at the person's initial appearance, the scope of the appeal is limited to determining whether one or more of the following conditions have not been met:

(a) Whether the law enforcement officer had reasonable ground to believe the arrested person was operating a vehicle upon a highway or public or private property used by the public for vehicular travel or parking within this state while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine and whether the arrested person was in fact placed under arrest;

(b) Whether the law enforcement officer requested the arrested person to submit to the chemical test designated pursuant to division (A) of this section;

(c) Whether the arresting officer informed the arrested person of the consequences of refusing to be tested or of submitting to the test;

(d) Whichever of the following is applicable:

(i) Whether the arrested person refused to submit to the chemical test requested by the officer;

(ii) Whether the chemical test results indicate that the arrested person's blood contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol, the person's breath contained a concentration of ten-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath, or the person's urine contained a concentration of fourteen-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine at the time of the alleged offense.

(2) If the person appeals the suspension at the initial appearance, the judge or referee of the court or the mayor of the mayor's court shall determine whether one or more of the conditions specified in divisions (H)(1)(a) to (d) of this section have not been met. The person who appeals the suspension has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that one or more of the specified conditions has not been met. If during the appeal at the initial appearance the judge or referee of the court or the mayor of the mayor's court determines that all of those conditions have been met, the judge, referee, or mayor shall uphold the suspension, shall continue the suspension, and shall notify the registrar of the decision on a form approved by the registrar. Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(2) of this section, if the suspension is upheld or if the person does not appeal the suspension at the person's initial appearance under division (H)(1) of this section, the suspension shall continue until the complaint alleging the violation for which the person was arrested and in relation to which the suspension was imposed is adjudicated on the merits by the judge or referee of the trial court or by the mayor of the mayor's court. If the suspension was imposed under division (E) of this section and it is continued under this division, any subsequent finding that the person is not guilty of the charge that resulted in the person being requested to take the chemical test or tests under division (A) of this section does not terminate or otherwise affect the suspension. If the suspension was imposed under division (F) of this section and it is continued under this division, the suspension shall terminate if, for any reason, the person subsequently is

found not guilty of the charge that resulted in the person taking the chemical test or tests under division (A) of this section.

If, during the appeal at the initial appearance, the judge or referee of the trial court or the mayor of the mayor's court determines that one or more of the conditions specified in divisions (H)(1)(a) to (d) of this section have not been met, the judge, referee, or mayor shall terminate the suspension, subject to the imposition of a new suspension under division (B) of section 4511.196 of the Revised Code; shall notify the registrar of the decision on a form approved by the registrar; and, except as provided in division (B) of section 4511.196 of the Revised Code, shall order the registrar to return the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to the person or to take such measures as may be necessary, if the license or permit was destroyed under section 4507.55 of the Revised Code, to permit the person to obtain a replacement driver's or commercial driver's license or permit from the registrar or a deputy registrar in accordance with that section. The court also shall issue to the person a court order, valid for not more than ten days from the date of issuance, granting the person operating privileges for that period of time.

If the person appeals the suspension at the initial appearance, the registrar shall be represented by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the arrest occurred if the initial appearance is conducted in a juvenile court or county court, except that if the arrest occurred within a city or village within the jurisdiction of the county court in which the appeal is conducted, the city director of law or village solicitor of that city or village shall represent the registrar. If the appeal is conducted in a municipal court, the registrar shall be represented as provided in section 1901.34 of the Revised Code. If the appeal is conducted in a mayor's court, the registrar shall be represented by the city director of law, village solicitor, or other chief legal officer of the municipal corporation that operates that mayor's court.

(I)(1) If (a) A person is not entitled to request, and a court shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under division (I)(1) of this section if a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to division (E) of this section, and the person, within the preceding seven years, has refused three previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of ~~division~~ one or more of the following:

(i) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code,~~a;~~

(ii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a~~;

(iii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~section~~;

(iv) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, ~~or~~;

(v) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;

(vi) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07, or~~ division (a)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~or a~~;

(vii) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~the person is not entitled to request, and the court shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under this division~~ Any

(b) Any other person who is not described in division (I)(1)(a) of this section and whose driver's or commercial driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to division (E) of this section may file a petition requesting occupational driving privileges in the common pleas court, municipal court, county court, mayor's court, or, if the person is a minor, juvenile court with jurisdiction over the related criminal or delinquency case. The petition may be filed at any time subsequent to the date on which the notice of suspension is served upon the arrested person. The person shall pay the costs of the proceeding, notify the registrar of the filing of the petition, and send the registrar a copy of the petition.

In the proceedings, the registrar shall be represented by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the arrest occurred if the petition is filed in the juvenile court, county court, or common pleas court, except that, if the arrest occurred within a city or village within the jurisdiction of the county court in which the petition is filed, the city director of law or village solicitor of that city or village shall represent the registrar. If the petition is filed in the municipal court, the registrar shall be represented as provided in section 1901.34 of the Revised Code. If the petition is filed in a mayor's court, the registrar shall be represented by the city director of law, village solicitor, or other chief legal officer of the municipal corporation that operates the

mayor's court.

The court, if it finds reasonable cause to believe that suspension would seriously affect the person's ability to continue in the person's employment, may grant the person occupational driving privileges during the period of suspension imposed pursuant to division (E) of this section, subject to the limitations contained in this division and division (I)(2) of this section. The court may grant the occupational driving privileges, subject to the limitations contained in this division and division (I)(2) of this section, regardless of whether the person appeals the suspension at the person's initial appearance under division (H)(1) of this section or appeals the decision of the court made pursuant to the appeal conducted at the initial appearance, and, if the person has appealed the suspension or decision, regardless of whether the matter at issue has been heard or decided by the court. The court shall not grant occupational driving privileges to any person who, within seven years of the filing of the petition, has refused three previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, and shall not grant occupational driving privileges for employment as a driver of commercial motor vehicles to any person who is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 2301.374 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code.

(2)(a) In granting occupational driving privileges under division (I)(1) of this section, the court may impose any condition it considers reasonable and necessary to limit the use of a vehicle by the person. The court shall deliver to the person a permit card, in a form to be prescribed by the court, setting forth the time, place, and other conditions limiting the defendant's

use of a vehicle. The grant of occupational driving privileges shall be conditioned upon the person's having the permit in the person's possession at all times during which the person is operating a vehicle.

A person granted occupational driving privileges who operates a vehicle for other than occupational purposes, in violation of any condition imposed by the court, or without having the permit in the person's possession, is guilty of a violation of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) The court may not grant a person occupational driving privileges under division (I)(1) of this section when prohibited by a limitation contained in that division or during any of the following periods of time:

(i) The first thirty days of suspension imposed upon a person who, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content and for which refusal the suspension was imposed, had not refused a previous request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content;

(ii) The first ninety days of suspension imposed upon a person who, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content and for which refusal the suspension was imposed, had refused one previous request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content;

(iii) The first year of suspension imposed upon a person who, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content and for which refusal the suspension was imposed, had refused two previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content;

(iv) The first three years of suspension imposed upon a person who, within five years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content and for which refusal the suspension was imposed, had refused three or more previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content.

(3) The court shall give information in writing of any action taken under this section to the registrar.

(4) If a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to division (F) of this section, and the person, within the preceding seven years, has been

convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the person was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, or section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, the person is not entitled to request, and the court shall not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges under this division. Any other person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to division (F) of this section may file in the court specified in division (I)(1)(b) of this section a petition requesting occupational driving privileges in accordance with section 4507.16 of the Revised Code. The petition may be filed at any time subsequent to the date on which the arresting officer serves the notice of suspension upon the arrested person. Upon the making of the request, occupational driving privileges may be granted in accordance with section 4507.16 of the Revised Code. The court may grant the occupational driving privileges, subject to the limitations contained in section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the person appeals the suspension at the person's initial appearance under division (H)(1) of this section or appeals the decision of the court made pursuant to the appeal conducted at the initial appearance, and, if the person has appealed the suspension or decision, regardless of whether the matter at issue has been heard or decided by the court.

(J) When it finally has been determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a vehicle within this state has been suspended, the registrar shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which the person has a license.

(K) A suspension of the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of a resident, a suspension of the operating privilege of a nonresident, or a denial of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit pursuant to

division (E) or (F) of this section shall be terminated by the registrar upon receipt of notice of the person's entering a plea of guilty to, or of the person's conviction of, operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, if the offense for which the plea is entered or that resulted in the conviction arose from the same incident that led to the suspension or denial.

The registrar shall credit against any judicial suspension of a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege imposed pursuant to division (B) or (E) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code any time during which the person serves a related suspension imposed pursuant to division (E) or (F) of this section.

(L) At the end of a suspension period under this section, section 4511.196, or division (B) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code and upon the request of the person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit was suspended and who is not otherwise subject to suspension, revocation, or disqualification, the registrar shall return the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to the person upon the person's compliance with all of the conditions specified in divisions (L)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) A showing by the person that the person has proof of financial responsibility, a policy of liability insurance in effect that meets the minimum standards set forth in section 4509.51 of the Revised Code, or proof, to the satisfaction of the registrar, that the person is able to respond in damages in an amount at least equal to the minimum amounts specified in section 4509.51 of the Revised Code.

(2) Subject to the limitation contained in division (L)(3) of this section, payment by the person of a license reinstatement fee of four hundred five dollars to the bureau of motor vehicles, which fee shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited as follows:

(a) One hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents shall be credited to the statewide treatment and prevention fund created by section 4301.30 of the Revised Code. The fund shall be used to pay the costs of driver treatment and intervention programs operated pursuant to sections 3793.02 and 3793.10 of the Revised Code. The director of alcohol and drug addiction services shall determine the share of the fund that is to be allocated to alcohol and drug addiction programs authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code, and the share of the fund that is to be allocated to drivers' intervention programs authorized by section 3793.10 of the Revised Code.

(b) Seventy-five dollars shall be credited to the reparations fund created

by section 2743.191 of the Revised Code.

(c) Thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents shall be credited to the indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, which is hereby established. Except as otherwise provided in division (L)(2)(c) of this section, moneys in the fund shall be distributed by the department of alcohol and drug addiction services to the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment funds, the county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment funds, and the municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment funds that are required to be established by counties and municipal corporations pursuant to division (N) of this section, and shall be used only to pay the cost of an alcohol and drug addiction treatment program attended by an offender or juvenile traffic offender who is ordered to attend an alcohol and drug addiction treatment program by a county, juvenile, or municipal court judge and who is determined by the county, juvenile, or municipal court judge not to have the means to pay for attendance at the program or to pay the costs specified in division (N)(4) of this section in accordance with that division. Moneys in the fund that are not distributed to a county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, a county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or a municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under division (N) of this section because the director of alcohol and drug addiction services does not have the information necessary to identify the county or municipal corporation where the offender or juvenile offender was arrested may be transferred by the director of budget and management to the statewide treatment and prevention fund created by section 4301.30 of the Revised Code, upon certification of the amount by the director of alcohol and drug addiction services.

(d) Seventy-five dollars shall be credited to the Ohio rehabilitation services commission established by section 3304.12 of the Revised Code, to the services for rehabilitation fund, which is hereby established. The fund shall be used to match available federal matching funds where appropriate, and for any other purpose or program of the commission to rehabilitate people with disabilities to help them become employed and independent.

(e) Seventy-five dollars shall be deposited into the state treasury and credited to the drug abuse resistance education programs fund, which is hereby established, to be used by the attorney general for the purposes specified in division (L)(4) of this section.

(f) Thirty dollars shall be credited to the state bureau of motor vehicles fund created by section 4501.25 of the Revised Code.

(3) If a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended under division (E) or (F) of this section, section 4511.196, or

division (B) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, or any combination of the suspensions described in division (L)(3) of this section, and if the suspensions arise from a single incident or a single set of facts and circumstances, the person is liable for payment of, and shall be required to pay to the bureau, only one reinstatement fee of four hundred five dollars. The reinstatement fee shall be distributed by the bureau in accordance with division (L)(2) of this section.

(4) The attorney general shall use amounts in the drug abuse resistance education programs fund to award grants to law enforcement agencies to establish and implement drug abuse resistance education programs in public schools. Grants awarded to a law enforcement agency under division (L)(2)(e) of this section shall be used by the agency to pay for not more than fifty per cent of the amount of the salaries of law enforcement officers who conduct drug abuse resistance education programs in public schools. The attorney general shall not use more than six per cent of the amounts the attorney general's office receives under division (L)(2)(e) of this section to pay the costs it incurs in administering the grant program established by division (L)(2)(e) of this section and in providing training and materials relating to drug abuse resistance education programs.

The attorney general shall report to the governor and the general assembly each fiscal year on the progress made in establishing and implementing drug abuse resistance education programs. These reports shall include an evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs.

(M) Suspension of a commercial driver's license under division (E) or (F) of this section shall be concurrent with any period of disqualification under section 2301.374 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code. No person who is disqualified for life from holding a commercial driver's license under section 4506.16 of the Revised Code shall be issued a driver's license under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code during the period for which the commercial driver's license was suspended under division (E) or (F) of this section, and no person whose commercial driver's license is suspended under division (E) or (F) of this section shall be issued a driver's license under that chapter during the period of the suspension.

(N)(1) Each county shall establish an indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, each county shall establish a juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, and each municipal corporation in which there is a municipal court shall establish an indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund. All revenue that the general assembly appropriates to the indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund for transfer to a county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, a county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or

a municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, all portions of fees that are paid under division (L) of this section and that are credited under that division to the indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund in the state treasury for a county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, a county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or a municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, and all portions of fines that are specified for deposit into a county or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund by section 4511.193 of the Revised Code shall be deposited into that county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund in accordance with division (N)(2) of this section. Additionally, all portions of fines that are paid for a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or division (B)(2) of section 4507.02 of the Revised Code, and that are required under division (A)(1) or (2) of section 4511.99 or division (B)(5) of section 4507.99 of the Revised Code to be deposited into a county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund shall be deposited into the appropriate fund in accordance with the applicable division.

(2) That portion of the license reinstatement fee that is paid under division (L) of this section and that is credited under that division to the indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund shall be deposited into a county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, a county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or a municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund as follows:

(a) If the suspension in question was imposed under this section, that portion of the fee shall be deposited as follows:

(i) If the fee is paid by a person who was charged in a county court with the violation that resulted in the suspension, the portion shall be deposited into the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court;

(ii) If the fee is paid by a person who was charged in a juvenile court with the violation that resulted in the suspension, the portion shall be deposited into the county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund established in the county served by the court;

(iii) If the fee is paid by a person who was charged in a municipal court with the violation that resulted in the suspension, the portion shall be deposited into the municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court.

(b) If the suspension in question was imposed under division (B) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code, that portion of the fee shall be

deposited as follows:

(i) If the fee is paid by a person whose license or permit was suspended by a county court, the portion shall be deposited into the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court;

(ii) If the fee is paid by a person whose license or permit was suspended by a municipal court, the portion shall be deposited into the municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court.

(3) Expenditures from a county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, a county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or a municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund shall be made only upon the order of a county, juvenile, or municipal court judge and only for payment of the cost of the attendance at an alcohol and drug addiction treatment program of a person who is convicted of, or found to be a juvenile traffic offender by reason of, a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance, who is ordered by the court to attend the alcohol and drug addiction treatment program, and who is determined by the court to be unable to pay the cost of attendance at the treatment program or for payment of the costs specified in division (N)(4) of this section in accordance with that division. The alcohol and drug addiction services board or the board of alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services established pursuant to section 340.02 or 340.021 of the Revised Code and serving the alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health service district in which the court is located shall administer the indigent drivers alcohol treatment program of the court. When a court orders an offender or juvenile traffic offender to attend an alcohol and drug addiction treatment program, the board shall determine which program is suitable to meet the needs of the offender or juvenile traffic offender, and when a suitable program is located and space is available at the program, the offender or juvenile traffic offender shall attend the program designated by the board. A reasonable amount not to exceed five per cent of the amounts credited to and deposited into the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, the county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or the municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund serving every court whose program is administered by that board shall be paid to the board to cover the costs it incurs in administering those indigent drivers alcohol treatment programs.

(4) If a county, juvenile, or municipal court determines, in consultation with the alcohol and drug addiction services board or the board of alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services established pursuant to section 340.02 or 340.021 of the Revised Code and serving the alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health district in which the court is located, that the

funds in the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, the county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or the municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of the court are more than sufficient to satisfy the purpose for which the fund was established, as specified in divisions (N)(1) to (3) of this section, the court may declare a surplus in the fund. If the court declares a surplus in the fund, the court may expend the amount of the surplus in the fund for alcohol and drug abuse assessment and treatment of persons who are charged in the court with committing a criminal offense or with being a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender and in relation to whom both of the following apply:

(a) The court determines that substance abuse was a contributing factor leading to the criminal or delinquent activity or the juvenile traffic offense with which the person is charged.

(b) The court determines that the person is unable to pay the cost of the alcohol and drug abuse assessment and treatment for which the surplus money will be used.

Sec. 4511.193. (A) Twenty-five dollars of any fine imposed for a violation of a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine shall be deposited into the municipal or county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund created pursuant to division (N) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code in accordance with this section and section 733.40, divisions (A) and (B) of section 1901.024, division (F) of section 1901.31, or division (C) of section 1907.20 of the Revised Code. Regardless of whether the fine is imposed by a municipal court, a mayor's court, or a juvenile court, if the fine was imposed for a violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation that is within the jurisdiction of a municipal court, the twenty-five dollars that is subject to this section shall be deposited into the indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund of the municipal corporation in which is located the municipal court that has jurisdiction over that municipal corporation. Regardless of whether the fine is imposed by a county court, a mayor's court, or a juvenile court, if the fine was imposed for a violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation that is within the jurisdiction of a county court, the twenty-five dollars that is subject to this section shall be deposited into the indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund of the county in which is located the county court that has jurisdiction over that municipal corporation. The deposit shall be made in accordance with section 733.40, divisions (A) and (B) of section 1901.024, division (F) of section 1901.31, or division (C) of section 1907.20 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) The requirements and sanctions imposed by divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section are an adjunct to and derive from the state's exclusive authority over the registration and titling of motor vehicles and do not comprise a part of the criminal sentence to be imposed upon a person who violates a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine.

(2) ~~¶~~ (a) The court shall follow division (B)(2)(b) of this section if a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine and if the circumstances described in division (B)(2)(b)(iii) of this section apply or if, within the period of time specified in division (B)(2)(~~a~~), (b)(i), (ii), or (~~e~~)(iii) of this section, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any violation of ~~section~~ the following:

(i) Section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~a~~;

(ii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a~~;

(iii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~section~~;

(iv) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section,;

(v) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;

(vi) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07~~, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a~~;

(vii) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~or if the other~~;

(b) If the circumstances described in division (B)(2)(~~e~~)(a) of this section apply, the court, in addition to and independent of any sentence that it

imposes upon the offender for the offense, regardless of whether the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name or in the name of another person, and subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, shall do whichever of the following is applicable:

~~(a)~~(i) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)~~(e)~~(b)(iii) of this section, if, within six years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, the court shall order the immobilization for ninety days of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense and the impoundment for ninety days of the license plates of that vehicle. The order for the immobilization and impoundment shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

~~(b)~~(ii) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)~~(e)~~(b)(iii) of this section, if, within six years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, the court shall order the immobilization for one hundred eighty days of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense and the impoundment for one hundred eighty days of the license plates of that vehicle. The order for the immobilization and impoundment shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

~~(e)~~(iii) If, within six years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code under circumstances in which the violation was a felony and regardless of when the violation and the conviction or guilty plea occurred, the court shall order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense. The order of criminal forfeiture shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4511.195. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Vehicle operator" means a person who is operating a vehicle at the time it is seized under division (B) of this section.

(2) "Vehicle owner" means either of the following:

(a) The person in whose name is registered, at the time of the seizure, a vehicle that is seized under division (B) of this section;

(b) A person to whom the certificate of title to a vehicle that is seized under division (B) of this section has been assigned and who has not

obtained a certificate of title to the vehicle in that person's name, but who is deemed by the court as being the owner of the vehicle at the time the vehicle was seized under division (B) of this section.

(3) "Municipal OMVI ordinance" means any municipal ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine.

(4) "Interested party" includes the owner of a vehicle seized under this section, all lienholders, the defendant, the owner of the place of storage at which a vehicle seized under this section is stored, and the person or entity that caused the vehicle to be removed.

(B)(1) ~~If a~~ The arresting officer or another officer of the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer, in addition to any action that the arresting officer is required or authorized to take by section 4511.191 of the Revised Code or by any other provision of law, shall seize the vehicle that a person was operating at the time of the alleged offense and its license plates if either of the following apply:

(a) ~~The~~ The person is arrested for a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a municipal OMVI ordinance and, within six years of the alleged violation, the person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more violations of ~~division~~ the following:

(i) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code,~~a;~~

(ii) A municipal OMVI ordinance,~~section;~~

(iii) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section,~~or;~~

(iv) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;

(v) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code,~~a;~~ or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse,~~a;~~

(vi) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code,~~or if a.~~

(b) ~~The~~ person is arrested for a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a municipal OMVI ordinance and the person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code under circumstances in which the violation was a felony, regardless of when the prior felony violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code and the conviction or guilty plea occurred, ~~the arresting officer or another officer of the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer, in addition to any action that the arresting officer is required or authorized to take by section 4511.191 of the Revised Code or by any other provision of law, shall seize the vehicle that the person was operating at the time of the alleged offense and its license plates. Except.~~

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division (B) of this section, the officer making an arrest of the type described in division (B)(1) of this section shall seize the vehicle and its license plates regardless of whether the vehicle is registered in the name of the person who was operating it or in the name of another person or entity. This section does not apply to or affect any rented or leased vehicle that is being rented or leased for a period of thirty days or less, except that a law enforcement agency that employs a law enforcement officer who makes an arrest of a type that is described in division (B)(1) of this section and that involves a rented or leased vehicle of this type shall notify, within twenty-four hours after the officer makes the arrest, the lessor or owner of the vehicle regarding the circumstances of the arrest and the location at which the vehicle may be picked up. At the time of the seizure of the vehicle, the law enforcement officer who made the arrest shall give the vehicle operator written notice that the vehicle and its license plates have been seized; that the vehicle either will be kept by the officer's law enforcement agency or will be immobilized at least until the operator's initial appearance on the charge of the offense for which the arrest was made; that, at the initial appearance, the court in certain circumstances may order that the vehicle and license plates be released to the vehicle owner until the disposition of that charge; that, if the vehicle operator is convicted of that charge, the court generally must order the immobilization of the vehicle and the impoundment of its license plates, or the forfeiture of the vehicle; and that, if the operator is not the vehicle owner, the operator immediately should inform the vehicle owner that the vehicle and its license plates have been seized and that the vehicle owner may be able to obtain their return or release at the initial appearance or thereafter.

~~(2)~~(3) The arresting officer or a law enforcement officer of the agency that employs the arresting officer shall give written notice of the seizure to

the court that will conduct the initial appearance of the vehicle operator. The notice shall be given when the charges are filed against the vehicle operator. Upon receipt of the notice, the court promptly shall determine whether the vehicle operator is the vehicle owner and whether there are any liens recorded on the certificate of title to the vehicle. If the court determines that the vehicle operator is not the vehicle owner, it promptly shall send by regular mail written notice of the seizure of the motor vehicle to the vehicle owner and to all lienholders recorded on the certificate of title. The written notice to the vehicle owner and lienholders shall contain all of the information required by division (B)~~(1)~~(2) of this section to be in a notice to be given to the vehicle operator and also shall specify the date, time, and place of the vehicle operator's initial appearance. The notice also shall inform the vehicle owner that if title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an order for criminal forfeiture under this section is assigned or transferred and division (C)(2) or (3) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code applies, the court may fine the vehicle operator the value of the vehicle. The notice to the vehicle owner also shall state that if the vehicle is immobilized under division (A) of section 4503.233 of the Revised Code, seven days after the end of the period of immobilization a law enforcement agency will send the vehicle owner a notice, informing the vehicle owner that if the release of the vehicle is not obtained in accordance with division (D)(3) of section 4503.233 of the Revised Code, the vehicle shall be forfeited. The notice also shall inform the vehicle owner that the vehicle owner may be charged expenses or charges incurred under this section and section 4503.233 of the Revised Code for the removal and storage of the vehicle.

The written notice that is given to the vehicle operator or is sent or delivered to the vehicle owner if the vehicle owner is not the vehicle operator also shall state that if the vehicle operator pleads guilty to or is convicted of the offense for which the vehicle operator was arrested and the court issues an immobilization and impoundment order relative to that vehicle, division (D)(4) of section 4503.233 of the Revised Code prohibits the vehicle from being sold during the period of immobilization without the prior approval of the court.

~~(3)~~(4) At or before the initial appearance, the vehicle owner may file a motion requesting the court to order that the vehicle and its license plates be released to the vehicle owner. Except as provided in this division and subject to the payment of expenses or charges incurred in the removal and storage of the vehicle, the court, in its discretion, then may issue an order releasing the vehicle and its license plates to the vehicle owner. Such an order may be conditioned upon such terms as the court determines

appropriate, including the posting of a bond in an amount determined by the court. If the vehicle operator is not the vehicle owner and if the vehicle owner is not present at the vehicle operator's initial appearance, and if the court believes that the vehicle owner was not provided with adequate notice of the initial appearance, the court, in its discretion, may allow the vehicle owner to file a motion within seven days of the initial appearance. If the court allows the vehicle owner to file such a motion after the initial appearance, the extension of time granted by the court does not extend the time within which the initial appearance is to be conducted. If the court issues an order for the release of the vehicle and its license plates, a copy of the order shall be made available to the vehicle owner. If the vehicle owner presents a copy of the order to the law enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer who arrested the person who was operating the vehicle, the law enforcement agency promptly shall release the vehicle and its license plates to the vehicle owner upon payment by the vehicle owner of any expenses or charges incurred in the removal and storage of the vehicle.

~~(4)~~(5) A vehicle seized under division (B)(1) of this section either shall be towed to a place specified by the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer to be safely kept by the agency at that place for the time and in the manner specified in this section or shall be otherwise immobilized for the time and in the manner specified in this section. A law enforcement officer of that agency shall remove the identification license plates of the vehicle, and they shall be safely kept by the agency for the time and in the manner specified in this section. No vehicle that is seized and either towed or immobilized pursuant to this division shall be considered contraband for purposes of section 2933.41, 2933.42, or 2933.43 of the Revised Code. The vehicle shall not be immobilized at any place other than a commercially operated private storage lot, a place owned by a law enforcement agency or other government agency, or a place to which one of the following applies:

(a) The place is leased by or otherwise under the control of a law enforcement agency or other government agency.

(b) The place is owned by the vehicle operator, the vehicle operator's spouse, or a parent or child of the vehicle operator.

(c) The place is owned by a private person or entity, and, prior to the immobilization, the private entity or person that owns the place, or the authorized agent of that private entity or person, has given express written consent for the immobilization to be carried out at that place.

(d) The place is a street or highway on which the vehicle is parked in accordance with the law.

(C)(1) A vehicle that is seized under division (B) of this section shall be

safely kept at the place to which it is towed or otherwise moved by the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer until the initial appearance of the vehicle operator relative to the charge in question. The license plates of the vehicle that are removed pursuant to division (B) of this section shall be safely kept by the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer until the initial appearance of the vehicle operator relative to the charge in question.

(2)(a) At the initial appearance or not less than seven days prior to the date of final disposition, the court shall notify the vehicle operator, if the vehicle operator is the vehicle owner, that if title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an order for criminal forfeiture under this section is assigned or transferred and division (C)(2) or (3) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code applies, the court may fine the vehicle operator the value of the vehicle. If, at the initial appearance, the vehicle operator pleads guilty to the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of the municipal OMVI ordinance or pleads no contest to and is convicted of the violation, the court shall impose sentence upon the vehicle operator as provided by law or ordinance; the court, except as provided in this division and subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, shall order the immobilization of the vehicle and the impoundment of its license plates under section 4503.233 and section 4511.193 or 4511.99 of the Revised Code, or the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle under section 4503.234 and section 4511.193 or 4511.99 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable; and the vehicle and its license plates shall not be returned or released to the vehicle owner. If the vehicle operator is not the vehicle owner and the vehicle owner is not present at the vehicle operator's initial appearance and if the court believes that the vehicle owner was not provided adequate notice of the initial appearance, the court, in its discretion, may refrain for a period of time not exceeding seven days from ordering the immobilization of the vehicle and the impoundment of its license plates, or the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle so that the vehicle owner may appear before the court to present evidence as to why the court should not order the immobilization of the vehicle and the impoundment of its license plates, or the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle. If the court refrains from ordering the immobilization of the vehicle and the impoundment of its license plates, or the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle, section 4503.235 of the Revised Code applies relative to the order of immobilization and impoundment, or the order of forfeiture.

(b) If, at any time, the charge that the vehicle operator violated division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or the municipal OMVI

dinance is dismissed for any reason, the court shall order that the vehicle seized at the time of the arrest and its license plates immediately be released to the vehicle owner subject to the payment of expenses or charges incurred in the removal and storage of the vehicle.

(D) If a vehicle is seized under division (B) of this section and is not returned or released to the vehicle owner pursuant to division (C) of this section, the vehicle or its license plates shall be retained until the final disposition of the charge in question. Upon the final disposition of that charge, the court shall do whichever of the following is applicable:

(1) If the vehicle operator is convicted of or pleads guilty to the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of the municipal OMVI ordinance, the court shall impose sentence upon the vehicle operator as provided by law or ordinance and, subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, shall order the immobilization of the vehicle the vehicle operator was operating at the time of, or that was involved in, the offense and the impoundment of its license plates under section 4503.233 and section 4511.193 or 4511.99 of the Revised Code, or the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle under section 4503.234 and section 4511.193 or 4511.99 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable.

(2) If the vehicle operator is found not guilty of the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of the municipal OMVI ordinance, the court shall order that the vehicle and its license plates immediately be released to the vehicle owner upon the payment of any expenses or charges incurred in its removal and storage.

(3) If the charge that the vehicle operator violated division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or the municipal OMVI ordinance is dismissed for any reason, the court shall order that the vehicle and its license plates immediately be released to the vehicle owner upon the payment of any expenses or charges incurred in its removal and storage.

(E) If a vehicle is seized under division (B) of this section, the time between the seizure of the vehicle and either its release to the vehicle owner under division (C) of this section or the issuance of an order of immobilization of the vehicle under section 4503.233 of the Revised Code shall be credited against the period of immobilization ordered by the court.

(F)(1) The vehicle owner may be charged expenses or charges incurred in the removal and storage of the immobilized vehicle. The court with jurisdiction over the case, after notice to all interested parties, including lienholders, and after an opportunity for them to be heard, if the vehicle owner fails to appear in person, without good cause, or if the court finds that the vehicle owner does not intend to seek release of the vehicle at the end of

the period of immobilization under section 4503.233 of the Revised Code or that the vehicle owner is not or will not be able to pay the expenses and charges incurred in its removal and storage, may order that title to the vehicle be transferred, in order of priority, first into the name of the person or entity that removed it, next into the name of a lienholder, or lastly into the name of the owner of the place of storage.

Any lienholder that receives title under a court order shall do so on the condition that it pay any expenses or charges incurred in the vehicle's removal and storage. If the person or entity that receives title to the vehicle is the person or entity that removed it, the person or entity shall receive title on the condition that it pay any lien on the vehicle. The court shall not order that title be transferred to any person or entity other than the owner of the place of storage if the person or entity refuses to receive the title. Any person or entity that receives title either may keep title to the vehicle or may dispose of the vehicle in any legal manner that it considers appropriate, including assignment of the certificate of title to the motor vehicle to a salvage dealer or a scrap metal processing facility. The person or entity shall not transfer the vehicle to the person who is the vehicle's immediate previous owner.

If the person or entity assigns the motor vehicle to a salvage dealer or scrap metal processing facility, the person or entity shall send the assigned certificate of title to the motor vehicle to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the salvage dealer or scrap metal processing facility is located. The person or entity shall mark the face of the certificate of title with the words "for destruction" and shall deliver a photocopy of the certificate of title to the salvage dealer or scrap metal processing facility for its records.

(2) Whenever a court issues an order under division (F)(1) of this section, the court also shall order removal of the license plates from the vehicle and cause them to be sent to the registrar of motor vehicles if they have not already been sent to the registrar. Thereafter, no further proceedings shall take place under this section or under section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

(3) Prior to initiating a proceeding under division (F)(1) of this section, and upon payment of the fee under division (B) of section 4505.14 of the Revised Code, any interested party may cause a search to be made of the public records of the bureau of motor vehicles or the clerk of the court of common pleas, to ascertain the identity of any lienholder of the vehicle. The initiating party shall furnish this information to the clerk of the court with jurisdiction over the case, and the clerk shall provide notice to the vehicle

owner, the defendant, any lienholder, and any other interested parties listed by the initiating party, at the last known address supplied by the initiating party, by certified mail or, at the option of the initiating party, by personal service or ordinary mail.

Sec. 4511.196. (A) If a person is arrested for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine and regardless of whether the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is or is not suspended under division (E) or (F) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, the person's initial appearance on the charge resulting from the arrest shall be held within five days of the person's arrest or the issuance of the citation to the person.

(B)(1) If a person is arrested as described in division (A) of this section, if the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (E) or (F) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code in relation to that arrest, if the person appeals the suspension in accordance with division (H)(1) of that section, and if the judge, magistrate, or mayor terminates the suspension in accordance with division (H)(2) of that section, the judge, magistrate, or mayor may impose a new suspension of the person's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege, notwithstanding the termination of the suspension imposed under division (E) or (F) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, if the judge, magistrate, or mayor determines that the person's continued driving will be a threat to public safety.

(2) If a person is arrested as described in division (A) of this section and if the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has not been suspended under division (E) or (F) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code in relation to that arrest, the judge, magistrate, or mayor may impose a suspension of the person's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege if the judge, magistrate, or mayor determines that the person's continued driving will be a threat to public safety.

(C) A suspension of a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section shall continue until the complaint on the charge resulting from the arrest is adjudicated on the merits. A court that imposes a suspension under division (B)(2) of this section shall send the person's driver's license or permit to the registrar of motor vehicles. If the court possesses the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of a person in the category described

n division (B)(2) of this section and the court does not impose a suspension under division (B)(2) of this section, the court shall return the license or permit to the person if the license or permit has not otherwise been suspended or revoked.

Any time during which the person serves a suspension of the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege that is imposed pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2) of this section shall be credited against any judicial suspension of the person's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege that is imposed pursuant to division (B) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.

(D) If a person is arrested and charged with a violation of section ~~2903.06~~ or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a violation of section ~~2903.07~~ 2903.06 of the Revised Code that is a felony offense, the judge at the person's initial appearance, preliminary hearing, or arraignment may suspend the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege if the judge determines at any of those proceedings that the person's continued driving will be a threat to public safety.

The suspension that may be imposed pursuant to this division shall continue until the indictment or information alleging the violation specified in this division is adjudicated on the merits. A court that imposes a suspension under this division shall send the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to the registrar.

Sec. 4511.99. (A) Whoever violates division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, in addition to the license suspension or revocation provided in section 4507.16 of the Revised Code and any disqualification imposed under section 4506.16 of the Revised Code, shall be punished as provided in division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of this section, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of three consecutive days and may sentence the offender pursuant to section 2929.21 of the Revised Code to a longer term of imprisonment. In addition, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not less than two hundred and not more than one thousand dollars.

The court may suspend the execution of the mandatory three consecutive days of imprisonment that it is required to impose by this division, if the court, in lieu of the suspended term of imprisonment, places the offender on probation and requires the offender to attend, for three consecutive days, a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to

section 3793.10 of the Revised Code. The court also may suspend the execution of any part of the mandatory three consecutive days of imprisonment that it is required to impose by this division, if the court places the offender on probation for part of the three consecutive days; requires the offender to attend, for that part of the three consecutive days, a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code; and sentences the offender to a term of imprisonment equal to the remainder of the three consecutive days that the offender does not spend attending the drivers' intervention program. The court may require the offender, as a condition of probation, to attend and satisfactorily complete any treatment or education programs that comply with the minimum standards adopted pursuant to Chapter 3793. of the Revised Code by the director of alcohol and drug addiction services, in addition to the required attendance at a drivers' intervention program, that the operators of the drivers' intervention program determine that the offender should attend and to report periodically to the court on the offender's progress in the programs. The court also may impose any other conditions of probation on the offender that it considers necessary.

Of the fine imposed pursuant to this division, twenty-five dollars shall be paid to an enforcement and education fund established by the legislative authority of the law enforcement agency in this state that primarily was responsible for the arrest of the offender, as determined by the court that imposes the fine. This share shall be used by the agency to pay only those costs it incurs in enforcing section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and in informing the public of the laws governing the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the dangers of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and other information relating to the operation of a motor vehicle and the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Twenty-five dollars of the fine imposed pursuant to this division shall be deposited into the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court, as created by the county or municipal corporation pursuant to division (N) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. The balance of the fine shall be disbursed as otherwise provided by law.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(4) of this section, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, except as provided in this division, the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of ten consecutive days and may sentence the offender pursuant to section 2929.21 of the Revised Code to a longer term of

imprisonment if, within six years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of ~~division~~ the following:

- (i) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~a~~;
- (ii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a~~;
- (iii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~section~~;
- (iv) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, ~~a~~;
- (v) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;
- (vi) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions or that former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a;
- (vii) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and, except as provided in this division, the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of ten consecutive days and may sentence the offender pursuant to section 2929.21 of the Revised Code to a longer term of imprisonment. As,~~

As an alternative to the term of imprisonment required to be imposed by this division, but subject to division (A)(8) of this section, the court may impose upon the offender a sentence consisting of both a term of imprisonment of five consecutive days and not less than eighteen consecutive days of electronically monitored house arrest as defined in division (A) of section 2929.23 of the Revised Code. The five consecutive days of imprisonment and the period of electronically monitored house arrest shall not exceed six months. The five consecutive days of imprisonment do not have to be served prior to or consecutively with the period of electronically monitored house arrest.

In addition, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not less than three hundred and not more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

In addition to any other sentence that it imposes upon the offender, the

court may require the offender to attend a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code. If the officials of the drivers' intervention program determine that the offender is alcohol dependent, they shall notify the court, and the court shall order the offender to obtain treatment through an alcohol and drug addiction program authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code. The cost of the treatment shall be paid by the offender.

Of the fine imposed pursuant to this division, thirty-five dollars shall be paid to an enforcement and education fund established by the legislative authority of the law enforcement agency in this state that primarily was responsible for the arrest of the offender, as determined by the court that imposes the fine. This share shall be used by the agency to pay only those costs it incurs in enforcing division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and in informing the public of the laws governing the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the dangers of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and other information relating to the operation of a motor vehicle and the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Sixty-five dollars of the fine imposed pursuant to this division shall be paid to the political subdivision responsible for housing the offender during the offender's term of incarceration. This share shall be used by the political subdivision to pay or reimburse incarceration costs it incurs in housing persons who violate section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and to pay for ignition interlock devices and electronic house arrest equipment for persons who violate that section, and shall be paid to the credit of the fund that pays the cost of the incarceration. Fifty dollars of the fine imposed pursuant to this division shall be deposited into the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court, as created by the county or municipal corporation pursuant to division (N) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. The balance of the fine shall be disbursed as otherwise provided by law.

(b) Regardless of whether the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name or in the name of another person, the court, in addition to the penalties imposed under division (A)(2)(a) of this section and all other penalties provided by law and subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, shall order the immobilization for ninety days of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense and the impoundment for ninety days of the identification license plates of that vehicle. The order for the immobilization and impoundment

shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

(3)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(4) of this section, if, within six years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of identified in division (A) ~~or (B)(2) of this section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code,~~ except as provided in this division, the court shall sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of thirty consecutive days and may sentence the offender to a longer definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year. As an alternative to the term of imprisonment required to be imposed by this division, but subject to division (A)(8) of this section, the court may impose upon the offender a sentence consisting of both a term of imprisonment of fifteen consecutive days and not less than fifty-five consecutive days of electronically monitored house arrest as defined in division (A) of section 2929.23 of the Revised Code. The fifteen consecutive days of imprisonment and the period of electronically monitored house arrest shall not exceed one year. The fifteen consecutive days of imprisonment do not have to be served prior to or consecutively with the period of electronically monitored house arrest.

In addition, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not less than five hundred and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars.

In addition to any other sentence that it imposes upon the offender, the court shall require the offender to attend an alcohol and drug addiction program authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code. The cost of the treatment shall be paid by the offender. If the court determines that the offender is unable to pay the cost of attendance at the treatment program, the court may order that payment of the cost of the offender's attendance at the treatment program be made from that court's indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund.

Of the fine imposed pursuant to this division, one hundred twenty-three dollars shall be paid to an enforcement and education fund established by the legislative authority of the law enforcement agency in this state that primarily was responsible for the arrest of the offender, as determined by the court that imposes the fine. This share shall be used by the agency to pay only those costs it incurs in enforcing section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and in informing the public of the laws governing the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the dangers of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and other information relating to the operation of a motor vehicle and the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Two hundred twenty-seven dollars of the fine imposed pursuant to this division shall be paid to the political subdivision responsible for housing the offender during the offender's term of incarceration. This share shall be used by the political subdivision to pay or reimburse incarceration costs it incurs in housing persons who violate division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and to pay for ignition interlock devices and electronic house arrest equipment for persons who violate that section and shall be paid to the credit of the fund that pays the cost of incarceration. The balance of the fine shall be disbursed as otherwise provided by law.

(b) Regardless of whether the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name or in the name of another person, the court, in addition to the penalties imposed under division (A)(3)(a) of this section and all other penalties provided by law and subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, shall order the immobilization for one hundred eighty days of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense and the impoundment for one hundred eighty days of the identification license plates of that vehicle. The order for the immobilization and impoundment shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

(4)(a) If, within six years of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations ~~of identified in~~ division (A) ~~or (B)(2) of this section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section, section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a~~

~~municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to section 2903.07 of the Revised Code in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, or a statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code under circumstances in which the violation was a felony and regardless of when the violation and the conviction or guilty plea occurred, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. The court shall sentence the offender in accordance with sections 2929.11 to 2929.19 of the Revised Code and shall impose as part of the sentence a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty consecutive days of imprisonment in accordance with division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code or a mandatory prison term of sixty consecutive days of imprisonment in accordance with division (G)(2) of that section, whichever is applicable. If the offender is required to serve a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty consecutive days of imprisonment in accordance with division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the court, pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code, may impose upon the offender a sentence that includes a term of electronically monitored house arrest, provided that the term of electronically monitored house arrest shall not commence until after the offender has served the mandatory term of local incarceration.~~

In addition to all other sanctions imposed, the court shall impose upon the offender, pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty nor more than ten thousand dollars.

In addition to any other sanction that it imposes upon the offender, the court shall require the offender to attend an alcohol and drug addiction program authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code. The cost of the treatment shall be paid by the offender. If the court determines that the offender is unable to pay the cost of attendance at the treatment program, the court may order that payment of the cost of the offender's attendance at the treatment program be made from the court's indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund.

Of the fine imposed pursuant to this division, two hundred ten dollars shall be paid to an enforcement and education fund established by the legislative authority of the law enforcement agency in this state that primarily was responsible for the arrest of the offender, as determined by the court that imposes the fine. This share shall be used by the agency to pay

only those costs it incurs in enforcing section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and in informing the public of the laws governing operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the dangers of operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and other information relating to the operation of a motor vehicle and the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Three hundred ninety dollars of the fine imposed pursuant to this division shall be paid to the political subdivision responsible for housing the offender during the offender's term of incarceration. This share shall be used by the political subdivision to pay or reimburse incarceration costs it incurs in housing persons who violate division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance and to pay for ignition interlock devices and electronic house arrest equipment for persons who violate that section, and shall be paid to the credit of the fund that pays the cost of incarceration. The balance of the fine shall be disbursed as otherwise provided by law.

(b) Regardless of whether the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name or in the name of another person, the court, in addition to the sanctions imposed under division (A)(4)(a) of this section and all other sanctions provided by law and subject to section 4503.235 of the Revised Code, shall order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense. The order of criminal forfeiture shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code.

(c) As used in division (A)(4)(a) of this section, "mandatory prison term" and "mandatory term of local incarceration" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

If title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an order for criminal forfeiture under this section is assigned or transferred and division (C)(2) or (3) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code applies, in addition to or independent of any other penalty established by law, the court may fine the offender the value of the vehicle as determined by publications of the national auto dealer's association. The proceeds from any fine imposed under this division shall be distributed in accordance with division (D)(4) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code.

(5)(a) Except as provided in division (A)(5)(b) of this section, upon a showing that imprisonment would seriously affect the ability of an offender sentenced pursuant to division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section to continue the offender's employment, the court may authorize that the offender be granted work release from imprisonment after the offender has

served the three, ten, or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment or the mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty consecutive days that the court is required by division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section to impose. No court shall authorize work release from imprisonment during the three, ten, or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment or the mandatory term of local incarceration or mandatory prison term of sixty consecutive days that the court is required by division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section to impose. The duration of the work release shall not exceed the time necessary each day for the offender to commute to and from the place of employment and the place of imprisonment and the time actually spent under employment.

(b) An offender who is sentenced pursuant to division (A)(2) or (3) of this section to a term of imprisonment followed by a period of electronically monitored house arrest is not eligible for work release from imprisonment, but that person shall be permitted work release during the period of electronically monitored house arrest. The duration of the work release shall not exceed the time necessary each day for the offender to commute to and from the place of employment and the offender's home or other place specified by the sentencing court and the time actually spent under employment.

(6) Notwithstanding any section of the Revised Code that authorizes the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence, the placement of an offender in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment, or the use of a community control sanction for an offender convicted of a felony, no court shall suspend the ten or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed on an offender by division (A)(2) or (3) of this section, no court shall place an offender who is sentenced pursuant to division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of this section in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment until after the offender has served the ten or thirty consecutive days of imprisonment or the mandatory term of local incarceration or mandatory prison term of sixty consecutive days required to be imposed pursuant to division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of this section, no court that sentences an offender under division (A)(4) of this section shall impose any sanction other than a mandatory term of local incarceration or mandatory prison term to apply to the offender until after the offender has served the mandatory term of local incarceration or mandatory prison term of sixty consecutive days required to be imposed pursuant to division (A)(4) of this section, and no court that imposes a sentence of imprisonment and a period of electronically monitored house arrest upon an offender under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section shall suspend any portion of the sentence or place the

offender in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment or electronically monitored house arrest. Notwithstanding any section of the Revised Code that authorizes the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence or the placement of an offender in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment, no court, except as specifically authorized by division (A)(1) of this section, shall suspend the three consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed by division (A)(1) of this section or place an offender who is sentenced pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section in any treatment program in lieu of imprisonment until after the offender has served the three consecutive days of imprisonment required to be imposed pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section.

(7) No court shall sentence an offender to an alcohol treatment program pursuant to division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section unless the treatment program complies with the minimum standards adopted pursuant to Chapter 3793. of the Revised Code by the director of alcohol and drug addiction services.

(8) No court shall impose the alternative sentence of a term of imprisonment of five consecutive days plus not less than eighteen consecutive days of electronically monitored house arrest permitted to be imposed by division (A)(2) of this section, or the alternative sentence of a term of imprisonment of fifteen consecutive days plus not less than fifty-five consecutive days of electronically monitored house arrest permitted to be imposed pursuant to division (A)(3) of this section, unless within sixty days of the date of sentencing, the court issues a written finding, entered into the record, that due to the unavailability of space at the incarceration facility where the offender is required to serve the term of imprisonment imposed upon the offender, the offender will not be able to commence serving the term of imprisonment within the sixty-day period following the date of sentencing. If the court issues such a finding, the court may impose the alternative sentence comprised of a term of imprisonment and a term of electronically monitored house arrest permitted to be imposed by division (A)(2) or (3) of this section.

(B) Whoever violates section 4511.192, 4511.251, or 4511.85 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law, may suspend for a period not to exceed one year the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege of any person who pleads guilty to or is convicted of a violation of section 4511.192 of the Revised Code.

(C) Whoever violates section 4511.63, 4511.76, 4511.761, 4511.762,

4511.764, 4511.77, or 4511.79 of the Revised Code is guilty of one of the following:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2) of this section, a minor misdemeanor.

(2) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more violations of section 4511.63, 4511.76, 4511.761, 4511.762, 4511.764, 4511.77, or 4511.79 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those sections, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(D)(1) Whoever violates any provision of sections 4511.01 to 4511.76 or section 4511.84 of the Revised Code, for which no penalty otherwise is provided in this section is guilty of one of the following:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(1)(b), (1)(c), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, a minor misdemeanor;

(b) If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of any provision of sections 4511.01 to 4511.76 or section 4511.84 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is provided in this section or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any provision of sections 4511.01 to 4511.76 or section 4511.84 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is provided in this section, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree;

(c) If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of any provision described in division (D)(1)(b) of this section or any municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those provisions, a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(2) When any person is found guilty of a first offense for a violation of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code upon a finding that the person operated a motor vehicle faster than thirty-five miles an hour in a business district of a municipal corporation, or faster than fifty miles an hour in other portions, or faster than thirty-five miles an hour while passing through a school zone during recess or while children are going to or leaving school during the opening or closing hours, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(3) Notwithstanding section 2929.21 of the Revised Code, upon a finding that such person operated a motor vehicle in a construction zone where a sign was then posted in accordance with section 4511.98 of the Revised Code, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation. No court shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the

violation upon an offender who alleges, in an affidavit filed with the court prior to the offender's sentencing, that the offender is indigent and is unable to pay the fine imposed pursuant to this division, provided the court determines the offender is an indigent person and is unable to pay the fine.

(4) Notwithstanding section 2929.21 of the Revised Code, upon a finding that a person operated a motor vehicle in violation of division (C) of section 4511.213 of the Revised Code, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation.

(E) Whenever a person is found guilty in a court of record of a violation of section 4511.761, 4511.762, or 4511.77 of the Revised Code, the trial judge, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law, may suspend for any period of time not exceeding three years, or revoke the license of any person, partnership, association, or corporation, issued under section 4511.763 of the Revised Code.

(F) Whoever violates division (E) or (F) of section 4511.51, division (A), (D), or (E) of section 4511.521, section 4511.681, division (A) or (C) of section 4511.69, section 4511.772, or division (A) or (B) of section 4511.82 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(G) Whoever violates division (A) of section 4511.75 of the Revised Code may be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars. A person who is issued a citation for a violation of division (A) of section 4511.75 of the Revised Code is not permitted to enter a written plea of guilty and waive the person's right to contest the citation in a trial, but instead must appear in person in the proper court to answer the charge.

(H)(1) Whoever is a resident of this state and violates division (A) or (B) of section 4511.81 of the Revised Code shall be punished as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(1)(b) of this section, the offender is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.81 of the Revised Code or of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(2) Whoever is not a resident of this state, violates division (A) or (B) of section 4511.81 of the Revised Code, and fails to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the offender's use or nonuse of a child restraint system was in accordance with the law of the state of which the offender is a resident is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense; on a second or subsequent offense, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(3) Sixty-five per cent of every fine imposed pursuant to division (H)(1) or (2) of this section shall be forwarded to the treasurer of state for deposit in the "child highway safety fund" created by division (G) of section 4511.81 of the Revised Code. The balance of the fine shall be disbursed as otherwise provided by law.

(I) Whoever violates section 4511.202 of the Revised Code is guilty of operating a motor vehicle without being in control of it, a minor misdemeanor.

(J) Whoever violates division (B) of section 4511.74, division (B)(1), (2), or (3), (C), or (E)(1), (2), or (3) of section 4511.83 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(K) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever violates division (E) of section 4511.11, division (A) or (C) of section 4511.17, or section 4511.18 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. If a violation of division (A) or (C) of section 4511.17 of the Revised Code creates a risk of physical harm to any person, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. A violation of division (A) or (C) of section 4511.17 of the Revised Code that causes serious physical harm to property that is owned, leased, or controlled by a state or local authority is a felony of the fifth degree.

(L) Whoever violates division (H) of section 4511.69 of the Revised Code shall be punished as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (L)(2) of this section, the offender shall be issued a warning.

(2) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (H) of section 4511.69 of the Revised Code or of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to that division, the offender shall not be issued a warning but shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each parking location that is not properly marked or whose markings are not properly maintained.

(M) Whoever violates division (A)(1) or (2) of section 4511.45 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense; on a second offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree; and on each subsequent offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(N)(1) Whoever violates division (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code is guilty of operating a motor vehicle after under-age alcohol consumption and shall be punished as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (N)(1)(b) of this section,

the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(b) ~~If The offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree if,~~ within one year of the offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any violation of ~~division~~ the following:

(i) Division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~a;~~

(ii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~a;~~

(iii) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, ~~section;~~

(iv) Section 2903.04 of the Revised Code in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section; ~~;~~

(v) Division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 or division (A)(1) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to either of those divisions;

(vi) Division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06, ~~2903.07,~~ or division (A)(2) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those divisions, or former section 2903.07 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse, ~~or a;~~

(vii) A statute of the United States or of any other state or a municipal ordinance of a municipal corporation located in any other state that is substantially similar to division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, ~~the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.~~

(2) In addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law, the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege shall be suspended in accordance with, and for the period of time specified in, division (E) of section 4507.16 of the Revised Code.

(O) Whoever violates section 4511.62 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(P) Whoever violates division (F)(1)(a) or (b) of section 4511.69 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, but in no case shall an offender be sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

Arrest or conviction for a violation of division (F)(1)(a) or (b) of section 4511.69 of the Revised Code does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other

right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

Every fine collected under this division shall be paid by the clerk of the court to the political subdivision in which the violation occurred. Except as provided in this division, the political subdivision shall use the fine moneys it receives under this division to pay the expenses it incurs in complying with the signage and notice requirements contained in division (E) of section 4511.69 of the Revised Code. The political subdivision may use up to fifty per cent of each fine it receives under this division to pay the costs of educational, advocacy, support, and assistive technology programs for persons with disabilities, and for public improvements within the political subdivision that benefit or assist persons with disabilities, if governmental agencies or nonprofit organizations offer the programs.

Sec. 4715.30. (A) The holder of a certificate or license issued under this chapter is subject to disciplinary action by the state dental board for any of the following reasons:

(1) Employing or cooperating in fraud or material deception in applying for or obtaining a license or certificate;

(2) Obtaining or attempting to obtain money or anything of value by intentional misrepresentation or material deception in the course of practice;

(3) Advertising services in a false or misleading manner or violating the board's rules governing time, place, and manner of advertising;

(4) Conviction of a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice or of any felony;

(5) Engaging in lewd or immoral conduct in connection with the provision of dental services;

(6) Selling, prescribing, giving away, or administering drugs for other than legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes, or conviction of violating any law of this state or the federal government regulating the possession, distribution, or use of any drug;

(7) Providing or allowing dental hygienists or other practitioners of auxiliary dental occupations working under ~~his~~ the certificate or license holder's supervision, or a dentist holding a temporary limited continuing education license under division (C) of section 4715.16 of the Revised Code working under ~~his~~ the certificate or license holder's direct supervision, to provide dental care that departs from or fails to conform to accepted standards for the profession, whether or not injury to a patient results;

(8) Inability to practice under accepted standards of the profession because of physical or mental disability, dependence on alcohol or other drugs, or excessive use of alcohol or other drugs;

(9) Violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted thereunder;

(10) Failure to use universal blood and body fluid precautions established by rules adopted under section 4715.03 of the Revised Code;

(11) Waiving the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers dental services, would otherwise be required to pay if the waiver is used as an enticement to a patient or group of patients to receive health care services from that provider.

(12) Advertising that ~~he~~ the certificate or license holder will waive the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers dental services, would otherwise be required to pay.

(B) A manager, proprietor, operator, or conductor of a dental facility shall be subject to disciplinary action if any dentist, dental hygienist, or qualified personnel providing services in the facility is found to have committed a violation listed in division (A) of this section and the manager, proprietor, operator, or conductor knew of the violation and permitted it to occur on a recurring basis.

(C) Subject to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the board may take one or more of the following disciplinary actions if one or more of the grounds for discipline listed in divisions (A) and (B) of this section exist:

(1) Censure the license or certificate holder;

(2) Place the license or certificate on probationary status for such period of time the board determines necessary and require the holder to:

(a) Report regularly to the board upon the matters which are the basis of probation;

(b) Limit practice to those areas specified by the board;

(c) Continue or renew professional education until a satisfactory degree of knowledge or clinical competency has been attained in specified areas.

(3) Suspend the certificate or license;

(4) Revoke the certificate or license.

Where the board places a holder of a license or certificate on probationary status pursuant to division (C)(2) of this section, the board may subsequently suspend or revoke the license or certificate if it determines that the holder has not met the requirements of the probation or continues to engage in activities that constitute grounds for discipline pursuant to division (A) or (B) of this section.

Any order suspending a license or certificate shall state the conditions under which the license or certificate will be restored, which may include a

conditional restoration during which time the holder is in a probationary status pursuant to division (C)(2) of this section. The board shall restore the license or certificate unconditionally when such conditions are met.

(D) If the physical or mental condition of a license or certificate holder is at issue in a disciplinary proceeding, the board may order the license or certificate holder to submit to reasonable examinations by a physician designated or approved by the board and at the board's expense. Failure to comply with an order for an examination shall be grounds for summary suspension of a license or certificate under division (E) of this section.

(E) If the board has reason to believe that the holder represents a clear and immediate danger to the public health and safety if ~~he~~ the holder is allowed to continue to practice, or if the holder has failed to comply with an order under division (D) of this section, the board may apply to the court of common pleas of the county in which the holder resides for an order temporarily suspending the holder's license or certificate, without a prior hearing being afforded by the board, until the board conducts an adjudication hearing pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. If the court temporarily suspends a holder's license or certificate, the board shall give written notice of the suspension personally or by certified mail to the license or certificate holder. Such notice shall include specific facts and reasons for finding a clear and immediate danger to the public health and safety and shall inform the license or certificate holder of the right to a hearing pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(F) Any holder of a certificate or license issued under this chapter who has pleaded guilty to, has been convicted of, or has had a judicial finding of eligibility for ~~treatment~~ intervention in lieu of conviction entered against ~~him~~ the holder in this state for aggravated murder, murder, voluntary manslaughter, felonious assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition, aggravated arson, aggravated robbery, or aggravated burglary, or who has pleaded guilty to, has been convicted of, or has had a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment or intervention in lieu of conviction entered against ~~him~~ the holder in another jurisdiction for any substantially equivalent criminal offense, is automatically suspended from practice under this chapter in this state and any certificate or license issued to ~~him~~ the holder under this chapter is automatically suspended, as of the date of the guilty plea, conviction, or judicial finding, whether the proceedings are brought in this state or another jurisdiction. Continued practice by an individual after the suspension of ~~his~~ the individual's certificate or license under this division shall be considered practicing without a certificate or license. The board shall notify the suspended

individual of the suspension of ~~his~~ the individual's certificate or license under this division by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. If an individual whose certificate or license is suspended under this division fails to make a timely request for an adjudicatory hearing, the board shall enter a final order revoking the individual's certificate or license.

(G) Notwithstanding divisions (A)(11) and (12) of this section, sanctions shall not be imposed against any licensee who waives deductibles and copayments:

(1) In compliance with the health benefit plan that expressly allows such a practice. Waiver of the deductibles or copays shall be made only with the full knowledge and consent of the plan purchaser, payer, and third-party administrator. Such consent shall be made available to the board upon request.

(2) For professional services rendered to any other person licensed pursuant to this chapter to the extent allowed by this chapter and the rules of the board.

Sec. 4729.99. (A) Whoever violates section 4729.16, division (A) or (B) of section 4729.38, or section 4729.57 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. Each day's violation constitutes a separate offense.

(B) Whoever violates section 4729.27, 4729.28, or 4729.36 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. Each day's violation constitutes a separate offense. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this chapter, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(C) Whoever violates section 4729.32, 4729.33, or 4729.34 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(D) Whoever violates division (A), (B), (D), or (E) of section 4729.51 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(E)(1) Whoever violates section 4729.37, division (C)(2) of section 4729.51, division (J) of section 4729.54, or section 4729.61 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this chapter or a violation of Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code, that person is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

(2) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 4729.37, division (C) of section 4729.51, division (J) of section 4729.54, or section 4729.61 of the Revised Code, if the violation involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing

sentence upon the offender finds that the offender, as a result of the violation, is a major drug offender, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court ~~that sentences the offender,~~ in lieu of the prison term authorized or required by division (E)(1) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, shall impose upon the offender, in accordance with division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the mandatory prison term specified in that division and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

(3) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of court shall pay any fine imposed for a violation of section 4729.37, division (C) of section 4729.51, division (J) of section 4729.54, or section 4729.61 of the Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(F) Whoever violates section 4729.531 of the Revised Code or any rule adopted thereunder or section 4729.532 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(G) Whoever violates division (C)(1) of section 4729.51 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this chapter, or of a violation of Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code, that person is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

(H) Whoever violates division (C)(3) of section 4729.51 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this chapter, or of a violation of Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code, that person is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree.

Sec. 4730.25. (A) The state medical board, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code and by a vote of not fewer than six members, may revoke or may refuse to grant a certificate of registration as a physician assistant to a person found by the board to have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or deception in applying for or securing the certificate.

(B) The board, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code and by a vote of not fewer than six members, shall, to the extent permitted by law, limit, revoke, or suspend a certificate of registration

as a physician assistant, refuse to issue a certificate to an applicant, refuse to reinstate a certificate, or reprimand or place on probation the holder of a certificate for any of the following reasons:

(1) Failure to practice in accordance with the conditions under which the supervising physician's supervision agreement with the physician assistant was approved, including the requirement that when practicing under a particular supervising physician, the physician assistant must practice only according to the standard or supplemental utilization plan the board approved for that physician;

(2) Failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code, or any rules adopted by the board;

(3) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate, any provision of this chapter, Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code, or the rules adopted by the board;

(4) Inability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care by reason of mental illness or physical illness, including physical deterioration that adversely affects cognitive, motor, or perceptive skills;

(5) Impairment of ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care because of habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs, alcohol, or other substances that impair ability to practice;

(6) Administering drugs for purposes other than those authorized under this chapter;

(7) Willfully betraying a professional confidence;

(8) Soliciting patients or publishing a false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading statement. As used in this division, "false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading statement" means a statement that includes a misrepresentation of fact, is likely to mislead or deceive because of a failure to disclose material facts, is intended or is likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results, or includes representations or implications that in reasonable probability will cause an ordinarily prudent person to misunderstand or be deceived.

(9) Representing, with the purpose of obtaining compensation or other advantage personally or for any other person, that an incurable disease or injury, or other incurable condition, can be permanently cured;

(10) The obtaining of, or attempting to obtain, money or anything of value by fraudulent misrepresentations in the course of practice;

(11) A plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of, a felony;

(12) Commission of an act that constitutes a felony in this state regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(13) A plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of, a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice;

(14) A plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;

(15) Commission of an act that constitutes a misdemeanor in this state regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed, if the act was committed in the course of practice;

(16) Commission of an act that constitutes a misdemeanor in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed, if the act involves moral turpitude;

(17) Trafficking in drugs, or a plea of guilty to or a judicial finding of guilt of violating any state or federal law regulating the possession, distribution, or use of any drug;

(18) The limitation, revocation, or suspension by another state of a license, certificate, or registration to practice issued by the proper licensing authority of that state, the refusal to license, certify, register, or reinstate an applicant by that authority, the imposition of probation by that authority, or the issuance of an order of censure or other reprimand by that authority for any reason, other than nonpayment of fees;

(19) A departure from, or failure to conform to, minimal standards of care of similar physician assistants under the same or similar circumstances, regardless of whether actual injury to a patient is established;

(20) Violation of the conditions placed by the board on a certificate of registration, physician assistant utilization plan, or supervision agreement;

(21) Violation of the conditions on which a temporary certificate of registration is issued;

(22) Failure to use universal blood and body fluid precautions established by rules adopted under section 4731.051 of the Revised Code.

(C) For purposes of divisions (B)(12), (15), and (16) of this section, the commission of the act may be established by a finding by the board, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, that the applicant or certificate holder committed the act in question. The board shall have no jurisdiction under these divisions in cases where the trial court renders a final judgment in the certificate holder's favor and that judgment is based upon an adjudication on the merits. The board shall have jurisdiction under these divisions in cases where the trial court issues an order of dismissal upon technical or procedural grounds.

The sealing of conviction records by any court shall have no effect upon a prior board order entered under the provisions of this section or upon the board's jurisdiction to take action under the provisions of this section if a

notice of opportunity for hearing has been issued based upon conviction, a plea of guilty, or a judicial finding of guilt prior to the court's order to seal the records.

(D) For purposes of this division, any individual who holds a certificate of registration issued under this chapter, or applies for a certificate of registration, shall be deemed to have given consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed to do so in writing by the board and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of testimony or examination reports that constitute a privileged communication.

(1) In enforcing division (B)(4) of this section, the board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may compel any individual who holds a certificate of registration issued under this chapter or who has applied for a certificate of registration pursuant to this chapter to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, as required by and at the expense of the board. Failure of any individual to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed constitutes an admission of the allegations against the individual unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board finds a physician assistant unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this division, the board shall require the physician assistant to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the board, as a condition for an initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed certificate of registration. An individual affected under this division shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the board the ability to resume practicing in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards of care.

(2) For purposes of division (B)(5) of this section, if the board has reason to believe that any individual who holds a certificate of registration issued under this chapter or any applicant for a certificate of registration suffers such impairment, the board may compel the individual to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both. The examination shall be at the expense of the board. Any mental or physical examination required under this division shall be undertaken by a treatment provider or physician qualified to conduct such examination and chosen by the board.

Failure of the individual to submit to a mental or physical examination ordered by the board constitutes an admission of the allegations against the individual unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board determines that the individual's ability to practice is impaired, the board shall suspend the

individual's certificate or deny the individual's application and shall require the individual, as a condition for initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice, to submit to treatment.

Before being eligible to apply for reinstatement of a certificate suspended under this division, the physician assistant shall demonstrate to the board the ability to resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards of care. The demonstration shall include the following:

(a) Certification from a treatment provider approved under section 4731.25 of the Revised Code that the individual has successfully completed any required inpatient treatment;

(b) Evidence of continuing full compliance with an aftercare contract or consent agreement;

(c) Two written reports indicating that the individual's ability to practice has been assessed and that the individual has been found capable of practicing according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care. The reports shall be made by individuals or providers approved by the board for making such assessments and shall describe the basis for this determination.

The board may reinstate a certificate suspended under this division after such demonstration and after the individual has entered into a written consent agreement.

When the impaired physician assistant resumes practice, the board shall require continued monitoring of the physician assistant, which shall include compliance with the written consent agreement entered into before reinstatement or with conditions imposed by board order after a hearing, and, upon termination of the consent agreement, submission to the board for at least two years of annual written progress reports made under penalty of falsification stating whether the physician assistant has maintained sobriety.

(E) If the secretary and supervising member determine that there is clear and convincing evidence that a physician assistant has violated division (B) of this section and that the individual's continued practice presents a danger of immediate and serious harm to the public, they may recommend that the board suspend the individual's certificate to practice without a prior hearing. Written allegations shall be prepared for consideration by the board members.

The board, upon review of those allegations and by a vote of not fewer than six of its members, excluding the secretary and supervising member, may suspend a certificate without a prior hearing. A telephone conference call may be utilized for reviewing the allegations and taking the vote.

The board shall issue a written order of suspension by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. The order

shall not be subject to suspension by the court during pendency of any appeal filed under section 119.12 of the Revised Code. If the physician assistant requests an adjudicatory hearing by the board, the date set for the hearing shall be within fifteen days, but not earlier than seven days, after the physician assistant requests the hearing, unless otherwise agreed to by both the board and the certificate holder.

A summary suspension imposed under this division shall remain in effect, unless reversed on appeal, until a final adjudicative order issued by the board pursuant to this section and Chapter 119. of the Revised Code becomes effective. The board shall issue its final adjudicative order within sixty days after completion of its hearing. Failure to issue the order within sixty days shall result in dissolution of the summary suspension order, but shall not invalidate any subsequent, final adjudicative order.

(F) If the board should take action under division (B)(11), (13), or (14) of this section, and the conviction, judicial finding of guilt, or guilty plea is overturned on appeal, upon exhaustion of the criminal appeal, a petition for reconsideration of the order may be filed with the board along with appropriate court documents. Upon receipt of a petition and supporting court documents, the board shall reinstate the petitioner's certificate. The board may then hold an adjudication to determine whether the individual committed the act in question. Notice of opportunity for hearing shall be given in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. If the board finds, pursuant to an adjudication held under this division, that the individual committed the act, or if no hearing is requested, it may order any of the sanctions identified under division (B) of this section.

(G) The certificate of registration of a physician assistant and the physician assistant's practice in this state are automatically suspended as of the date the physician assistant pleads guilty to, is found by a judge or jury to be guilty of, or is subject to a judicial finding of eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction in this state or treatment or intervention in lieu of conviction in another state for either of the following:

(1) In this state, aggravated murder, murder, voluntary manslaughter, felonious assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition, aggravated arson, aggravated robbery, or aggravated burglary;

(2) In another jurisdiction, any criminal offense substantially equivalent to those specified in division (G)(1) of this section.

Continued practice after the suspension shall be considered practicing without a certificate. The board shall notify the individual subject to the suspension by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. If an individual whose certificate is suspended under

is division fails to make a timely request for an adjudicatory hearing, the board shall enter a final order revoking the certificate.

(H) In any instance in which the board is required by Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to give notice of opportunity for hearing and the applicant or certificate holder does not timely request a hearing in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code, the board is not required to hold a hearing, but may adopt, by a vote of not fewer than six of its members, a final order that contains the board's findings. In that final order, the board may order any of the sanctions identified under division (B) of this section.

(I) Any action taken by the board under division (B) of this section resulting in a suspension shall be accompanied by a written statement of the conditions under which the physician assistant may be reinstated. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code governing conditions to be imposed for reinstatement. Reinstatement of a certificate suspended pursuant to division (B) of this section requires an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board.

(J) An individual's failure to renew a certificate of registration as a physician assistant shall have no effect on the board's jurisdiction to take any action under this section against the individual.

(K) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Revised Code, the surrender of a certificate of registration as a physician assistant issued under this chapter is not effective until accepted by the board. Reinstatement of a certificate surrendered to the board requires an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Revised Code, no application made under this chapter for a certificate of registration, approval of a standard or supplemental utilization plan, or approval of a supervision agreement may be withdrawn without approval of the board.

Sec. 4731.22. (A) The state medical board, by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six of its members, may revoke or may refuse to grant a certificate to a person found by the board to have committed fraud during the administration of the examination for a certificate to practice or to have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or deception in applying for or securing any certificate to practice or certificate of registration issued by the board.

(B) The board, by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members, shall, to the extent permitted by law, limit, revoke, or suspend an individual's certificate to practice, refuse to register an individual, refuse to reinstate a certificate, or reprimand or place on probation the holder of a certificate for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) Permitting one's name or one's certificate to practice or certificate of

registration to be used by a person, group, or corporation when the individual concerned is not actually directing the treatment given;

(2) Failure to maintain minimal standards applicable to the selection or administration of drugs, or failure to employ acceptable scientific methods in the selection of drugs or other modalities for treatment of disease;

(3) Selling, giving away, personally furnishing, prescribing, or administering drugs for other than legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes or a plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction of, a violation of any federal or state law regulating the possession, distribution, or use of any drug;

(4) Willfully betraying a professional confidence.

For purposes of this division, "willfully betraying a professional confidence" does not include the making of a report of an employee's use of a drug of abuse, or a report of a condition of an employee other than one involving the use of a drug of abuse, to the employer of the employee as described in division (B) of section 2305.33 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this division affects the immunity from civil liability conferred by that section upon a physician who makes either type of report in accordance with division (B) of that section. As used in this division, "employee," "employer," and "physician" have the same meanings as in section 2305.33 of the Revised Code.

(5) Making a false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading statement in the solicitation of or advertising for patients; in relation to the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatry, or a limited branch of medicine; or in securing or attempting to secure any certificate to practice or certificate of registration issued by the board.

As used in this division, "false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading statement" means a statement that includes a misrepresentation of fact, is likely to mislead or deceive because of a failure to disclose material facts, is intended or is likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results, or includes representations or implications that in reasonable probability will cause an ordinarily prudent person to misunderstand or be deceived.

(6) A departure from, or the failure to conform to, minimal standards of care of similar practitioners under the same or similar circumstances, whether or not actual injury to a patient is established;

(7) Representing, with the purpose of obtaining compensation or other advantage as personal gain or for any other person, that an incurable disease or injury, or other incurable condition, can be permanently cured;

(8) The obtaining of, or attempting to obtain, money or anything of

value by fraudulent misrepresentations in the course of practice;

(9) A plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction for, a felony;

(10) Commission of an act that constitutes a felony in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(11) A plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction for, a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice;

(12) Commission of an act in the course of practice that constitutes a misdemeanor in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(13) A plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction for, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;

(14) Commission of an act involving moral turpitude that constitutes a misdemeanor in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(15) Violation of the conditions of limitation placed by the board upon a certificate to practice;

(16) Failure to pay license renewal fees specified in this chapter;

(17) Except as authorized in section 4731.31 of the Revised Code, engaging in the division of fees for referral of patients, or the receiving of a thing of value in return for a specific referral of a patient to utilize a particular service or business;

(18) Subject to section 4731.226 of the Revised Code, violation of any provision of a code of ethics of the American medical association, the American osteopathic association, the American podiatric medical association, or any other national professional organizations that the board specifies by rule. The state medical board shall obtain and keep on file current copies of the codes of ethics of the various national professional organizations. The individual whose certificate is being suspended or revoked shall not be found to have violated any provision of a code of ethics of an organization not appropriate to the individual's profession.

For purposes of this division, a "provision of a code of ethics of a national professional organization" does not include any provision that would preclude the making of a report by a physician of an employee's use of a drug of abuse, or of a condition of an employee other than one involving the use of a drug of abuse, to the employer of the employee as described in division (B) of section 2305.33 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this division affects the immunity from civil liability conferred by that

ection upon a physician who makes either type of report in accordance with division (B) of that section. As used in this division, "employee," "employer," and "physician" have the same meanings as in section 2305.33 of the Revised Code.

(19) Inability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care by reason of mental illness or physical illness, including, but not limited to, physical deterioration that adversely affects cognitive, motor, or perceptive skills.

In enforcing this division, the board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may compel any individual authorized to practice by this chapter or who has submitted an application pursuant to this chapter to submit to a mental examination, physical examination, including an HIV test, or both a mental and a physical examination. The expense of the examination is the responsibility of the individual compelled to be examined. Failure to submit to a mental or physical examination or consent to an HIV test ordered by the board constitutes an admission of the allegations against the individual unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board finds an individual unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this division, the board shall require the individual to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the board, as a condition for initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed authority to practice. An individual affected under this division shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the board the ability to resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions of the individual's certificate. For the purpose of this division, any individual who applies for or receives a certificate to practice under this chapter accepts the privilege of practicing in this state and, by so doing, shall be deemed to have given consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed to do so in writing by the board, and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of testimony or examination reports that constitute a privileged communication.

(20) Except when civil penalties are imposed under section 4731.225 or 4731.281 of the Revised Code, and subject to section 4731.226 of the Revised Code, violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate, any provisions of this chapter or any rule promulgated by the board.

This division does not apply to a violation or attempted violation of, assisting in or abetting the violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted by the board that would

preclude the making of a report by a physician of an employee's use of a drug of abuse, or of a condition of an employee other than one involving the use of a drug of abuse, to the employer of the employee as described in division (B) of section 2305.33 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this division affects the immunity from civil liability conferred by that section upon a physician who makes either type of report in accordance with division (B) of that section. As used in this division, "employee," "employer," and "physician" have the same meanings as in section 2305.33 of the Revised Code.

(21) The violation of any abortion rule adopted by the public health council pursuant to section 3701.341 of the Revised Code;

(22) Any of the following actions taken by the state agency responsible for regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatry, or the limited branches of medicine in another state, for any reason other than the nonpayment of fees: the limitation, revocation, or suspension of an individual's license to practice; acceptance of an individual's license surrender; denial of a license; refusal to renew or reinstate a license; imposition of probation; or issuance of an order of censure or other reprimand;

(23) The violation of section 2919.12 of the Revised Code or the performance or inducement of an abortion upon a pregnant woman with actual knowledge that the conditions specified in division (B) of section 2317.56 of the Revised Code have not been satisfied or with a heedless indifference as to whether those conditions have been satisfied, unless an affirmative defense as specified in division (H)(2) of that section would apply in a civil action authorized by division (H)(1) of that section;

(24) The revocation, suspension, restriction, reduction, or termination of clinical privileges by the United States department of defense or department of veterans affairs or the termination or suspension of a certificate of registration to prescribe drugs by the drug enforcement administration of the United States department of justice;

(25) Termination or suspension from participation in the medicare or medicaid programs by the department of health and human services or other responsible agency for any act or acts that also would constitute a violation of division (B)(2), (3), (6), (8), or (19) of this section;

(26) Impairment of ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care because of habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs, alcohol, or other substances that impair ability to practice.

For the purposes of this division, any individual authorized to practice by this chapter accepts the privilege of practicing in this state subject to

supervision by the board. By filing an application for or holding a certificate to practice under this chapter, an individual shall be deemed to have given consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when ordered to do so by the board in writing, and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of testimony or examination reports that constitute privileged communications.

If it has reason to believe that any individual authorized to practice by this chapter or any applicant for certification to practice suffers such impairment, the board may compel the individual to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both. The expense of the examination is the responsibility of the individual compelled to be examined. Any mental or physical examination required under this division shall be undertaken by a treatment provider or physician who is qualified to conduct the examination and who is chosen by the board.

Failure to submit to a mental or physical examination ordered by the board constitutes an admission of the allegations against the individual unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board determines that the individual's ability to practice is impaired, the board shall suspend the individual's certificate or deny the individual's application and shall require the individual, as a condition for initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed certification to practice, to submit to treatment.

Before being eligible to apply for reinstatement of a certificate suspended under this division, the impaired practitioner shall demonstrate to the board the ability to resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards of care under the provisions of the practitioner's certificate. The demonstration shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(a) Certification from a treatment provider approved under section 4731.25 of the Revised Code that the individual has successfully completed any required inpatient treatment;

(b) Evidence of continuing full compliance with an aftercare contract or consent agreement;

(c) Two written reports indicating that the individual's ability to practice has been assessed and that the individual has been found capable of practicing according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care. The reports shall be made by individuals or providers approved by the board for making the assessments and shall describe the basis for their determination.

The board may reinstate a certificate suspended under this division after

that demonstration and after the individual has entered into a written consent agreement.

When the impaired practitioner resumes practice, the board shall require continued monitoring of the individual. The monitoring shall include, but not be limited to, compliance with the written consent agreement entered into before reinstatement or with conditions imposed by board order after a hearing, and, upon termination of the consent agreement, submission to the board for at least two years of annual written progress reports made under penalty of perjury stating whether the individual has maintained sobriety.

(27) A second or subsequent violation of section 4731.66 or 4731.69 of the Revised Code;

(28) Except as provided in division (N) of this section:

(a) Waiving the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers the individual's services, otherwise would be required to pay if the waiver is used as an enticement to a patient or group of patients to receive health care services from that individual;

(b) Advertising that the individual will waive the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers the individual's services, otherwise would be required to pay.

(29) Failure to use universal blood and body fluid precautions established by rules adopted under section 4731.051 of the Revised Code;

(30) Failure of a collaborating physician to perform the responsibilities agreed to by the physician in the protocol established between the physician and an advanced practice nurse in accordance with section 4723.56 of the Revised Code;

(31) Failure to provide notice to, and receive acknowledgment of the notice from, a patient when required by section 4731.143 of the Revised Code prior to providing nonemergency professional services, or failure to maintain that notice in the patient's file;

(32) Failure of a physician supervising a physician assistant to maintain supervision in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 4730. of the Revised Code and the rules adopted under that chapter;

(33) Failure of a physician or podiatrist to maintain a standard care arrangement with a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner with whom the physician or podiatrist is in collaboration pursuant to section 4731.27 of the Revised Code and practice in accordance with the arrangement;

(34) Failure to comply with the terms of a consult agreement entered

to with a pharmacist pursuant to section 4729.39 of the Revised Code;

(35) Failure to cooperate in an investigation conducted by the board under division (F) of this section, including failure to comply with a subpoena or order issued by the board or failure to answer truthfully a question presented by the board at a deposition or in written interrogatories, except that failure to cooperate with an investigation shall not constitute grounds for discipline under this section if a court of competent jurisdiction has issued an order that either quashes a subpoena or permits the individual to withhold the testimony or evidence in issue.

(C) Disciplinary actions taken by the board under divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall be taken pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, except that in lieu of an adjudication, the board may enter into a consent agreement with an individual to resolve an allegation of a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under it. A consent agreement, when ratified by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board, shall constitute the findings and order of the board with respect to the matter addressed in the agreement. If the board refuses to ratify a consent agreement, the admissions and findings contained in the consent agreement shall be of no force or effect.

(D) For purposes of divisions (B)(10), (12), and (14) of this section, the commission of the act may be established by a finding by the board, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, that the individual committed the act. The board does not have jurisdiction under those divisions if the trial court renders a final judgment in the individual's favor and that judgment is based upon an adjudication on the merits. The board has jurisdiction under those divisions if the trial court issues an order of dismissal upon technical or procedural grounds.

(E) The sealing of conviction records by any court shall have no effect upon a prior board order entered under this section or upon the board's jurisdiction to take action under this section if, based upon a plea of guilty, a judicial finding of guilt, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction, the board issued a notice of opportunity for a hearing prior to the court's order to seal the records. The board shall not be required to seal, destroy, redact, or otherwise modify its records to reflect the court's sealing of conviction records.

(F)(1) The board shall investigate evidence that appears to show that a person has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under it. Any person may report to the board in a signed writing any information that the person may have that appears to show a violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under it. In the absence of bad faith, any

person who reports information of that nature or who testifies before the board in any adjudication conducted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code shall not be liable in damages in a civil action as a result of the report or testimony. Each complaint or allegation of a violation received by the board shall be assigned a case number and shall be recorded by the board.

(2) Investigations of alleged violations of this chapter or any rule adopted under it shall be supervised by the supervising member elected by the board in accordance with section 4731.02 of the Revised Code and by the secretary as provided in section 4731.39 of the Revised Code. The president may designate another member of the board to supervise the investigation in place of the supervising member. No member of the board who supervises the investigation of a case shall participate in further adjudication of the case.

(3) In investigating a possible violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter, the board may administer oaths, order the taking of depositions, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses and production of books, accounts, papers, records, documents, and testimony, except that a subpoena for patient record information shall not be issued without consultation with the attorney general's office and approval of the secretary and supervising member of the board. Before issuance of a subpoena for patient record information, the secretary and supervising member shall determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the complaint filed alleges a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under it and that the records sought are relevant to the alleged violation and material to the investigation. The subpoena may apply only to records that cover a reasonable period of time surrounding the alleged violation.

On failure to comply with any subpoena issued by the board and after reasonable notice to the person being subpoenaed, the board may move for an order compelling the production of persons or records pursuant to the Rules of Civil Procedure.

A subpoena issued by the board may be served by a sheriff, the sheriff's deputy, or a board employee designated by the board. Service of a subpoena issued by the board may be made by delivering a copy of the subpoena to the person named therein, reading it to the person, or leaving it at the person's usual place of residence. When the person being served is a person whose practice is authorized by this chapter, service of the subpoena may be made by certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested, and the subpoena shall be deemed served on the date delivery is made or the date the person refuses to accept delivery.

A sheriff's deputy who serves a subpoena shall receive the same fees as

a sheriff. Each witness who appears before the board in obedience to a subpoena shall receive the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in the courts of common pleas.

(4) All hearings and investigations of the board shall be considered civil actions for the purposes of section 2305.251 of the Revised Code.

(5) Information received by the board pursuant to an investigation is confidential and not subject to discovery in any civil action.

The board shall conduct all investigations and proceedings in a manner that protects the confidentiality of patients and persons who file complaints with the board. The board shall not make public the names or any other identifying information about patients or complainants unless proper consent is given or, in the case of a patient, a waiver of the patient privilege exists under division (B) of section 2317.02 of the Revised Code, except that consent or a waiver of that nature is not required if the board possesses reliable and substantial evidence that no bona fide physician-patient relationship exists.

The board may share any information it receives pursuant to an investigation, including patient records and patient record information, with other licensing boards and governmental agencies that are investigating alleged professional misconduct and with law enforcement agencies and other governmental agencies that are investigating or prosecuting alleged criminal offenses. A board or agency that receives the information shall comply with the same requirements regarding confidentiality as those with which the state medical board must comply, notwithstanding any conflicting provision of the Revised Code or procedure of the board or agency that applies when the board or agency is dealing with other information in its possession. The information may be admitted into evidence in a criminal trial in accordance with the Rules of Evidence, but the court shall require that appropriate measures are taken to ensure that confidentiality is maintained with respect to any part of the information that contains names or other identifying information about patients or complainants whose confidentiality was protected by the state medical board when the information was in the board's possession. Measures to ensure confidentiality that may be taken by the court include sealing its records or deleting specific information from its records.

(6) On a quarterly basis, the board shall prepare a report that documents the disposition of all cases during the preceding three months. The report shall contain the following information for each case with which the board has completed its activities:

(a) The case number assigned to the complaint or alleged violation;

(b) The type of certificate to practice, if any, held by the individual against whom the complaint is directed;

(c) A description of the allegations contained in the complaint;

(d) The disposition of the case.

The report shall state how many cases are still pending and shall be prepared in a manner that protects the identity of each person involved in each case. The report shall be a public record under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(G) If the secretary and supervising member determine that there is clear and convincing evidence that an individual has violated division (B) of this section and that the individual's continued practice presents a danger of immediate and serious harm to the public, they may recommend that the board suspend the individual's certificate to practice without a prior hearing. Written allegations shall be prepared for consideration by the board.

The board, upon review of those allegations and by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six of its members, excluding the secretary and supervising member, may suspend a certificate without a prior hearing. A telephone conference call may be utilized for reviewing the allegations and taking the vote on the summary suspension.

The board shall issue a written order of suspension by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. The order shall not be subject to suspension by the court during pendency of any appeal filed under section 119.12 of the Revised Code. If the individual subject to the summary suspension requests an adjudicatory hearing by the board, the date set for the hearing shall be within fifteen days, but not earlier than seven days, after the individual requests the hearing, unless otherwise agreed to by both the board and the individual.

Any summary suspension imposed under this division shall remain in effect, unless reversed on appeal, until a final adjudicative order issued by the board pursuant to this section and Chapter 119. of the Revised Code becomes effective. The board shall issue its final adjudicative order within sixty days after completion of its hearing. A failure to issue the order within sixty days shall result in dissolution of the summary suspension order but shall not invalidate any subsequent, final adjudicative order.

(H) If the board takes action under division (B)(9), (11), or (13) of this section and the judicial finding of guilt, guilty plea, or judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction is overturned on appeal, upon exhaustion of the criminal appeal, a petition for reconsideration of the order may be filed with the board along with appropriate court documents. Upon receipt of a petition of that nature and supporting court documents, the board

shall reinstate the individual's certificate to practice. The board may then hold an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to determine whether the individual committed the act in question. Notice of an opportunity for a hearing shall be given in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. If the board finds, pursuant to an adjudication held under this division, that the individual committed the act or if no hearing is requested, the board may order any of the sanctions identified under division (B) of this section.

(I) The certificate to practice issued to an individual under this chapter and the individual's practice in this state are automatically suspended as of the date the individual pleads guilty to, is found by a judge or jury to be guilty of, or is subject to a judicial finding of eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction in this state or treatment or intervention in lieu of conviction in another state for any of the following criminal offenses in this state or a substantially equivalent criminal offense in another jurisdiction: aggravated murder, murder, voluntary manslaughter, felonious assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition, aggravated arson, aggravated robbery, or aggravated burglary. Continued practice after suspension shall be considered practicing without a certificate.

The board shall notify the individual subject to the suspension by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. If an individual whose certificate is suspended under this division fails to make a timely request for an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the board shall enter a final order permanently revoking the individual's certificate to practice.

(J) If the board is required by Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to give notice of an opportunity for a hearing and if the individual subject to the notice does not timely request a hearing in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code, the board is not required to hold a hearing, but may adopt, by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six of its members, a final order that contains the board's findings. In that final order, the board may order any of the sanctions identified under division (A) or (B) of this section.

(K) Any action taken by the board under division (B) of this section resulting in a suspension from practice shall be accompanied by a written statement of the conditions under which the individual's certificate to practice may be reinstated. The board shall adopt rules governing conditions to be imposed for reinstatement. Reinstatement of a certificate suspended pursuant to division (B) of this section requires an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board.

(L) When the board refuses to grant a certificate to an applicant, revokes an individual's certificate to practice, refuses to register an applicant, or refuses to reinstate an individual's certificate to practice, the board may specify that its action is permanent. An individual subject to a permanent action taken by the board is forever thereafter ineligible to hold a certificate to practice and the board shall not accept an application for reinstatement of the certificate or for issuance of a new certificate.

(M) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Revised Code, all of the following apply:

(1) The surrender of a certificate issued under this chapter shall not be effective unless or until accepted by the board. Reinstatement of a certificate surrendered to the board requires an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board.

(2) An application for a certificate made under the provisions of this chapter may not be withdrawn without approval of the board.

(3) Failure by an individual to renew a certificate of registration in accordance with this chapter shall not remove or limit the board's jurisdiction to take any disciplinary action under this section against the individual.

(N) Sanctions shall not be imposed under division (B)(28) of this section against any person who waives deductibles and copayments as follows:

(1) In compliance with the health benefit plan that expressly allows such a practice. Waiver of the deductibles or copayments shall be made only with the full knowledge and consent of the plan purchaser, payer, and third-party administrator. Documentation of the consent shall be made available to the board upon request.

(2) For professional services rendered to any other person authorized to practice pursuant to this chapter, to the extent allowed by this chapter and rules adopted by the board.

(O) Under the board's investigative duties described in this section and subject to division (F) of this section, the board shall develop and implement a quality intervention program designed to improve through remedial education the clinical and communication skills of individuals authorized under this chapter to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, and podiatry. In developing and implementing the quality intervention program, the board may do all of the following:

(1) Offer in appropriate cases as determined by the board an educational and assessment program pursuant to an investigation the board conducts under this section;

(2) Select providers of educational and assessment services, including a quality intervention program panel of case reviewers;

(3) Make referrals to educational and assessment service providers and approve individual educational programs recommended by those providers. The board shall monitor the progress of each individual undertaking a recommended individual educational program.

(4) Determine what constitutes successful completion of an individual educational program and require further monitoring of the individual who completed the program or other action that the board determines to be appropriate;

(5) Adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to further implement the quality intervention program.

An individual who participates in an individual educational program pursuant to this division shall pay the financial obligations arising from that educational program.

Sec. 4953.11. ~~The officers and agents~~ (A) An officer or agent of a union terminal company shall have the same authority to arrest and bring to justice pickpockets, thieves, persons who violate who has probable cause to believe that a person is a pickpocket, is a thief, has violated the public peace, persons who violate any rules and regulations has violated any rule or regulation posted as provided by section 4953.07 of the Revised Code, and persons who commit crimes and misdemeanors or has committed any crime or misdemeanor on the depot grounds, as constables possess within their respective townships may detain the person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time within the property of the union terminal company, for the purpose of recovering any property involved in the violation, causing an arrest to be made by a peace officer, or obtaining a warrant of arrest.

(B) An officer or agent of a union terminal company acting under division (A) of this section shall not search the person detained, search or seize any property belonging to the person detained without the person's consent, or use undue restraint upon the person detained.

(C) Any peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, may arrest without a warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe is a pickpocket, is a thief, has VIOLATED any rule or regulation provided by section 4953.07 of the Revised Code that also is a violation of law, or has committed any crime or misdemeanor on the depot grounds and shall make the arrest within a reasonable time after the COMMISSION of the act or violation that is the basis of the arrest.

Sec. 4973.23. ~~The~~ (A) A conductor of every any train carrying

passengers or of the cars of any interurban railroad carrying passengers, and the a ticket agent and special policemen employed in or about a railroad or interurban railroad station have the powers, duties, and responsibilities of police officers, while on duty on such the train or cars, or in or about such the station, and may wear the badge of a special policeman who has probable cause to believe that a person has committed an offense may detain the person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time within the train, the cars, or the station, for the purpose of recovering any property involved in the offense, causing an arrest to be made by a peace officer, or obtaining a warrant of arrest.

(B) A conductor or ticket agent acting under division (A) of this section shall not search the person detained, search or seize any property belonging to the person detained without the person's consent, or use undue restraint upon the person detained.

(C) Any peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, may arrest without a warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe has committed any violation of law and shall make the arrest within a reasonable time after the COMMISSION of the violation of law.

~~Sec. 4973.25. When a passenger is guilty of an offense on a passenger train or the cars of an interurban railroad carrying passengers, the conductor of such train or cars may arrest and take him before a magistrate having cognizance of such offense in any county in which such train or cars runs, and file an affidavit before such magistrate charging him with the offense. In no case shall the liability of a railroad company for damages caused by the conduct of its conductor be affected by this section and section 4973.23 or 4973.24 of the Revised Code.~~

Sec. 5120.031. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Certificate of high school equivalence" means a statement that is issued by the state board of education or an equivalent agency of another state and that indicates that its holder has achieved the equivalent of a high school education as measured by scores obtained on the tests of general educational development published by the American council on education.

(2) "Certificate of adult basic education" means a statement that is issued by the department of rehabilitation and correction through the Ohio central school system approved by the state board of education and that indicates that its holder has achieved a 6.0 grade level, or higher, as measured by scores of nationally standardized or recognized tests.

(3) "Deadly weapon" and "firearm" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Eligible offender" means a person, other than one who is ineligible to participate in an intensive program prison under the criteria specified in section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and has been sentenced for, a felony.

(5) "Shock incarceration" means the program of incarceration that is established pursuant to the rules of the department of rehabilitation and correction adopted under this section.

(B)(1) The director of rehabilitation and correction, by rules adopted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, shall establish a pilot program of shock incarceration that may be used for eligible offenders who are sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment under the custody of the department of rehabilitation and correction and whom the department, subject to the approval of the sentencing judge, may permit to serve their sentence as a sentence of shock incarceration in accordance with this section.

(2) The rules for the pilot program shall require that the program be established at an appropriate state correctional institution designated by the director and that the program consist of both of the following for each eligible offender whom the department, with the approval of the sentencing judge, permits to serve the eligible offender's sentence as a sentence of shock incarceration:

(a) A period of imprisonment at that institution of ninety days that shall consist of a military style combination of discipline, physical training, and hard labor and substance abuse education, employment skills training, social skills training, and psychological treatment. During the ninety-day period, the department may permit an eligible offender to participate in a self-help program. Additionally, during the ninety-day period, an eligible offender who holds a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalence may be permitted to tutor other eligible offenders in the shock incarceration program. If an eligible offender does not hold a high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalence, the eligible offender may elect to participate in an education program that is designed to award a certificate of adult basic education or an education program that is designed to award a certificate of high school equivalence to those eligible offenders who successfully complete the education program, whether the completion occurs during or subsequent to the ninety-day period. To the extent possible, the department shall use as teachers in the education program persons who have been issued a license pursuant to sections 3319.22 to 3319.31 of the Revised Code, who have volunteered their services to the education program, and who satisfy any other criteria specified in the rules for the

pilot project.

(b) Immediately following the ninety-day period of imprisonment, and notwithstanding any other provision governing the early release of a prisoner from imprisonment or the transfer of a prisoner to transitional control, one of the following, as determined by the director:

(i) An intermediate, transitional type of detention for the period of time determined by the director and, immediately following the intermediate, transitional type of detention, a release under a post-release control sanction imposed in accordance with section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. The period of intermediate, transitional type of detention imposed by the director under this division may be in a halfway house, in a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program established under sections 2301.51 to 2301.56 of the Revised Code, or in any other facility approved by the director that provides for detention to serve as a transition between imprisonment in a state correctional institution and release from imprisonment.

(ii) A release under a post-release control sanction imposed in accordance with section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(3) The rules for the pilot program also shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Rules identifying the locations within the state correctional institution designated by the director that will be used for eligible offenders serving a sentence of shock incarceration;

(b) Rules establishing specific schedules of discipline, physical training, and hard labor for eligible offenders serving a sentence of shock incarceration, based upon the offender's physical condition and needs;

(c) Rules establishing standards and criteria for the department to use in determining which eligible offenders the department will permit to serve their sentence of imprisonment as a sentence of shock incarceration;

(d) Rules establishing guidelines for the selection of post-release control sanctions for eligible offenders;

(e) Rules establishing procedures for notifying sentencing courts of the performance of eligible offenders serving their sentences of imprisonment as a sentence of shock incarceration;

(f) Any other rules that are necessary for the proper conduct of the pilot program.

~~(C)(1) Subject to disapproval by the sentencing judge, if~~ If an eligible offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment under the custody of the department, if the sentencing court determined that the offender is eligible for placement in a program of shock incarceration under this section, and if

the sentencing court either recommends the offender for placement in a program of shock incarceration or makes no recommendation on placement of the offender, the department may permit the eligible offender to serve the sentence as a sentence in a program of shock incarceration, in accordance with division (K) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, with this section, and with the rules adopted under this section. At

If the sentencing court recommends the offender for placement in a program of shock incarceration and the department subsequently places the offender in the recommended program, the department shall notify the court of the offender's placement in the recommended program and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement.

If the sentencing court approves placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration and the department does not subsequently place the offender in the recommended program, the department shall send a notice to the court indicating why the offender was not placed in the recommended program.

If the sentencing court does not make a recommendation on the placement of an eligible offender in a program of shock incarceration, the department shall screen the offender and determine if the offender is suited for the program of shock incarceration. If the offender is suited for the program of shock incarceration, at least three weeks prior to permitting an eligible offender to serve a the sentence in a program of shock incarceration, the department shall notify the sentencing judge court of the proposed shock incarceration and of the fact that the judge may disapprove it placement of the offender in the program and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement. The court shall have ten days from receipt of the notice to disapprove the placement. If the sentencing judge court disapproves of shock incarceration for the eligible offender, the judge shall notify the department of the disapproval within ten days after receipt of the notice, and the placement, the department shall not permit the eligible offender to serve a the sentence in a program of shock incarceration. If the judge does not timely disapprove of placement of the offender in the program of shock incarceration for the eligible offender, the department may proceed with plans for the shock incarceration placement of the offender.

If the sentencing court determined that the offender is not eligible for placement in a program of shock incarceration or if the sentencing court disapproves placement of the offender in a program of that nature, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place the offender in any program of shock incarceration.

(2) If the department permits an eligible offender to serve the eligible

offender's sentence of imprisonment as a sentence of shock incarceration and the eligible offender does not satisfactorily complete the entire period of imprisonment described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, the offender shall be removed from the pilot program for shock incarceration and shall be required to serve the remainder of the offender's sentence of imprisonment imposed by the sentencing court as a regular term of imprisonment. If the eligible offender commences a period of post-release control described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section and violates the conditions of that post-release control, the eligible offender shall be subject to the provisions of sections 2967.15 and 2967.28 of the Revised Code regarding violation of post-release control sanctions.

(3) If an eligible offender's stated prison term expires at any time during the eligible offender's participation in the shock incarceration program, the adult parole authority shall terminate the eligible offender's participation in the program and shall issue to the eligible offender a certificate of expiration of the stated prison term.

(D) The director shall keep sentencing courts informed of the performance of eligible offenders serving their sentences of imprisonment as a sentence of shock incarceration, including, but not limited to, notice of eligible offenders who fail to satisfactorily complete their entire sentence of shock incarceration or who satisfactorily complete their entire sentence of shock incarceration.

(E) Within a reasonable period of time after November 20, 1990, the director shall appoint a committee to search for one or more suitable sites at which one or more programs of shock incarceration, in addition to the pilot program required by division (B)(1) of this section, may be established. The search committee shall consist of the director or the director's designee, as chairperson; employees of the department of rehabilitation and correction appointed by the director; and any other persons that the director, in the director's discretion, appoints. In searching for such sites, the search committee shall give preference to any site owned by the state or any other governmental entity and to any existing structure that reasonably could be renovated, enlarged, converted, or remodeled for purposes of establishing such a program. The search committee shall prepare a report concerning its activities and, on the earlier of the day that is twelve months after the first day on which an eligible offender began serving a sentence of shock incarceration under the pilot program or January 1, 1992, shall file the report with the president and the minority leader of the senate, the speaker and the minority leader of the house of representatives, the members of the senate who were members of the senate judiciary committee in the 118th general

assembly or their successors, and the members of the house of representatives who were members of the select committee to hear drug legislation that was established in the 118th general assembly or their successors. Upon the filing of the report, the search committee shall terminate. The report required by this division shall contain all of the following:

(1) A summary of the process used by the search committee in performing its duties under this division;

(2) A summary of all of the sites reviewed by the search committee in performing its duties under this division, and the benefits and disadvantages it found relative to the establishment of a program of shock incarceration at each such site;

(3) The findings and recommendations of the search committee as to the suitable site or sites, if any, at which a program of shock incarceration, in addition to the pilot program required by division (B)(1) of this section, may be established.

(F) The director periodically shall review the pilot program for shock incarceration required to be established by division (B)(1) of this section. The director shall prepare a report relative to the pilot program and, on the earlier of the day that is twelve months after the first day on which an eligible offender began serving a sentence of shock incarceration under the pilot program or January 1, 1992, shall file the report with the president and the minority leader of the senate, the speaker and the minority leader of the house of representatives, the members of the senate who were members of the senate judiciary committee in the 118th general assembly or their successors, and the members of the house of representatives who were members of the select committee to hear drug legislation that was established in the 118th general assembly or their successors. The pilot program shall not terminate at the time of the filing of the report, but shall continue in operation in accordance with this section. The report required by this division shall include all of the following:

(1) A summary of the pilot program as initially established, a summary of all changes in the pilot program made during the period covered by the report and the reasons for the changes, and a summary of the pilot program as it exists on the date of preparation of the report;

(2) A summary of the effectiveness of the pilot program, in the opinion of the director and employees of the department involved in its operation;

(3) An analysis of the total cost of the pilot program, of its cost per inmate who was permitted to serve a sentence of shock incarceration and who served the entire sentence of shock incarceration, and of its cost per

inmate who was permitted to serve a sentence of shock incarceration;

(4) A summary of the standards and criteria used by the department in determining which eligible offenders were permitted to serve their sentence of imprisonment as a sentence of shock incarceration;

(5) A summary of the characteristics of the eligible offenders who were permitted to serve their sentence of imprisonment as a sentence of shock incarceration, which summary shall include, but not be limited to, a listing of every offense of which any such eligible offender was convicted or to which any such eligible offender pleaded guilty and in relation to which the eligible offender served a sentence of shock incarceration, and the total number of such eligible offenders who were convicted of or pleaded guilty to each such offense;

(6) A listing of the number of eligible offenders who were permitted to serve a sentence of shock incarceration and who did not serve the entire sentence of shock incarceration, and, to the extent possible, a summary of the length of the terms of imprisonment served by such eligible offenders after they were removed from the pilot program;

(7) A summary of the effect of the pilot program on overcrowding at state correctional institutions;

(8) To the extent possible, an analysis of the rate of recidivism of eligible offenders who were permitted to serve a sentence of shock incarceration and who served the entire sentence of shock incarceration;

(9) Recommendations as to legislative changes to the pilot program that would assist in its operation or that could further alleviate overcrowding at state correctional institutions, and recommendations as to whether the pilot program should be expanded.

Sec. 5120.032. (A) No later than January 1, 1998, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall develop and implement intensive program prisons for male and female prisoners other than prisoners described in division (B)(2) of this section. The intensive program prisons shall include institutions at which imprisonment of the type described in division (B)(2)(a) of section 5120.031 of the Revised Code is provided and prisons that focus on educational achievement, vocational training, alcohol and other drug abuse treatment, community service and conservation work, and other intensive regimens or combinations of intensive regimens.

(B)(1)(a) Except as provided in division (B)(2) of this section, if the sentencing court determines that a prisoner is eligible for placement in an intensive program prison under this section and the sentencing court either recommends the offender for placement in the intensive program prison or makes no recommendation on placement of the prisoner, the department

may place a ~~the~~ prisoner in an intensive program prison established pursuant to division (A) of this section ~~subject to the approval of the sentencing judge~~
At

If the sentencing court recommends a prisoner for placement in an intensive program prison and the department subsequently places the prisoner in the recommended prison, the department shall notify the court of the prisoner's placement in the recommended intensive program prison and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement.

If the sentencing court approves placement of a prisoner in an intensive program prison and the department does not subsequently place the offender in the recommended prison, the department shall send a notice to the court indicating why the prisoner was not placed in the recommended prison.

If the sentencing court does not make a recommendation on the placement of an eligible prisoner in an intensive program prison, the department shall screen the prisoner and determine if the prisoner is suited for the prison. If the prisoner is suited for the intensive program prison, at least three weeks prior to placing a ~~the~~ prisoner in an intensive program ~~the~~ prison, the department shall ~~give notice of the placement and of the fact that the judge may disapprove the placement~~ notify the sentencing court of the proposed placement of the prisoner in the intensive program prison and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement. The court shall have ten days from receipt of the notice to disapprove the placement. If the ~~judge~~ sentencing court disapproves the placement, ~~the judge shall notify the department of the disapproval within ten days after receipt of the notice. If the judge timely disapproves the placement,~~ the department shall not proceed with it. If the ~~judge~~ sentencing court does not timely disapprove of the placement, the department may proceed with plans for it.

If the sentencing court determines that a prisoner is not eligible for placement in an intensive program prison or if the sentencing court disapproves placement of an offender in a prison of that nature, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place the prisoner in any intensive program prison.

(b) The department may reduce the stated prison term of a prisoner upon the prisoner's successful completion of a ninety-day period in an intensive program prison. A prisoner whose term has been so reduced shall be required to serve an intermediate, transitional type of detention followed by a release under post-release control sanctions or, in the alternative, shall be placed under post-release control sanctions, as described in division (B)(2)(b)(ii) of section 5120.031 of the Revised Code. In either case, the placement under post-release control sanctions shall be under terms set by

the parole board in accordance with section 2967.28 of the Revised Code and shall be subject to the provisions of that section with respect to a violation of any post-release control sanction.

(2) A prisoner who is in any of the following categories is not eligible to participate in an intensive program prison established pursuant to division (A) of this section:

(a) The prisoner is serving a prison term for aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first or second degree or a comparable offense under the law in effect prior to ~~the effective date of this section July 1, 1996~~, or the prisoner previously has been imprisoned for aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first or second degree or a comparable offense under the law in effect prior to ~~the effective date of this section July 1, 1996~~.

(b) The prisoner is serving a mandatory prison term, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(c) The prisoner is serving a prison term for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that either is a sex offense, an offense betraying public trust, or an offense in which the prisoner caused or attempted to cause actual physical harm to a person, the prisoner is serving a prison term for a comparable offense under the law in effect prior to ~~the effective date of this section July 1, 1996~~, or the prisoner previously has been imprisoned for an offense of that type or a comparable offense under the law in effect prior to ~~the effective date of this section July 1, 1996~~.

(d) The prisoner is serving a mandatory prison term in prison for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense, as defined in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, that was imposed pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code.

(C) Upon the implementation of intensive program prisons pursuant to division (A) of this section, the department at all times shall maintain intensive program prisons sufficient in number to reduce the prison terms of at least three hundred fifty prisoners who are eligible for reduction of their stated prison terms as a result of their completion of a regimen in an intensive program prison under this section.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 181.21, 181.22, 181.23, 181.24, 181.25, 1547.99, 1721.19, 2743.51, 2901.01, 2901.04, 2903.04, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.09, 2919.22, 2923.02, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2927.24, 2929.01, 2929.12, 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.15, 2929.17, 2929.18, 2929.19, 2929.20, 2929.223, 2929.41, 2930.01, 2935.36, 2937.99, 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, 2941.1410, 2949.08, 2951.02, 2953.08, 2967.121, 2967.13, 2967.131,

2967.141, 2967.16, 2967.26, 2967.28, 3719.121, 3719.70, 3719.99, 3767.12, 3773.99, 4503.19, 4503.233, 4507.021, 4507.16, 4507.162, 4507.164, 4507.169, 4511.191, 4511.193, 4511.195, 4511.196, 4511.99, 4715.30, 4729.99, 4730.25, 4731.22, 4953.11, 4973.23, 4973.25, 5120.031, and 5120.032 and sections 1741.01, 1741.02, 1741.03, 1741.04, 1741.05, 1741.06, 1741.07, 1741.08, 1741.09, 1741.10, 1741.11, 1741.12, 1741.13, 1741.14, 1741.99, 2903.07, 2929.181, 2951.041, 3773.05, 3773.07, 3773.21, and 3773.211 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. The General Assembly hereby declares that the repeal of section 2929.181 of the Revised Code in Section 2 of this act is intended to be a ratification of the repeal of section 2929.181 of the Revised Code by Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, which was effective on July 1, 1996, and that section 2929.181 of the Revised Code, as enacted by Am. Sub. S.B. 2 of the 121st General Assembly, is not currently in effect.

Section 2929.181 of the Revised Code was enacted by Am. Sub. S.B. 2 of the 121st General Assembly, which was effective on July 1, 1996, was amended by Sub. H.B. 480 of the 121st General Assembly, which was enacted on May 23, 1996, and effective on October 16, 1996, and was repealed by Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, which was enacted on May 30, 1996, and effective on July 1, 1996. The different enactment dates and effective dates of Sub. H.B. 480 and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly have caused some confusion as to whether section 2929.181 of the Revised Code continued in effect after the effective date of Sub. H.B. 480 of the 121st General Assembly, despite the repeal of the section by Am. Sub. S.B. 269.

It was the intent of the 121st General Assembly to repeal section 2929.181 of the Revised Code effective on July 1, 1996, by Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly. This repeal is supported by section 1.52 of the Revised Code, which provides that, if statutes enacted by the same session of the General Assembly are irreconcilable, the statute latest in date of enactment prevails. Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly was enacted on May 30, 1996, seven days after the enactment of Sub. H.B. 480 of the 121st General Assembly. Therefore, the repeal of section 2929.181 of the Revised Code contained in Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 122nd General Assembly controlled over the amendment of that section by Sub. H.B. 480 of the 121st General Assembly, and the section was repealed effective July 1, 1996.

SECTION 4. Sections 181.21 and 181.22 of the Revised Code are presented in this act as composites of the sections as amended by both Sub. H.B. 591 and Sub. H.B. 670 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 2901.01 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Sub. H.B. 162 and Am. Sub. S.B. 1 of the 123rd General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Sections 2903.04, 2903.06, and 2903.08 of the Revised Code are presented in this act as composites of the sections as amended by both Am. Sub. S.B. 239 and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Sections 2929.15 and 2929.17 of the Revised Code are presented in this act as composites of the sections as amended by both Am. Sub. S.B. 269 and Am. Sub. S.B. 166 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 2929.19 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by Am. Sub. H.B. 180, Am. Sub. S.B. 166, and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of none of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 2929.223 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Sub. H.B. 480 and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of none of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 2929.41 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Sub. H.B. 154 and Am. H.B. 180 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 2967.13 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by Am. Sub. H.B. 180, Am. Sub. H.B. 445, and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of none of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 4503.233 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 353 and Am. Sub. H.B. 676 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 4511.99 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Sub. H.B. 86 and Sub. H.B. 148 of the 123rd General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. Section 5120.032 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. S.B. 166 and Am. Sub. S.B. 269 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of neither of the acts shown in capital letters. This is in

recognition of the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that such amendments are to be harmonized where not substantively irreconcilable and constitutes a legislative finding that such is the resulting version in effect prior to the effective date of this act.

Section 5. Section 2929.01 of the Revised Code was amended by both H.B. 378 and Am. Sub. S.B. 111 of the 122nd General Assembly. Comparison of these amendments in pursuance of section 1.52 of the Revised Code discloses that while certain of the amendments of these acts are reconcilable, certain other of the amendments are substantively irreconcilable. H.B. 378 was passed on November 13, 1997; S.B. 111 was passed on November 18, 1997. Section 2929.01 of the Revised Code is therefore presented in this act as it results from S.B. 111 and such of the amendments of H.B. 378 as are not in conflict with the amendments of S.B. 111. This is in recognition of the principles stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized where not substantively irreconcilable, and that where amendments are substantively irreconcilable, the latest amendment is to prevail. This section constitutes a legislative finding that such harmonized and reconciled section was the resulting version in effect prior to the effective date of this act.

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the ____ day of _____, A. D. 20____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____