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124th General Assembly
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Am. Sub. S. B. No. 175

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Schmidt, Roman, Reidelbach, Clancy, Niehaus, Buehrer, Seitz, Schneider,
Calvert, Metzger, Aslanides, G. Smith, Widowfield, DeBose

ABILL

То	amend sections 2950.01, 2950.09, and 2950.12 of the	1
	Revised Code regarding sexual predator hearings for	2
	offenders convicted of a sexually oriented offense	3
	but acquitted of a sexually violent predator	4
	specification, regarding Department of	5
	Rehabilitation and Correction employees' immunity	6
	for acts under the Sex Offender Registration and	7
	Notification Law, regarding making certain	8
	importuning violations a sexually oriented offense,	9
	and to declare an emergency.	10

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. That sections 2950.01, 2950.09, and 2950.12 of the	11
Revised Code be amended to read as follows:	12
Sec. 2950.01. As used in this chapter, unless the context	13
clearly requires otherwise:	14
(A) "Confinement" includes, but is not limited to, a	15

(g) An attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity

committed, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is sentenced for a sexually oriented offense, and the sentencing judge determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

- (3) The delinquent child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and has been classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and the adjudicating judge or that judge's successor in office determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 or pursuant to division (B) of section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child is a sexual predator.
- (4) Prior to January 1, 1997, the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and was sentenced for, a sexually oriented offense, the offender is imprisoned in a state correctional institution on or after January 1, 1997, and the court determines pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.
- (5) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender or delinquent child is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense in another state or in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the offender or delinquent child is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, to register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death and to verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year, and, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders or

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effective date of this amendment January 1, 2002, moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than seven days, and who under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code has a duty to register in this state as described in that section.

(M) "Juvenile court judge" includes a magistrate to whom the
juvenile court judge confers duties pursuant to division (A)(15)
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of section 2151.23 of the Revised Code.
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Sec. 2950.09. (A) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is 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 the sexually violent offense, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the specification automatically classifies the offender as a sexual predator for purposes of this chapter. If a person is convicted of, pleads quilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense in another state, or in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court and if, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the person is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated, to register as a sex offender until the person's death and is required to verify the person's address on at least a quarterly basis each year, that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication automatically classifies the person as a sexual predator for the purposes of this chapter, but the person may challenge that classification pursuant to division (F) of this section. In all other cases, a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense may be classified as a

for which sentence is to be imposed or the order of disposition is

to be made;

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(d) Whether the sexually oriented offense for which sentence	297
is to be imposed or the order of disposition is to be made	298
involved multiple victims;	299
(e) Whether the offender or delinquent child used drugs or	300
alcohol to impair the victim of the sexually oriented offense or	301
to prevent the victim from resisting;	302
(f) If the offender or delinquent child previously has been	303
convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a	304
delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an	305
adult would be, a criminal offense, whether the offender or	306
delinquent child completed any sentence or dispositional order	307
imposed for the prior offense or act and, if the prior offense or	308
act was a sex offense or a sexually oriented offense, whether the	309
offender or delinquent child participated in available programs	310
for sexual offenders;	311
(g) Any mental illness or mental disability of the offender	312
or delinquent child;	313
(h) The nature of the offender's or delinquent child's sexual	314
conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context with	315
the victim of the sexually oriented offense and whether the sexual	316
conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context was	317
part of a demonstrated pattern of abuse;	318
(i) Whether the offender or delinquent child, during the	319
commission of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is	320
to be imposed or the order of disposition is to be made, displayed	321
cruelty or made one or more threats of cruelty;	322
(j) Any additional behavioral characteristics that contribute	323
to the offender's or delinquent child's conduct.	324
(4) After reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at	325

the hearing conducted under division (B)(1) of this section and

the factors specified in division (B)(3) of this section, the

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court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the subject offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator. If the court determines that the subject offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator. If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the subject offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator and shall specify that the determination was pursuant to division (B) of this section. The offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender or handled the case against the delinquent child for the sexually oriented offense in question may appeal as a matter of right the court's determination under this division as to whether the offender or delinquent child is, or is not, a sexual predator.

- (5) A hearing shall not be conducted under division (B) of this section regarding an offender if the sexually oriented offense in question is a sexually violent offense and, if the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense also included a sexually violent predator specification, and if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to that sexually violent predator specification.
- (C)(1) If a person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense prior to January 1, 1997, if the person was not sentenced for the offense on or after January 1, 1997, and if, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is serving a term of imprisonment in a state correctional institution, the department

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of rehabilitation and correction shall determine whether to recommend that the offender be adjudicated as being a sexual predator. In making a determination under this division as to whether to recommend that the offender be adjudicated as being a sexual predator, the department shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors specified in division (B)(2) of this section. If the department determines that it will recommend that the offender be adjudicated as being a sexual predator, it immediately shall send the recommendation to the court that sentenced the offender and shall enter its determination and recommendation in the offender's institutional record, and the court shall proceed in accordance with division (C)(2) of this section.

(2)(a) If, pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, the department of rehabilitation and correction sends to a court a recommendation that an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense be adjudicated as being a sexual predator, the court is not bound by the department's recommendation, and the court may conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. The court may deny the recommendation and determine that the offender is not a sexual predator without a hearing but shall not make a determination that the offender is a sexual predator in any case without a hearing. The court may hold the hearing and make the determination prior to the offender's release from imprisonment or at any time within one year following the offender's release from that imprisonment. If the court determines without a hearing that the offender is not a sexual predator, it shall include its determination in the offender's institutional record and shall determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the court determined that the

offender is not a sexual predator.

The court may make the determination as to whether the 393 offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded quilty to a 394 sexually oriented offense without a hearing, but, if the court 395 determines that the offender previously has been convicted of or 396 397 pleaded guilty to such an offense, it shall not impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community 398 notification provisions regarding the offender's place of 399 residence that are contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of 400 the Revised Code without a hearing. The court may conduct a 401 hearing to determine both whether the offender previously has been 402 convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense and 403 whether to impose a requirement that the offender be subject to 404 the community notification provisions as described in this 405 division, or may conduct a hearing solely to make the latter 406 determination. The court shall include in the offender's 407 institutional record any determination made under this division as 408 to whether the offender previously has been convicted of or 409 pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense, and, as such, 410 whether the offender is a habitual sex offender. 411

(b) If the court schedules a hearing under division (C)(2)(a) 412 of this section, the court shall give the offender and the 413 prosecutor who prosecuted the offender for the sexually oriented 414 offense, or that prosecutor's successor in office, notice of the 415 date, time, and place of the hearing. If the hearing is to 416 determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, it shall be 417 conducted in the manner described in division (B)(1) of this 418 section regarding hearings conducted under that division and, in 419 making a determination under this division as to whether the 420 offender is a sexual predator, the court shall consider all 421 relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the 422 factors specified in division (B)(2) of this section. After 423

reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at the sexual predator hearing and the factors specified in division (B)(2) of this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the offender is a sexual predator. If the court determines that the offender is not a sexual predator, it also shall determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted.

Upon making its determinations at the hearing, the court shall proceed as follows:

- (i) If the hearing is to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, and if the court determines that the offender is not a sexual predator and that the offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted, it shall include its determinations in the offender's institutional record.
- (ii) If the hearing is to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, and if the court determines that the offender is not a sexual predator but that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted, it shall include its determination that the offender is not a sexual predator but is a habitual sex offender in the offender's institutional record, shall attach the determinations to the offender's sentence, shall specify that the determinations were pursuant to division (C) of this section, shall provide a copy of the determinations to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction, and may impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions regarding the offender's place of residence that are contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of

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the Revised Code. The offender shall not be subject to those

community notification provisions relative to the sexually

oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the

requirement described in this division. If the court imposes those

community notification provisions, the offender may appeal the

judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex

offender.

(iii) If the hearing is to determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted and whether to impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the specified community notification provisions, and if the court determines that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to such an offense, the court shall proceed as described in division (C)(2)(b)(ii) of this section and may impose a community notification requirement as described in that division. The offender shall not be subject to the specified community notification provisions relative to the sexually oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in that division. If the court imposes those community notification provisions, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex offender.

(iv) If the court determined without a hearing that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the court determined that the offender is not a sexual predator, and, as such, is a habitual sex offender, and the hearing is solely to determine whether to impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the specified community notification provisions, after the hearing, the court may impose a community notification requirement as described in division

- (C)(2)(b)(ii) of this section. The offender shall not be subject to the specified community notification provisions relative to the sexually oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in that division. If the court imposes those community notification provisions, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex offender.
- (v) If the hearing is to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, and if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is a sexual predator, it shall enter its determination in the offender's institutional record, shall attach the determination to the offender's sentence, shall specify that the determination was pursuant to division (C) of this section, and shall provide a copy of the determination to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction. The offender and the prosecutor may appeal as a matter of right the judge's determination under this division as to whether the offender is, or is not, a sexual predator.
- (D)(1) Division (D) of this section applies to persons who have been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense. The procedures set forth in division (D) of this section regarding a determination of whether a person no longer is a sexual predator also apply, to the extent specified in section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, to persons who have been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and have been determined by a juvenile court judge to be a sexual predator. A person who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and who has been classified by a juvenile court judge a juvenile sex offender registrant or, if applicable, additionally has been determined by a juvenile court judge to be a sexual predator or habitual sex

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offender, may petition the adjudicating court for a reclassification or declassification pursuant to section 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

Upon the expiration of the applicable period of time

oriented offense and who has been adjudicated as being a sexual

predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in the manner

described in division (B) or (C) of this section may petition the

judge who made the determination that the offender was a sexual

determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator.

Upon the filing of the petition, the judge may review the prior

sexual predator adjudication, and, upon consideration of all

shall enter a determination that the offender no longer is a

offender no longer is a sexual predator unless the judge

parole board of the determination. Upon receipt of the

sexual predator determination that comprises the sexually violent

relevant evidence and information, including, but not limited to,

the factors set forth in division (B)(3) of this section, either

sexual predator or shall enter an order denying the petition. The

determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is

unlikely to commit a sexually oriented offense in the future. If

offender no longer is a sexual predator, the judge shall notify

the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the

notification, the bureau promptly shall notify the sheriff with

whom the offender most recently registered under section 2950.04

offender no longer is a sexual predator. If the judge enters an

order denying the petition, the prior adjudication of the offender

or 2950.05 of the Revised Code of the determination that the

the judge enters a determination under this division that the

predator, or that judge's successor in office, to enter a

specified in division (D)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, an

522 523 524 offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 judge shall not enter a determination under this division that the 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550

as a sexual predator shall remain in effect. An offender determined to be a sexual predator in the manner described in division (B) or (C) of this section may file a petition under this division after the expiration of the following periods of time:

- (a) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, if, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is imprisoned or sentenced to a prison term or other confinement for the sexually oriented offense in relation to which the determination was made, the offender initially may file the petition not earlier than one year prior to the offender's release from the imprisonment, prison term, or other confinement by discharge, parole, judicial release, or any other final release. If the offender is sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for the sexually oriented offense in relation to which the determination is made and is not imprisoned or sentenced to a prison term or other confinement for the sexually oriented offense, the offender initially may file the petition upon the expiration of one year after the entry of the offender's judgment of conviction.
- (b) After the offender's initial filing of a petition under division (D)(1)(a) of this section, thereafter, an offender may file a petition under this division upon the expiration of five years after the court has entered an order denying the petition under division (D)(1)(a) of this section or the most recent petition the offender has filed under this division.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, division
 (D)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who is
 classified as a sexual predator pursuant to division (A) of this
 section. If a person who is so classified was sentenced to a
 prison term pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the
 Revised Code and if the sentencing court terminates the offender's
 prison term as provided in division (D) of section 2971.05 of the
 Revised Code, the court's termination of the prison term

automatically shall constitute a determination by the court that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. If the court so terminates the offender's prison term, the court shall notify the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the parole board of the determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. Upon receipt of the notification, the bureau promptly shall notify the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.05 of the Revised Code that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. If an offender who is classified as a sexual predator pursuant to division (A) of this section is released from prison pursuant to a pardon or commutation, the classification of the offender as a sexual predator shall remain in effect after the offender's release, and the offender may file one or more petitions in accordance with the procedures and time limitations contained in division (D)(1) of this section for a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator.

(E) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense, the judge who is to impose sentence on the offender shall determine, prior to sentencing, whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense. If a person is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant, pursuant to section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code, the adjudicating judge shall determine, prior to entering the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile sex offender registrant, whether the delinquent child previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense. If the adjudicating judge has classified the delinquent child under division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code based on that adjudication a juvenile sex offender registrant, the judge shall determine, prior to

entering the classification order, whether the delinquent child
previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing
a sexually oriented offense. If the judge determines that the
offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to
a sexually oriented offense or that the delinquent child
previously has not been adjudicated a delinquent child for
committing a sexually oriented offense, the judge shall specify in
the offender's sentence or in the order classifying the delinquent
child a juvenile sex offender registrant that the judge has
determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a habitual
sex offender. If the judge determines that the offender previously
has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented
offense or that the delinquent child previously has been
adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented
offense, the judge shall specify in the offender's sentence and
the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the
order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile sex offender
registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or
delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and may impose a
requirement in that sentence and judgment of conviction or in that
order that the offender or delinquent child be subject to the
community notification provisions regarding the offender's or
delinquent child's place of residence that are contained in
sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code. Unless the
habitual sex offender also has been adjudicated as being a sexual
predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in question,
the offender or delinquent child shall be subject to those
community notification provisions only if the court imposes the
requirement described in this division in the offender's sentence
and the judgment of conviction or in the order classifying the
delinguent child a juvenile sex offender registrant.

(F)(1) An offender or delinquent child classified as a sexual

predator may petition the court of common pleas or, for a delinquent child, the juvenile court of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled to enter a determination that the offender or delinquent child is not an adjudicated sexual predator in this state for purposes of the sex offender registration requirements of this chapter or the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code if all of the following apply:

- (a) The offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense in another state or in a federal court, a military court, or an Indian tribal court.
- (b) As a result of the conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication described in division (F)(1)(a) of this section, the offender or delinquent child is required under the law of the jurisdiction under which the offender or delinquent child was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated to register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death and is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year.
- (c) The offender or delinquent child was automatically classified as a sexual predator under division (A) of this section in relation to the conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication described in division (F)(1)(a) of this section.
- (2) The court may enter a determination that the offender or delinquent child filing the petition described in division (F)(1) of this section is not an adjudicated sexual predator in this state for purposes of the sex offender registration requirements of this chapter or the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code only if the offender or delinquent child proves by clear and convincing evidence that the requirement of the other jurisdiction that the

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specification included in the charges for that offense is a sexual	739	
predator. Therefore, this act shall go into immediate effect.	740	