

**OHIO**

**SENATE**

**JOURNAL**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 2006

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY  
Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio  
**Wednesday, March 29, 2006, 1:30 p.m.**

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Pastor Donald Allman, St. John's Lutheran Church, Grove City, Ohio, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The journal of the last legislative day was read and approved.

**REPORTS OF REFERENCE AND BILLS FOR SECOND  
CONSIDERATION**

Senator Schuring reports for the Standing Committee on Reference, recommending that the following bills, standing in order for second consideration, be referred to committee as recommended:

**S. B. No. 305**-Senators Stivers, Goodman.

To amend section 3731.01 of the Revised Code to exempt long-term stay hotels from the Hotel License Law.

To the Committee on Insurance, Commerce and Labor.

**S. B. No. 306**-Senators Zurz, Jacobson, Clancy, Dann, Kearney, Miller, D., Spada.

To amend sections 1547.49, 1547.99, 3767.32, 3767.99, and 4511.82 of the Revised Code to establish penalties for depositing potentially dangerous litter on public or private property or in or on the waters of the state, to increase the penalty for littering from a motor vehicle or watercraft, and to make littering penalties consistent.

To the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

YES - 5: J. KIRK SCHURING, JEFF JACOBSON, KIMBERLY A.  
ZURZ, C. J. PRENTISS, BILL HARRIS.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Said bills were considered a second time and referred to committee as recommended.

### REPORTS OF STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Senator Amstutz submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Ways and Means and Economic Development, to which was referred **Sub. H. B. No. 245**-Representative Reinhard, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Schuler, Spada, Roberts, Fingerhut, Zurz, Dann, Amstutz.

YES - 10: RON AMSTUTZ, ROBERT F. SPADA, STEPHEN C. AUSTRIA, JIM JORDAN, ROBERT L. SCHULER, STEVE STIVERS, KIMBERLY A. ZURZ, MARC DANN, ERIC D. FINGERHUT, TOM ROBERTS.

NO - 1: GARY W. CATES.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Amstutz submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Ways and Means and Economic Development, to which was referred **Sub. H. B. No. 390**-Representative Taylor, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Spada, Zurz, Fingerhut, Dann, Amstutz, Austria.

YES - 11: RON AMSTUTZ, ROBERT F. SPADA, STEPHEN C. AUSTRIA, GARY W. CATES, JIM JORDAN, ROBERT L. SCHULER, STEVE STIVERS, KIMBERLY A. ZURZ, MARC DANN, ERIC D. FINGERHUT, TOM ROBERTS.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Armbruster submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Highways and Transportation, to which was referred **S. B. No. 280**-Senator Schuring, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports it back and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Hagan, Miller, D..

YES - 9: ROBERT F. HAGAN, DALE MILLER, JEFFRY J. ARMBRUSTER, J. KIRK SCHURING, PATRICIA M. CLANCY, KEVIN J. COUGHLIN, LYNN R. WACHTMANN, MARC DANN, JOY PADGETT.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Cates submitted the following report:

The standing committee on State and Local Government and Veterans' Affairs, to which was referred **S. B. No. 159**-Senator Mumper, having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Cates, Niehaus, Schuring.

YES - 9: GARY W. CATES, TIMOTHY J. GRENDELL, JEFFRY J. ARMBRUSTER, TOM NIEHAUS, J. KIRK SCHURING, LARRY A. MUMPER, DALE MILLER, TERESA FEDOR, ERIC H. KEARNEY.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

The standing committee on State and Local Government and Veterans' Affairs, to which was referred **S. B. No. 226**-Senator Cates, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports it back and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Niehaus, Mumper, Kearney.

YES - 9: GARY W. CATES, TIMOTHY J. GRENDELL, JEFFRY J. ARMBRUSTER, TOM NIEHAUS, J. KIRK

SCHURING, LARRY A. MUMPER, DALE MILLER,  
TERESA FEDOR, ERIC H. KEARNEY.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Cates submitted the following report:

The standing committee on State and Local Government and Veterans' Affairs, to which was referred **H. B. No. 368**-Representative Wolpert, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports it back and recommends its passage.

YES - 9: GARY W. CATES, TIMOTHY J. GRENDELL, JEFFRY  
J. ARMBRUSTER, TOM NIEHAUS, J. KIRK  
SCHURING, LARRY A. MUMPER, DALE MILLER,  
TERESA FEDOR, ERIC H. KEARNEY.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Cates submitted the following report:

The standing committee on State and Local Government and Veterans' Affairs, to which was referred **Sub. H. B. No. 385**-Representative Brinkman, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Niehaus, Schuring, Kearney.

YES - 9: GARY W. CATES, TIMOTHY J. GRENDELL, JEFFRY  
J. ARMBRUSTER, TOM NIEHAUS, J. KIRK  
SCHURING, LARRY A. MUMPER, DALE MILLER,  
TERESA FEDOR, ERIC H. KEARNEY.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Goodman submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Judiciary - Civil Justice, to which was referred **Sub. H. B. No. 279**-Representative Hughes, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

YES - 8: JAY HOTTINGER, LYNN R. WACHTMANN, RON AMSTUTZ, STEVE STIVERS, MARC DANN, STEPHEN C. AUSTRIA, ERIC H. KEARNEY, DAVID GOODMAN.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Jordan submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Judiciary - Criminal Justice, to which was referred **S. B. No. 245**-Senator Cates, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponser: Remove Grendell

YES - 7: JIM JORDAN, STEVE STIVERS, PATRICIA M. CLANCY, STEPHEN C. AUSTRIA, KIMBERLY A. ZURZ, TIMOTHY J. GRENDALL, J. KIRK SCHURING.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Jordan submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Judiciary - Criminal Justice, to which was referred **H. B. No. 163**-Representative Widener, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports it back and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Dann, Grendell, Zurz.

YES - 7: JIM JORDAN, PATRICIA M. CLANCY, MARC DANN, ERIC H. KEARNEY, J. KIRK SCHURING, TIMOTHY J. GRENDALL, KIMBERLY A. ZURZ.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Jordan submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Judiciary - Criminal Justice, to which was recommitted **Sub. H. B. No. 259** -Representative Wagner, et al., having had the same under consideration re-reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsor: Zurz.

YES - 9: JIM JORDAN, MARC DANN, ERIC H. KEARNEY,  
KIMBERLY A. ZURZ, TIMOTHY J. GRENDALL,  
PATRICIA M. CLANCY, STEVE STIVERS, STEPHEN  
C. AUSTRIA, ROBERT L. SCHULER.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Jordan submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Judiciary - Criminal Justice, to which was referred **Sub. H. B. No. 374**-Representative Hughes, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports it back and recommends its passage.

Co-Sponsors: Grendell, Dann, Zurz, Kearney.

YES - 8: JIM JORDAN, PATRICIA M. CLANCY, STEVE  
STIVERS, J. KIRK SCHURING, ERIC H. KEARNEY,  
MARC DANN, KIMBERLY A. ZURZ, TIMOTHY J.  
GRENDALL.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

Senator Mumper submitted the following report:

The standing committee on Agriculture, to which was referred **S. B. No. 131**-Senator Mumper, et al., having had the same under consideration, reports back a substitute bill and recommends its passage.

YES - 7: JOY PADGETT, TIMOTHY J. GRENDELL, J. KIRK SCHURING, TOM ROBERTS, LARRY A. MUMPER, JIM JORDAN, MARC DANN.

NO - 0.

The question being, "Shall the report of the committee be accepted?"

The report of the committee was accepted.

### **RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE**

**S. C. R. No. 26**-Senators Armbruster, Clancy, Dann, Fingerhut, Gardner, Grendell, Goodman, Hottinger, Jordan, Kearney, Miller, D., Miller, R., Mumper, Padgett, Roberts, Schuler, Spada, Wachtmann, Wilson, Schuring, Hagan.

To designate 2006 as the Year of the Historic National Road.

WHEREAS, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other early national leaders recognized the importance of a national road as a means of connecting the East with the West, politically and economically; and

WHEREAS, The Enabling Act of 1802, directing the creation of the State of Ohio, provided for the construction of a road from the eastern seaboard to and through Ohio, using a portion of the funds from the sale of public lands for the road; and

WHEREAS, Legislation authorizing the National Road was signed by President Thomas Jefferson on March 29, 1806; and

WHEREAS, Ground was broken in 1825 for construction of the National Road in Ohio, with the Road reaching Zanesville in 1830, Columbus in 1833, and Springfield in 1838, promoting the settlement of Ohio and much of the Old Northwest Territory, providing access for Ohio products to the burgeoning eastern markets, and enabling Ohio citizens to play an important role in the affairs of the new nation; and

WHEREAS, The National Road was the nation's first federally funded interstate highway, stretching more than seven hundred miles, through six states, with over two hundred miles in Ohio, and was the only major federally funded improvement to the nation's infrastructure prior to 1850; and

WHEREAS, The National Road has been declared a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers; and

WHEREAS, The National Road has been designated a State Scenic Byway by the Ohio Department of Transportation and an All-American Road National Scenic Byway by the United States Department of Transportation; and

WHEREAS, The Ohio Historical Society's National Road/Zane Grey Museum was constructed specifically to interpret National Road history and is the only such facility along the entire Road; and

WHEREAS, The historical, cultural, natural, and recreational sites associated with the National Road remain significant today; and

WHEREAS, 2006 is the bicentennial of the authorization of the National Road by Congress; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 126th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, declare 2006 the Year of the Historic National Road; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio National Road Association, and the news media of Ohio.

The question being, "Shall the concurrent resolution, **S. C. R. No. 26**, be adopted?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 32, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hagan	Hottinger	Jacobson
Jordan	Kearney	Miller D	Miller R
Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss
Roberts	Schuler	Schuring	Spada
Stivers	Wachtmann	Zurz	Harris-32.

So the concurrent resolution was adopted.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Armbruster moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Amstutz, Austria, Carey, Cates, Coughlin, Fedor, Harris, Jacobson, Niehaus, Prentiss, Stivers, Zurz."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

On the motion of Senator Jacobson the Senate recessed.

The Senate met pursuant to the recess.

Message from the House of Representatives Mr. President: I am directed to

inform you that the House of Representatives has concurred in the passage of the following bill: **Am. Sub. S. B. No. 17** Spada , Jacobson , Fedor , Clancy , Dann , Mallory , Zurz , Armbruster , Cates , Gardner , Hagan , Harris , Hottinger , Miller, R. , Mumper , Padgett , Prentiss , Roberts Willamowski , Aslanides , Blessing , Carano , Cassell , Coley , Collier , Evans, C. , Evans, D. , Hagan , Harwood , Kilbane , McGregor, J. , Patton, T. , Schaffer , Setzer , Smith, G. , Woodard , DeBose

To amend sections 2151.03, 2151.281, 2151.421, 2151.99, 2305.10, 2305.111, 2305.115, 2317.02, 2901.13, 2907.03, 2919.26, 2950.11, 3113.31, and 5120.173 and to enact sections 2721.21, 3797.01 to 3797.12, and 4799.01 of the Revised Code to require a member of the clergy, rabbi, priest, Christian Science practitioner, minister, or any person or layperson, other than a volunteer, acting as a leader, official, delegate, or other designated function on behalf of any church, religious society, or faith to report the abuse or neglect of a child that is known or reasonably believed to have been committed by any other member of the clergy, rabbi, priest, Christian Science practitioner, minister, or person or layperson, other than a volunteer, so acting on behalf of any church, religious society, or faith; to toll the criminal statute of limitations for violations involving abuse or neglect of a child if certain individuals fail to report the abuse or neglect of the child; to provide for the issuance of temporary protection orders and civil protection orders for victims of sexually oriented offenses; to provide a twelve-year statute of limitations for civil assault or battery actions brought by victims of childhood sexual abuse based on childhood sexual abuse or civil actions brought by victims of childhood sexual abuse asserting resulting claims; to expand the offense of "sexual battery" to also prohibit a cleric from engaging in sexual conduct with a minor who is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric; to require a sheriff to notify the public children services agency of registered sex offenders in the jurisdiction; to create a cause of action for a declaratory judgment in cases in which a victim of childhood sexual abuse is barred from bringing an ordinary civil action by the expiration of the limitations period; to create a registration and community notification program for persons who are found liable in a declaratory judgment action for assault or battery based on childhood sexual abuse; to require the Attorney General to establish on the internet a civil registry of persons found liable in a declaratory judgment action for assault or battery based on childhood sexual abuse; to prohibit persons required to register after being found liable in a declaratory judgment action for assault or battery based on childhood sexual abuse from failing to register and from living within 1,000 feet of any school premises; and to require occupational licensing boards to consider a person's listing on the civil registry in making determinations related to the licensing of the person.

As a substitute bill with the following additional amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested:

In line 21 of the title, delete "ten-year" and insert "twelve-year"

In line 59, delete "2950.031" and insert "2919.26"; after "2950.11," insert "3113.31,"

Delete lines 1712 through 1735 and insert:

" **Sec. 2919.26 .** (A)(1) Upon the filing of a complaint that alleges a violation of section 2909.06, 2909.07, 2911.12, or 2911.211 of the Revised Code if the alleged victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those sections if the alleged victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, ~~or~~ any offense of violence if the alleged victim of the offense was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the offense, or any sexually oriented offense, the complainant, the alleged victim, or a family or household member of an alleged victim may file, or, if in an emergency the alleged victim is unable to file, a person who made an arrest for the alleged violation or offense under section 2935.03 of the Revised Code may file on behalf of the alleged victim, a motion that requests the issuance of a temporary protection order as a pretrial condition of release of the alleged offender, in addition to any bail set under Criminal Rule 46. The motion shall be filed with the clerk of the court that has jurisdiction of the case at any time after the filing of the complaint.

(2) For purposes of section 2930.09 of the Revised Code, all stages of a proceeding arising out of a complaint alleging the commission of a violation or offense of violence described in division (A)(1) of this section, including all proceedings on a motion for a temporary protection order, are critical stages of the case, and a victim may be accompanied by a victim advocate or another person to provide support to the victim as provided in that section.

(B) The motion shall be prepared on a form that is provided by the clerk of the court, which form shall be substantially as follows:

"MOTION FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTION ORDER  
..... Court  
Name and address of court

State of Ohio  
v.

No. ....

.....

Name of Defendant

(name of person), moves the court to issue a temporary protection order containing terms designed to ensure the safety and protection of the complainant, alleged victim, and other family or household members, in relation to the named defendant, pursuant to its authority to issue such an order under section 2919.26 of the Revised Code.

A complaint, a copy of which has been attached to this motion, has been

filed in this court charging the named defendant with ..... (name of the specified violation or the offense of violence charged) in circumstances in which the victim was a family or household member in violation of (section of the Revised Code designating the specified violation or offense of violence charged), or charging the named defendant with a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to ..... (section of the Revised Code designating the specified violation or offense of violence charged) involving a family or household member.

I understand that I must appear before the court, at a time set by the court within twenty-four hours after the filing of this motion, for a hearing on the motion or that, if I am unable to appear because of hospitalization or a medical condition resulting from the offense alleged in the complaint, a person who can provide information about my need for a temporary protection order must appear before the court in lieu of my appearing in court. I understand that any temporary protection order granted pursuant to this motion is a pretrial condition of release and is effective only until the disposition of the criminal proceeding arising out of the attached complaint, or the issuance of a civil protection order or the approval of a consent agreement, arising out of the same activities as those that were the basis of the complaint, under section 3113.31 of the Revised Code.

.....  
Signature of person

(or signature of the arresting officer who filed the motion on behalf of the alleged victim)

.....  
Address of person (or office address of the arresting officer who filed the motion on behalf of the alleged victim)"

(C)(1) As soon as possible after the filing of a motion that requests the issuance of a temporary protection order, but not later than twenty-four hours after the filing of the motion, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether to issue the order. The person who requested the order shall appear before the court and provide the court with the information that it requests concerning the basis of the motion. If the person who requested the order is unable to appear and if the court finds that the failure to appear is because of the person's hospitalization or medical condition resulting from the offense alleged in the complaint, another person who is able to provide the court with the information it requests may appear in lieu of the person who requested the order. If the court finds that the safety and protection of the complainant, alleged victim, or any other family or household member of the alleged ~~offender~~ victim may be impaired by the continued presence of the alleged offender, the court may issue a temporary protection order, as a pretrial condition of release, that contains terms designed to ensure the safety and protection of the complainant, alleged victim, or the family or household member, including a requirement that the alleged offender refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or

place of employment of the complainant, alleged victim, or the family or household member.

(2)(a) If the court issues a temporary protection order that includes a requirement that the alleged offender refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the complainant, the alleged victim, or the family or household member, the order shall state clearly that the order cannot be waived or nullified by an invitation to the alleged offender from the complainant, alleged victim, or family or household member to enter the residence, school, business, or place of employment or by the alleged offender's entry into one of those places otherwise upon the consent of the complainant, alleged victim, or family or household member.

(b) Division (C)(2)(a) of this section does not limit any discretion of a court to determine that an alleged offender charged with a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised Code, with a violation of a municipal ordinance substantially equivalent to that section, or with contempt of court, which charge is based on an alleged violation of a temporary protection order issued under this section, did not commit the violation or was not in contempt of court.

(D)(1) Upon the filing of a complaint that alleges a violation of section 2909.06, 2909.07, 2911.12, or 2911.211 of the Revised Code if the alleged victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those sections if the alleged victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, ~~or any offense of violence if the alleged victim of the offense was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the offense, or any sexually oriented offense,~~ the court, upon its own motion, may issue a temporary protection order as a pretrial condition of release if it finds that the safety and protection of the complainant, alleged victim, or other family or household member of the alleged offender may be impaired by the continued presence of the alleged offender.

(2) If the court issues a temporary protection order under this section as an ex parte order, it shall conduct, as soon as possible after the issuance of the order, a hearing in the presence of the alleged offender not later than the next day on which the court is scheduled to conduct business after the day on which the alleged offender was arrested or at the time of the appearance of the alleged offender pursuant to summons to determine whether the order should remain in effect, be modified, or be revoked. The hearing shall be conducted under the standards set forth in division (C) of this section.

(3) An order issued under this section shall contain only those terms authorized in orders issued under division (C) of this section.

(4) If a municipal court or a county court issues a temporary protection order under this section and if, subsequent to the issuance of the order, the alleged offender who is the subject of the order is bound over to the court of common pleas for prosecution of a felony arising out of the same activities as those that were the basis of the complaint upon which the order is based,

notwithstanding the fact that the order was issued by a municipal court or county court, the order shall remain in effect, as though it were an order of the court of common pleas, while the charges against the alleged offender are pending in the court of common pleas, for the period of time described in division (E)(2) of this section, and the court of common pleas has exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order issued by the municipal court or county court. This division applies when the alleged offender is bound over to the court of common pleas as a result of the person waiving a preliminary hearing on the felony charge, as a result of the municipal court or county court having determined at a preliminary hearing that there is probable cause to believe that the felony has been committed and that the alleged offender committed it, as a result of the alleged offender having been indicted for the felony, or in any other manner.

(E) A temporary protection order that is issued as a pretrial condition of release under this section:

(1) Is in addition to, but shall not be construed as a part of, any bail set under Criminal Rule 46;

(2) Is effective only until the occurrence of either of the following:

(a) The disposition, by the court that issued the order or, in the circumstances described in division (D)(4) of this section, by the court of common pleas to which the alleged offender is bound over for prosecution, of the criminal proceeding arising out of the complaint upon which the order is based;

(b) The issuance of a protection order or the approval of a consent agreement, arising out of the same activities as those that were the basis of the complaint upon which the order is based, under section 3113.31 of the Revised Code;

(3) Shall not be construed as a finding that the alleged offender committed the alleged offense, and shall not be introduced as evidence of the commission of the offense at the trial of the alleged offender on the complaint upon which the order is based.

(F) A person who meets the criteria for bail under Criminal Rule 46 and who, if required to do so pursuant to that rule, executes or posts bond or deposits cash or securities as bail, shall not be held in custody pending a hearing before the court on a motion requesting a temporary protection order.

(G)(1) A copy of any temporary protection order that is issued under this section shall be issued by the court to the complainant, to the alleged victim, to the person who requested the order, to the defendant, and to all law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction to enforce the order. The court shall direct that a copy of the order be delivered to the defendant on the same day that the order is entered. If a municipal court or a county court issues a temporary protection order under this section and if, subsequent to the issuance of the order, the defendant who is the subject of the order is bound over to the court of common

pleas for prosecution as described in division (D)(4) of this section, the municipal court or county court shall direct that a copy of the order be delivered to the court of common pleas to which the defendant is bound over.

(2) All law enforcement agencies shall establish and maintain an index for the temporary protection orders delivered to the agencies pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section. With respect to each order delivered, each agency shall note on the index, the date and time of the receipt of the order by the agency.

(3) A complainant, alleged victim, or other person who obtains a temporary protection order under this section may provide notice of the issuance of the temporary protection order to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county other than the county in which the order is issued by registering that order in the other county in accordance with division (N) of section 3113.31 of the Revised Code and filing a copy of the registered protection order with a law enforcement agency in the other county in accordance with that division.

(4) Any officer of a law enforcement agency shall enforce a temporary protection order issued by any court in this state in accordance with the provisions of the order, including removing the defendant from the premises, regardless of whether the order is registered in the county in which the officer's agency has jurisdiction as authorized by division (G)(3) of this section.

(H) Upon a violation of a temporary protection order, the court may issue another temporary protection order, as a pretrial condition of release, that modifies the terms of the order that was violated.

(I)(1) As used in divisions (I)(1) and (2) of this section, "defendant" means a person who is alleged in a complaint to have committed a violation or offense of violence of the type described in division (A) of this section.

(2) If a complaint is filed that alleges that a person committed a violation or offense of violence of the type described in division (A) of this section, the court may not issue a temporary protection order under this section that requires the complainant, the alleged victim, or another family or household member of the defendant to do or refrain from doing an act that the court may require the defendant to do or refrain from doing under a temporary protection order unless both of the following apply:

(a) The defendant has filed a separate complaint that alleges that the complainant, alleged victim, or other family or household member in question who would be required under the order to do or refrain from doing the act committed a violation or offense of violence of the type described in division (A) of this section.

(b) The court determines that both the complainant, alleged victim, or other family or household member in question who would be required under the order to do or refrain from doing the act and the defendant acted primarily as aggressors, that neither the complainant, alleged victim, or other family or household member in question who would be required under the order to do or

refrain from doing the act nor the defendant acted primarily in self-defense, and, in accordance with the standards and criteria of this section as applied in relation to the separate complaint filed by the defendant, that it should issue the order to require the complainant, alleged victim, or other family or household member in question to do or refrain from doing the act.

(J) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether a protection order is issued or a consent agreement is approved by a court of another county or a court of another state, no court or unit of state or local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of a motion pursuant to this section, in connection with the filing, issuance, registration, or service of a protection order or consent agreement, or for obtaining a certified copy of a protection order or consent agreement.

(K) As used in this section, "~~victim~~ :

(1) "Sexually oriented offense" has the same meaning as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Victim advocate" means a person who provides support and assistance for a victim of an offense during court proceedings."

Between lines 2155 and 2156, insert:

" **Sec. 3113.31** . (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Domestic violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts against a family or household member:

(a) Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury;

(b) Placing another person by the threat of force in fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing a violation of section 2903.211 or 2911.211 of the Revised Code;

(c) Committing any act with respect to a child that would result in the child being an abused child, as defined in section 2151.031 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Court" means the domestic relations division of the court of common pleas in counties that have a domestic relations division, and the court of common pleas in counties that do not have a domestic relations division.

(3) "Family or household member" means any of the following:

(a) Any of the following who is residing with or has resided with the respondent:

(i) A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the respondent;

(ii) A parent or a child of the respondent, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the respondent;

(iii) A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former

spouse of the respondent, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the respondent.

(b) The natural parent of any child of whom the respondent is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.

(4) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the respondent in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the respondent, or who otherwise has cohabited with the respondent within five years prior to the date of the alleged occurrence of the act in question.

(5) "Victim advocate" means a person who provides support and assistance for a person who files a petition under this section.

(6) "Sexually oriented offense" has the same meaning as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) The court has jurisdiction over all proceedings under this section. The petitioner's right to relief under this section is not affected by the petitioner's leaving the residence or household to avoid further domestic violence.

(C) A person may seek relief under this section on the person's own behalf, or any parent or adult household member may seek relief under this section on behalf of any other family or household member, by filing a petition with the court. The petition shall contain or state:

(1) An allegation that the respondent engaged in domestic violence against a family or household member of the respondent, including a description of the nature and extent of the domestic violence , or committed a sexually oriented offense against the petitioner or the victim if other than the petitioner ;

(2) The relationship of the respondent to the petitioner, and to the victim if other than the petitioner;

(3) A request for relief under this section.

(D)(1) If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section requests an ex parte order, the court shall hold an ex parte hearing on the same day that the petition is filed. The court, for good cause shown at the ex parte hearing, may enter any temporary orders, with or without bond, including, but not limited to, an order described in division (E)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, that the court finds necessary to protect the family or household member from domestic violence or to protect the petitioner or victim from a sexually oriented offense . Immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the family or household member or of a sexually oriented offense to the petitioner or victim constitutes good cause for purposes of this section. Immediate and present danger includes, but is not limited to, situations in which the respondent has threatened the family or household member with bodily harm , in which the respondent has threatened the petitioner or victim with a sexually oriented offense, or in which the respondent previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense that

constitutes domestic violence against the family or household member or a sexually oriented offense against the petitioner or victim .

(2)(a) If the court, after an ex parte hearing, issues an order described in division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section, the court shall schedule a full hearing for a date that is within seven court days after the ex parte hearing. If any other type of protection order that is authorized under division (E) of this section is issued by the court after an ex parte hearing, the court shall schedule a full hearing for a date that is within ten court days after the ex parte hearing. The court shall give the respondent notice of, and an opportunity to be heard at, the full hearing. The court shall hold the full hearing on the date scheduled under this division unless the court grants a continuance of the hearing in accordance with this division. Under any of the following circumstances or for any of the following reasons, the court may grant a continuance of the full hearing to a reasonable time determined by the court:

(i) Prior to the date scheduled for the full hearing under this division, the respondent has not been served with the petition filed pursuant to this section and notice of the full hearing.

(ii) The parties consent to the continuance.

(iii) The continuance is needed to allow a party to obtain counsel.

(iv) The continuance is needed for other good cause.

(b) An ex parte order issued under this section does not expire because of a failure to serve notice of the full hearing upon the respondent before the date set for the full hearing under division (D)(2)(a) of this section or because the court grants a continuance under that division.

(3) If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section does not request an ex parte order, or if a person requests an ex parte order but the court does not issue an ex parte order after an ex parte hearing, the court shall proceed as in a normal civil action and grant a full hearing on the matter.

(E)(1) After an ex parte or full hearing, the court may grant any protection order, with or without bond, or approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of domestic violence against the family or household members. The order or agreement may:

(a) Direct the respondent to refrain from abusing the family or household members, or from committing sexually oriented offenses against the petitioner or victim ;

(b) Grant possession of the residence or household to the petitioner or other family or household member, to the exclusion of the respondent, by evicting the respondent, when the residence or household is owned or leased solely by the petitioner or other family or household member, or by ordering the respondent to vacate the premises, when the residence or household is jointly owned or leased by the respondent, and the petitioner or other family or household member;

(c) When the respondent has a duty to support the petitioner or other family or household member living in the residence or household and the respondent is the sole owner or lessee of the residence or household, grant possession of the residence or household to the petitioner or other family or household member, to the exclusion of the respondent, by ordering the respondent to vacate the premises, or, in the case of a consent agreement, allow the respondent to provide suitable, alternative housing;

(d) Temporarily allocate parental rights and responsibilities for the care of, or establish temporary parenting time rights with regard to, minor children, if no other court has determined, or is determining, the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities for the minor children or parenting time rights;

(e) Require the respondent to maintain support, if the respondent customarily provides for or contributes to the support of the family or household member, or if the respondent has a duty to support the petitioner or family or household member;

(f) Require the respondent, petitioner, victim of domestic violence, or any combination of those persons, to seek counseling;

(g) Require the respondent to refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the petitioner or family or household member;

(h) Grant other relief that the court considers equitable and fair, including, but not limited to, ordering the respondent to permit the use of a motor vehicle by the petitioner or other family or household member and the apportionment of household and family personal property.

(2) If a protection order has been issued pursuant to this section in a prior action involving the respondent and the petitioner or one or more of the family or household members or victims, the court may include in a protection order that it issues a prohibition against the respondent returning to the residence or household. If it includes a prohibition against the respondent returning to the residence or household in the order, it also shall include in the order provisions of the type described in division (E)(7) of this section. This division does not preclude the court from including in a protection order or consent agreement, in circumstances other than those described in this division, a requirement that the respondent be evicted from or vacate the residence or household or refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the petitioner or a family or household member, and, if the court includes any requirement of that type in an order or agreement, the court also shall include in the order provisions of the type described in division (E)(7) of this section.

(3)(a) Any protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section shall be valid until a date certain, but not later than five years from the date of its issuance or approval.

(b) Subject to the limitation on the duration of an order or agreement set

forth in division (E)(3)(a) of this section, any order under division (E)(1)(d) of this section shall terminate on the date that a court in an action for divorce, dissolution of marriage, or legal separation brought by the petitioner or respondent issues an order allocating parental rights and responsibilities for the care of children or on the date that a juvenile court in an action brought by the petitioner or respondent issues an order awarding legal custody of minor children. Subject to the limitation on the duration of an order or agreement set forth in division (E)(3)(a) of this section, any order under division (E)(1)(e) of this section shall terminate on the date that a court in an action for divorce, dissolution of marriage, or legal separation brought by the petitioner or respondent issues a support order or on the date that a juvenile court in an action brought by the petitioner or respondent issues a support order.

(c) Any protection order issued or consent agreement approved pursuant to this section may be renewed in the same manner as the original order or agreement was issued or approved.

(4) A court may not issue a protection order that requires a petitioner to do or to refrain from doing an act that the court may require a respondent to do or to refrain from doing under division (E)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), or (h) of this section unless all of the following apply:

(a) The respondent files a separate petition for a protection order in accordance with this section.

(b) The petitioner is served notice of the respondent's petition at least forty-eight hours before the court holds a hearing with respect to the respondent's petition, or the petitioner waives the right to receive this notice.

(c) If the petitioner has requested an ex parte order pursuant to division (D) of this section, the court does not delay any hearing required by that division beyond the time specified in that division in order to consolidate the hearing with a hearing on the petition filed by the respondent.

(d) After a full hearing at which the respondent presents evidence in support of the request for a protection order and the petitioner is afforded an opportunity to defend against that evidence, the court determines that the petitioner has committed an act of domestic violence or has violated a temporary protection order issued pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code, that both the petitioner and the respondent acted primarily as aggressors, and that neither the petitioner nor the respondent acted primarily in self-defense.

(5) No protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section shall in any manner affect title to any real property.

(6)(a) If a petitioner, or the child of a petitioner, who obtains a protection order or consent agreement pursuant to division (E)(1) of this section or a temporary protection order pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code and is the subject of a parenting time order issued pursuant to section 3109.051 or 3109.12 of the Revised Code or a visitation or companionship order issued

pursuant to section 3109.051, 3109.11, or 3109.12 of the Revised Code or division (E)(1)(d) of this section granting parenting time rights to the respondent, the court may require the public children services agency of the county in which the court is located to provide supervision of the respondent's exercise of parenting time or visitation or companionship rights with respect to the child for a period not to exceed nine months, if the court makes the following findings of fact:

- (i) The child is in danger from the respondent;
- (ii) No other person or agency is available to provide the supervision.

(b) A court that requires an agency to provide supervision pursuant to division (E)(6)(a) of this section shall order the respondent to reimburse the agency for the cost of providing the supervision, if it determines that the respondent has sufficient income or resources to pay that cost.

(7)(a) If a protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section includes a requirement that the respondent be evicted from or vacate the residence or household or refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the petitioner or a family or household member, the order or agreement shall state clearly that the order or agreement cannot be waived or nullified by an invitation to the respondent from the petitioner or other family or household member to enter the residence, school, business, or place of employment or by the respondent's entry into one of those places otherwise upon the consent of the petitioner or other family or household member.

(b) Division (E)(7)(a) of this section does not limit any discretion of a court to determine that a respondent charged with a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised Code, with a violation of a municipal ordinance substantially equivalent to that section, or with contempt of court, which charge is based on an alleged violation of a protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section, did not commit the violation or was not in contempt of court.

(F)(1) A copy of any protection order, or consent agreement, that is issued or approved under this section shall be issued by the court to the petitioner, to the respondent, and to all law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction to enforce the order or agreement. The court shall direct that a copy of an order be delivered to the respondent on the same day that the order is entered.

(2) All law enforcement agencies shall establish and maintain an index for the protection orders and the approved consent agreements delivered to the agencies pursuant to division (F)(1) of this section. With respect to each order and consent agreement delivered, each agency shall note on the index the date and time that it received the order or consent agreement.

(3) Regardless of whether the petitioner has registered the order or agreement in the county in which the officer's agency has jurisdiction pursuant to

division (N) of this section, any officer of a law enforcement agency shall enforce a protection order issued or consent agreement approved by any court in this state in accordance with the provisions of the order or agreement, including removing the respondent from the premises, if appropriate.

(G) Any proceeding under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that an order under this section may be obtained with or without bond. An order issued under this section, other than an ex parte order, that grants a protection order or approves a consent agreement, or that refuses to grant a protection order or approve a consent agreement, is a final, appealable order. The remedies and procedures provided in this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other available civil or criminal remedies.

(H) The filing of proceedings under this section does not excuse a person from filing any report or giving any notice required by section 2151.421 of the Revised Code or by any other law. When a petition under this section alleges domestic violence against minor children, the court shall report the fact, or cause reports to be made, to a county, township, or municipal peace officer under section 2151.421 of the Revised Code.

(I) Any law enforcement agency that investigates a domestic dispute shall provide information to the family or household members involved regarding the relief available under this section and section 2919.26 of the Revised Code.

(J) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether a protection order is issued or a consent agreement is approved by a court of another county or a court of another state, no court or unit of state or local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of a petition pursuant to this section or in connection with the filing, issuance, registration, or service of a protection order or consent agreement, or for obtaining a certified copy of a protection order or consent agreement.

(K)(1) The court shall comply with Chapters 3119., 3121., 3123., and 3125. of the Revised Code when it makes or modifies an order for child support under this section.

(2) If any person required to pay child support under an order made under this section on or after April 15, 1985, or modified under this section on or after December 31, 1986, is found in contempt of court for failure to make support payments under the order, the court that makes the finding, in addition to any other penalty or remedy imposed, shall assess all court costs arising out of the contempt proceeding against the person and require the person to pay any reasonable attorney's fees of any adverse party, as determined by the court, that arose in relation to the act of contempt.

(L)(1) A person who violates a protection order issued or a consent agreement approved under this section is subject to the following sanctions:

(a) Criminal prosecution for a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised

Code, if the violation of the protection order or consent agreement constitutes a violation of that section;

(b) Punishment for contempt of court.

(2) The punishment of a person for contempt of court for violation of a protection order issued or a consent agreement approved under this section does not bar criminal prosecution of the person for a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised Code. However, a person punished for contempt of court is entitled to credit for the punishment imposed upon conviction of a violation of that section, and a person convicted of a violation of that section shall not subsequently be punished for contempt of court arising out of the same activity.

(M) In all stages of a proceeding under this section, a petitioner may be accompanied by a victim advocate.

(N)(1) A petitioner who obtains a protection order or consent agreement under this section or a temporary protection order under section 2919.26 of the Revised Code may provide notice of the issuance or approval of the order or agreement to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county other than the county in which the order is issued or the agreement is approved by registering that order or agreement in the other county pursuant to division (N)(2) of this section and filing a copy of the registered order or registered agreement with a law enforcement agency in the other county in accordance with that division. A person who obtains a protection order issued by a court of another state may provide notice of the issuance of the order to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county of this state by registering the order in that county pursuant to section 2919.272 of the Revised Code and filing a copy of the registered order with a law enforcement agency in that county.

(2) A petitioner may register a temporary protection order, protection order, or consent agreement in a county other than the county in which the court that issued the order or approved the agreement is located in the following manner:

(a) The petitioner shall obtain a certified copy of the order or agreement from the clerk of the court that issued the order or approved the agreement and present that certified copy to the clerk of the court of common pleas or the clerk of a municipal court or county court in the county in which the order or agreement is to be registered.

(b) Upon accepting the certified copy of the order or agreement for registration, the clerk of the court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court shall place an endorsement of registration on the order or agreement and give the petitioner a copy of the order or agreement that bears that proof of registration.

(3) The clerk of each court of common pleas, the clerk of each municipal court, and the clerk of each county court shall maintain a registry of certified copies of temporary protection orders, protection orders, or consent agreements

that have been issued or approved by courts in other counties and that have been registered with the clerk."

In line 2756, delete "2950.031" and insert "2919.26"; after "2950.11," insert "3113.31,"

In line 3 of the title, delete "2950.031" and insert "2919.26"; after "2950.11," insert "3113.31,"

In line 21 of the title, after the semicolon, insert "to provide for the issuance of temporary protection orders and civil protection orders for victims of sexually oriented offenses;"

In line 30 of the title, delete everything after the semicolon

Delete lines 31 and 32 of the title

In line 33 of the title, delete everything before "to"  
Laura P. Clemens Clerk.

Senator Jacobson moved that the amendments of the House of Representatives to **Am. Sub. S. B. No. 17**, be brought up for consideration.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to.

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 18, nays 13, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Coughlin	Gardner	Hottinger
Jacobson	Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann			Harris-18.

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Clancy	Dann	Fedor	Fingerhut
Goodman	Grendell	Jordan	Kearney
Miller D	Miller R	Prentiss	Roberts
			Zurz-13.

So the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

Senator Jacobson moved that **Sub. S. B. No. 245** be brought up for consideration.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 22, nays 9, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Gardner
Goodman	Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson
Jordan	Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann			Harris-22.

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Dann	Fedor	Fingerhut	Kearney
Miller D	Miller R	Prentiss	Roberts
			Zurz-9.

The motion was agreed to.

**BILLS FOR THIRD CONSIDERATION**

**Sub. S. B. No. 245**-Senators Cates, Clancy, Mumper, Padgett, Schuring, Dann, Fedor, Zurz.

To amend section 2907.09 and to enact section 2907.41 of the Revised Code to generally increase the penalties for public indecency when the victim is a minor and the offender has a previous public indecency conviction, to require that a person charged with a sexually oriented offense or with public indecency who has a previous conviction of a sexually oriented offense or of public indecency appear before the court before the court sets bail, and to generally require the court to consider certain factors before setting bail for that person, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 245**, pass?"

Senator Dann moved to amend as follows:

After line 175, insert:

**Section 3.** (A)(1) As used in this section, "childhood sexual abuse" has the meaning set forth in division (A)(2) of this section, and includes any conduct occurring prior to the effective date of this act but not earlier than thirty-five years prior to the effective date of this act that, had it occurred on or after the effective date of this act, would be childhood sexual abuse under the definition set forth in division (A)(2) of this section. The court need not find that any person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense under Chapter 2907. of the Revised Code that is specified in that definition in order for the conduct that is the violation constituting that offense to be childhood sexual abuse for purposes of this section.

(2) As used in this section, "childhood sexual abuse" means any conduct that constitutes any of the violations identified in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section and would constitute a criminal offense under the specified section or division of the Revised Code, if the victim of the violation is at the time of the violation a child under eighteen years of age or a mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, or physically impaired child under twenty-one years of age. The court need not find that any person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense under the specified section or division of the Revised Code in order for the conduct that is the violation constituting the offense to be childhood sexual abuse for purposes of this division. This division applies to any of the following violations committed in the following specified circumstances:

(a) A violation of section 2907.02 or of division (A)(1), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), or (12) of section 2907.03 of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of section 2907.05 or 2907.06 of the Revised Code if, at the time of the violation, any of the following apply:

(i) The actor is the victim's natural parent, adoptive parent, or stepparent or the guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis of the victim.

(ii) The victim is in custody of law or a patient in a hospital or other institution, and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim.

(iii) The actor is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards pursuant to division (D) of section 3301.07 of the Revised Code, the victim is enrolled in or attends that school, and the actor is not enrolled in and does not attend that school.

(iv) The actor is a teacher, administrator, coach, or other person in authority employed by or serving in an institution of higher education, and the victim is enrolled in or attends that institution.

(v) The actor is the victim's athletic or other type of coach, is the victim's instructor, is the leader of a scouting troop of which the victim is a member, or is a person with temporary or occasional disciplinary control over the victim.

(vi) The actor is a mental health professional, the victim is a mental health client or patient of the actor, and the actor induces the victim to submit by falsely representing to the victim that the sexual contact involved in the violation is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.

(vii) The victim is confined in a detention facility, and the actor is an employee of that detention facility.

(viii) The actor is a cleric, and the victim is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric.

(2) "Cleric" has the same meaning as in section 2317.02 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Mental health client or patient" has the same meaning as in section 2305.51 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Mental health professional" has the same meaning as in section 2305.115 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Sexual contact" has the same meaning as in section 2907.01 of the Revised Code.

(6) "Victim" means, except as provided in division (B) of this section, a victim of childhood sexual abuse.

(B) If a person was the victim of childhood sexual abuse that occurred prior to the effective date of this act but not earlier than thirty-five years prior to the effective date of this act, and if a civil action for assault or battery based on the childhood sexual abuse has never been filed by the victim and the period of limitations that was applicable to the assault or battery has expired on or before the effective date of this act or a civil action for assault or battery based on the childhood sexual abuse was filed by the victim and it was dismissed prior to, or is dismissed on or after, the effective date of this act because of the expiration of the period of limitations that was applicable to the assault or battery, notwithstanding the expiration of the period of limitations that applied to assault or battery based on childhood sexual abuse, the victim of childhood sexual abuse may bring an action asserting a claim for assault or battery based on the childhood sexual abuse within one of the following periods of time, as applicable:

(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2) of this section, at any time beginning on the effective date of this act and ending one year after the effective date of this act;

(2) If a civil action for assault or battery based on the childhood sexual abuse was filed and it is pending in any court, including an appellate court, on the effective date of this act, at any time beginning on the effective date of this act and ending two years after the effective date of this act.

(C) If a person was the victim of childhood sexual abuse that occurred prior to the effective date of this act but not earlier than thirty-five years prior to the effective date of this act, and if a civil action for a claim resulting from the childhood sexual abuse has never been filed by the victim and the period of limitations that was applicable to that claim has expired on or before the effective date of this act or a civil action for a claim resulting from the childhood sexual abuse was filed by the victim and it was dismissed prior to, or is dismissed on or after, the effective date of this act because of the expiration of the period of limitations that was applicable to that claim, notwithstanding the expiration of the period of limitations that applied to that type of claim resulting from childhood sexual abuse, the victim of childhood sexual abuse may bring an action asserting the claim resulting from the childhood sexual abuse within one of the following periods of time, as applicable:

(1) Except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, within the time period specified in division (B)(1) of this section;

(2) If a civil action for the claim resulting from the childhood sexual abuse was filed by the victim and it is pending in any court, including an appellate court, on the effective date of this act, within the time period specified in division (B)(2) of this section."

In line 10 of the title, delete "and"

In line 12 of the title, after "person" insert ", and to allow victims of childhood sexual abuse committed not more than 35 years before the effective date of this bill to bring actions asserting a claim for assault or battery based upon that abuse within one or two years of that effective date"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Stivers moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 21, nays 10, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Coughlin	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett	Schuler
Schuring	Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann
			Harris-21.

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Clancy	Dann	Fedor	Fingerhut
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Prentiss
Roberts			Zurz-10.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 245**, pass?"

Senator Fedor moved to amend as follows:

In line 13, delete the first "section" and insert "sections 109.57, 109.572, 109.575, 109.576, 109.577, 121.402, and"; delete the second "section" and insert "sections 1541.801 and"

Between lines 14 and 15, insert:

"**Sec. 109.57.** (A)(1) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall procure from wherever procurable and file for record photographs, pictures, descriptions, fingerprints, measurements, and

other information that may be pertinent of all persons who have been convicted of committing within this state a felony, any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, or any misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, of all children under eighteen years of age who have been adjudicated delinquent children for committing within this state an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult or who have been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing within this state a felony or an offense of violence, and of all well-known and habitual criminals. The person in charge of any county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution and the person in charge of any state institution having custody of a person suspected of having committed a felony, any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, or any misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code or having custody of a child under eighteen years of age with respect to whom there is probable cause to believe that the child may have committed an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult shall furnish such material to the superintendent of the bureau. Fingerprints, photographs, or other descriptive information of a child who is under eighteen years of age, has not been arrested or otherwise taken into custody for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, has not been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing a felony or an offense of violence, and is not a child with respect to whom there is probable cause to believe that the child may have committed an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult shall not be procured by the superintendent or furnished by any person in charge of any county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution, except as authorized in section 2151.313 of the Revised Code.

(2) Every clerk of a court of record in this state, other than the supreme court or a court of appeals, shall send to the superintendent of the bureau a weekly report containing a summary of each case involving a felony, involving any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, involving a misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, or involving an adjudication in a case in which a child under eighteen years of age was alleged to be a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult. The clerk of the court of common pleas shall include in the report and summary the clerk sends under this division all information described in divisions (A)(2)(a) to (f) of this section regarding a case before the court of appeals that is served by that clerk. The summary shall be written on the standard forms furnished by the superintendent pursuant to division (B) of this

section and shall include the following information:

(a) The incident tracking number contained on the standard forms furnished by the superintendent pursuant to division (B) of this section;

(b) The style and number of the case;

(c) The date of arrest;

(d) The date that the person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense, adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, found not guilty of the offense, or found not to be a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, the date of an entry dismissing the charge, an entry declaring a mistrial of the offense in which the person is discharged, an entry finding that the person or child is not competent to stand trial, or an entry of a nolle prosequi, or the date of any other determination that constitutes final resolution of the case;

(e) A statement of the original charge with the section of the Revised Code that was alleged to be violated;

(f) If the person or child was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated a delinquent child, the sentence or terms of probation imposed or any other disposition of the offender or the delinquent child.

If the offense involved the disarming of a law enforcement officer or an attempt to disarm a law enforcement officer, the clerk shall clearly state that fact in the summary, and the superintendent shall ensure that a clear statement of that fact is placed in the bureau's records.

(3) The superintendent shall cooperate with and assist sheriffs, chiefs of police, and other law enforcement officers in the establishment of a complete system of criminal identification and in obtaining fingerprints and other means of identification of all persons arrested on a charge of a felony, any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, or a misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code and of all children under eighteen years of age arrested or otherwise taken into custody for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult. The superintendent also shall file for record the fingerprint impressions of all persons confined in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution for the violation of state laws and of all children under eighteen years of age who are confined in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution or in any facility for delinquent children for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, and any other information that the

superintendent may receive from law enforcement officials of the state and its political subdivisions.

(4) The superintendent shall carry out Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code with respect to the registration of persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and with respect to all other duties imposed on the bureau under that chapter.

(5) The bureau shall perform centralized recordkeeping functions for criminal history records and services in this state for purposes of the national crime prevention and privacy compact set forth in section 109.571 of the Revised Code and is the criminal history record repository as defined in that section for purposes of that compact. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee is the compact officer for purposes of that compact and shall carry out the responsibilities of the compact officer specified in that compact.

(B) The superintendent shall prepare and furnish to every county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution and to every clerk of a court in this state specified in division (A)(2) of this section standard forms for reporting the information required under division (A) of this section. The standard forms that the superintendent prepares pursuant to this division may be in a tangible format, in an electronic format, or in both tangible formats and electronic formats.

(C) The superintendent may operate a center for electronic, automated, or other data processing for the storage and retrieval of information, data, and statistics pertaining to criminals and to children under eighteen years of age who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, criminal activity, crime prevention, law enforcement, and criminal justice, and may establish and operate a statewide communications network to gather and disseminate information, data, and statistics for the use of law enforcement agencies. The superintendent may gather, store, retrieve, and disseminate information, data, and statistics that pertain to children who are under eighteen years of age and that are gathered pursuant to sections 109.57 to 109.61 of the Revised Code together with information, data, and statistics that pertain to adults and that are gathered pursuant to those sections. In addition to any other authorized use of information, data, and statistics of that nature, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may provide and exchange the information, data, and statistics pursuant to the national crime prevention and privacy compact as described in division (A)(5) of this section.

(D) The information and materials furnished to the superintendent pursuant to division (A) of this section and information and materials furnished to any board or person under division (F) or (G) of this section are not public records under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(E) The attorney general shall adopt rules, in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, setting forth the procedure by which a person may receive or release information gathered by the superintendent pursuant to division (A) of this section. A reasonable fee may be charged for this service, except that the superintendent shall not charge a fee for information gathered pursuant to that division when the administrator of a recreational youth athletics organization or entity requests the release of the information in relation to an individual applying to serve as a volunteer coach who is subject to a criminal records check under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code. If a temporary employment service submits a request for a determination of whether a person the service plans to refer to an employment position has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense listed in division (A)(1), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, the request shall be treated as a single request and only one fee shall be charged.

(F)(1) As used in division (F)(2) of this section, "head start agency" means an entity in this state that has been approved to be an agency for purposes of subchapter II of the "Community Economic Development Act," 95 Stat. 489 (1981), 42 U.S.C.A. 9831, as amended.

(2)(a) In addition to or in conjunction with any request that is required to be made under section 109.572, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code, the board of education of any school district; the director of mental retardation and developmental disabilities; any county board of mental retardation and developmental disabilities; any entity under contract with a county board of mental retardation and developmental disabilities; the chief administrator of any chartered nonpublic school; the chief administrator of any home health agency; the chief administrator of or person operating any child day-care center, type A family day-care home, or type B family day-care home licensed or certified under Chapter 5104. of the Revised Code; ~~the administrator of any type C family day-care home certified pursuant to Section 1 of Sub. H.B. 62 of the 121st general assembly or Section 5 of Am. Sub. S.B. 160 of the 121st general assembly;~~ the chief administrator of any head start agency; or the executive director of a public children services agency may request that the superintendent of the bureau investigate and determine, with respect to any individual who has applied for employment in any position after October 2, 1989, or any individual wishing to apply for employment with a board of education may request, with regard to the individual, whether the bureau has any information gathered under division (A) of this section that pertains to that individual. ~~On~~

In addition to or in conjunction with any request that is made under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code, the administrator of a recreational youth athletics organization or entity may request that the superintendent investigate and determine, with respect to any individual who has applied to be a volunteer coach for the organization or entity, whether the bureau has any information gathered under division (A) of this section that pertains to that individual.

~~On receipt of the request~~ either of those types of requests, the superintendent shall determine whether that information exists and, upon request of the person, board, or entity requesting information, also shall request from the federal bureau of investigation any criminal records it has pertaining to that individual. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee also may request criminal history records from other states or the federal government pursuant to the national crime prevention and privacy compact set forth in section 109.571 of the Revised Code. Within thirty days of the date that the superintendent receives a request, the superintendent shall send to the board, entity, or person a report of any information that the superintendent determines exists, including information contained in records that have been sealed under section 2953.32 of the Revised Code, and, within thirty days of its receipt, shall send the board, entity, or person a report of any information received from the federal bureau of investigation, other than information the dissemination of which is prohibited by federal law.

(b) When a board of education is required to receive information under this section as a prerequisite to employment of an individual pursuant to section 3319.39 of the Revised Code, it may accept a certified copy of records that were issued by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and that are presented by an individual applying for employment with the district in lieu of requesting that information itself. In such a case, the board shall accept the certified copy issued by the bureau in order to make a photocopy of it for that individual's employment application documents and shall return the certified copy to the individual. In a case of that nature, a district only shall accept a certified copy of records of that nature within one year after the date of their issuance by the bureau.

(3) The state board of education may request, with respect to any individual who has applied for employment after October 2, 1989, in any position with the state board or the department of education, any information that a school district board of education is authorized to request under division (F)(2) of this section, and the superintendent of the bureau shall proceed as if the request has been received from a school district board of education under division (F)(2) of this section.

(4) When the superintendent of the bureau receives a request for information under section 3319.291 of the Revised Code, the superintendent shall proceed as if the request has been received from a school district board of education under division (F)(2) of this section.

(5) When a recipient of a classroom reading improvement grant paid under section 3301.86 of the Revised Code requests, with respect to any individual who applies to participate in providing any program or service funded in whole or in part by the grant, the information that a school district board of education is authorized to request under division (F)(2)(a) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau shall proceed as if the request has been received from a school district board of education under division (F)(2)(a) of this section.

(G) In addition to or in conjunction with any request that is required to be made under section 173.41, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, or 3722.151 of the Revised Code with respect to an individual who has applied for employment in a position that involves providing direct care to an older adult, the chief administrator of a PASSPORT agency that provides services through the PASSPORT program created under section 173.40 of the Revised Code, home health agency, hospice care program, home licensed under Chapter 3721. of the Revised Code, adult day-care program operated pursuant to rules adopted under section 3721.04 of the Revised Code, or adult care facility may request that the superintendent of the bureau investigate and determine, with respect to any individual who has applied after January 27, 1997, for employment in a position that does not involve providing direct care to an older adult, whether the bureau has any information gathered under division (A) of this section that pertains to that individual. On receipt of the request, the superintendent shall determine whether that information exists and, on request of the administrator requesting information, shall also request from the federal bureau of investigation any criminal records it has pertaining to that individual. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee also may request criminal history records from other states or the federal government pursuant to the national crime prevention and privacy compact set forth in section 109.571 of the Revised Code. Within thirty days of the date a request is received, the superintendent shall send to the administrator a report of any information determined to exist, including information contained in records that have been sealed under section 2953.32 of the Revised Code, and, within thirty days of its receipt, shall send the administrator a report of any information received from the federal bureau of investigation, other than information the dissemination of which is prohibited by federal law.

(H) Information obtained by a board, administrator, or other person under this section is confidential and shall not be released or disseminated.

(I) The superintendent may charge a reasonable fee for providing information or criminal records under division (F)(2) or (G) of this section, except that the superintendent shall not charge a fee for providing information or criminal records under division (F)(2) of this section when the administrator of a recreational youth athletics organization or entity requests the information or criminal records in relation to an individual applying to serve as a volunteer coach who is subject to a criminal records check under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code.

**Sec. 109.572.** (A)(1) Upon receipt of a request pursuant to section 121.08, 1541.801, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 5104.012, 5104.013, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request

previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.05, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2919.12, 2919.22, 2919.24, 2919.25, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code, felonious sexual penetration in violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code, a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, a violation of section 2919.23 of the Revised Code that would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, had the violation been committed prior to that date, or a violation of section 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is not a minor drug possession offense;

(b) A violation of an existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) On receipt of a request pursuant to section 5123.081 of the Revised Code with respect to an applicant for employment in any position with the department of mental retardation and developmental disabilities, pursuant to section 5126.28 of the Revised Code with respect to an applicant for employment in any position with a county board of mental retardation and developmental disabilities, or pursuant to section 5126.281 of the Revised Code with respect to an applicant for employment in a direct services position with an entity contracting with a county board for employment, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check. The superintendent shall conduct the criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2903.341, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.04, 2905.05, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.12, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2919.12, 2919.22, 2919.24, 2919.25, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code;

(b) An existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(2)(a) of this section.

(3) On receipt of a request pursuant to section 173.41, 3712.09,

3721.121, or 3722.151 of the Revised Code, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check with respect to any person who has applied for employment in a position that involves providing direct care to an older adult. The superintendent shall conduct the criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.11, 2905.12, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.12, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2911.13, 2913.02, 2913.03, 2913.04, 2913.11, 2913.21, 2913.31, 2913.40, 2913.43, 2913.47, 2913.51, 2919.25, 2921.36, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code;

(b) An existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(3)(a) of this section.

(4) On receipt of a request pursuant to section 3701.881 of the Revised Code with respect to an applicant for employment with a home health agency as a person responsible for the care, custody, or control of a child, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check. The superintendent shall conduct the criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.04, 2905.05, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.12, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2919.12, 2919.22, 2919.24, 2919.25, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is not a minor drug possession offense;

(b) An existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(4)(a) of this section.

(5) On receipt of a request pursuant to section 5111.95 or 5111.96 of the Revised Code with respect to an applicant for employment with a waiver agency participating in a department of job and family services administered home and community-based waiver program or an independent provider participating in a department administered home and community-based waiver program in a position that involves providing home and community-based waiver services to consumers with disabilities, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check. The superintendent shall conduct the criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.041, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.05, 2905.11, 2905.12, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2911.13, 2913.02, 2913.03, 2913.04, 2913.11, 2913.21, 2913.31, 2913.40, 2913.43, 2913.47, 2913.51, 2919.12, 2919.24, 2919.25, 2921.36, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code, felonious sexual penetration in violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code, a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, a violation of section 2919.23 of the Revised Code that would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, had the violation been committed prior to that date;

(b) An existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(5)(a) of this section.

(6) On receipt of a request pursuant to section 3701.881 of the Revised Code with respect to an applicant for employment with a home health agency in a position that involves providing direct care to an older adult, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check. The superintendent shall conduct the criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.11,

2905.12, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.12, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2911.13, 2913.02, 2913.03, 2913.04, 2913.11, 2913.21, 2913.31, 2913.40, 2913.43, 2913.47, 2913.51, 2919.25, 2921.36, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code;

(b) An existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(6)(a) of this section.

(7) When conducting a criminal records check upon a request pursuant to section 3319.39 of the Revised Code for an applicant who is a teacher, in addition to the determination made under division (A)(1) of this section, the superintendent shall determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense specified in section 3319.31 of the Revised Code.

(8) On a request pursuant to section 2151.86 of the Revised Code, a completed form prescribed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in the manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person who is the subject of the request previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.03, 2903.04, 2903.11, 2903.12, 2903.13, 2903.16, 2903.21, 2903.34, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.05, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.09, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.25, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2909.02, 2909.03, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, 2911.12, 2919.12, 2919.22, 2919.24, 2919.25, 2923.12, 2923.13, 2923.161, 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, or 3716.11 of the Revised Code, a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, a violation of section 2919.23 of the Revised Code that would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, had the violation been committed prior to that date, a violation of section 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is not a minor drug possession offense, or felonious sexual penetration in violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of an existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses listed in division (A)(8)(a) of this section.

(9) When conducting a criminal records check on a request pursuant to section 5104.013 of the Revised Code for a person who is an owner, licensee, or administrator of a child day-care center or type A family day-care home or an

authorized provider of a certified type B family day-care home, the superintendent, in addition to the determination made under division (A)(1) of this section, shall determine whether any information exists that indicates that the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the following:

(a) A violation of section 2913.02, 2913.03, 2913.04, 2913.041, 2913.05, 2913.06, 2913.11, 2913.21, 2913.31, 2913.32, 2913.33, 2913.34, 2913.40, 2913.41, 2913.42, 2913.43, 2913.44, 2913.441, 2913.45, 2913.46, 2913.47, 2913.48, 2913.49, 2921.11, 2921.13, or 2923.01 of the Revised Code, a violation of section 2923.02 or 2923.03 of the Revised Code that relates to a crime specified in this division or division (A)(1)(a) of this section, or a second violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code within five years of the date of application for licensure or certification.

(b) A violation of an existing or former law of this state, any other state, or the United States that is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses or violations described in division (A)(9)(a) of this section.

(10) On receipt of a request for a criminal records check from an individual pursuant to section 4749.03 or 4749.06 of the Revised Code, accompanied by a completed copy of the form prescribed in division (C)(1) of this section and a set of fingerprint impressions obtained in a manner described in division (C)(2) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall conduct a criminal records check in the manner described in division (B) of this section to determine whether any information exists indicating that the person who is the subject of the request has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony in this state or in any other state. If the individual indicates that a firearm will be carried in the course of business, the superintendent shall require information from the federal bureau of investigation as described in division (B)(2) of this section. The superintendent shall report the findings of the criminal records check and any information the federal bureau of investigation provides to the director of public safety.

(11) Not later than thirty days after the date the superintendent receives the request, completed form, and fingerprint impressions, the superintendent shall send the person, board, or entity that made the request any information, other than information the dissemination of which is prohibited by federal law, the superintendent determines exists with respect to the person who is the subject of the request that indicates that the person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense listed or described in division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), or (10) of this section, as appropriate. The superintendent shall send the person, board, or entity that made the request a copy of the list of offenses specified in division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), or (10) of this section, as appropriate. If the request was made under section 3701.881 of the Revised Code with regard to an applicant who may be both responsible for the care, custody, or control of a child and involved in providing direct care to an older adult, the superintendent shall provide a list of the offenses specified in divisions (A)(4) and (6) of this section.

(B) The superintendent shall conduct any criminal records check requested under section 121.08, 173.41, 1541.801, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, 3722.151, 4749.03, 4749.06, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5111.95, 5111.96, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code as follows:

(1) The superintendent shall review or cause to be reviewed any relevant information gathered and compiled by the bureau under division (A) of section 109.57 of the Revised Code that relates to the person who is the subject of the request, including any relevant information contained in records that have been sealed under section 2953.32 of the Revised Code;

(2) If the request received by the superintendent asks for information from the federal bureau of investigation, the superintendent shall request from the federal bureau of investigation any information it has with respect to the person who is the subject of the request and shall review or cause to be reviewed any information the superintendent receives from that bureau.

(3) The superintendent or the superintendent's designee may request criminal history records from other states or the federal government pursuant to the national crime prevention and privacy compact set forth in section 109.571 of the Revised Code.

(C)(1) The superintendent shall prescribe a form to obtain the information necessary to conduct a criminal records check from any person for whom a criminal records check is requested under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code or is required by section 121.08, 173.41, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, 3722.151, 4749.03, 4749.06, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5111.95, 5111.96, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code. The form that the superintendent prescribes pursuant to this division may be in a tangible format, in an electronic format, or in both tangible and electronic formats.

(2) The superintendent shall prescribe standard impression sheets to obtain the fingerprint impressions of any person for whom a criminal records check is requested under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code or is required by section 121.08, 173.41, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, 3722.151, 4749.03, 4749.06, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5111.95, 5111.96, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code. Any person for whom a records check is requested under or required by any of those sections shall obtain the fingerprint impressions at a county sheriff's office, municipal police department, or any other entity with the ability to make fingerprint impressions on the standard impression sheets prescribed by the superintendent. The office, department, or entity may charge the person a reasonable fee for making the impressions. The standard impression sheets the superintendent prescribes pursuant to this division may be in a tangible format, in an electronic format, or in both tangible and electronic formats.

(3) Subject to division (D) of this section, the superintendent shall

prescribe and charge a reasonable fee for providing a criminal records check requested under section 121.08, 173.41, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, 3722.151, 4749.03, 4749.06, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5111.95, 5111.96, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code. The person making a criminal records request under section 121.08, 173.41, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, 3722.151, 4749.03, 4749.06, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5111.95, 5111.96, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code shall pay the fee prescribed pursuant to this division. A person making a request under section 3701.881 of the Revised Code for a criminal records check for an applicant who may be both responsible for the care, custody, or control of a child and involved in providing direct care to an older adult shall pay one fee for the request.

The superintendent shall not charge a fee for providing a criminal records check requested under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code by the administrator of a recreational youth athletics organization or entity in relation to an individual applying to serve as a volunteer coach.

(4) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation may prescribe methods of forwarding fingerprint impressions and information necessary to conduct a criminal records check, which methods shall include, but not be limited to, an electronic method.

(D) A determination whether any information exists that indicates that a person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense listed or described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b), (A)(2)(a) or (b), (A)(3)(a) or (b), (A)(4)(a) or (b), (A)(5)(a) or (b), (A)(6), (A)(7)(a) or (b), (A)(8)(a) or (b), or (A)(9)(a) or (b) of this section that is made by the superintendent with respect to information considered in a criminal records check in accordance with this section is valid for the person who is the subject of the criminal records check for a period of one year from the date upon which the superintendent makes the determination. During the period in which the determination in regard to a person is valid, if another request under this section is made for a criminal records check for that person, the superintendent shall provide the information that is the basis for the superintendent's initial determination at a lower fee than the fee prescribed for the initial criminal records check, except that the superintendent shall not charge any fee for providing the information when the criminal records check of that person is requested by the administrator of a recreational youth athletics organization or entity under section 1541.801 of the Revised Code because that person is applying to serve as a volunteer coach.

(E) As used in this section:

(1) "Criminal records check" means any criminal records check conducted by the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with division (B) of this section.

(2) "Home and community-based waiver services" and "waiver agency" have the same meanings as in section 5111.95 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Independent provider" has the same meaning as in section 5111.96 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Minor drug possession offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Older adult" means a person age sixty or older.

**Sec. 109.575.** ~~At~~Except as otherwise provided in section 1541.801 of the Revised Code, at the time of a person's initial application to an organization or entity to be a volunteer in a position in which the person on a regular basis will have unsupervised access to a child, the organization or entity shall inform the person that, at any time, the person might be required to provide a set of impressions of the person's fingerprints and a criminal records check might be conducted with respect to the person. ~~Not later than thirty days after the effective date of this section, each organization or entity shall notify each current volunteer who is in a position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child that, at any time, the volunteer might be required to provide a set of impressions of the volunteer's fingerprints and a criminal records check might be conducted with respect to the volunteer.~~

**Sec. 109.576.** (A) ~~Except as otherwise provided in section 1541.801 of the Revised Code,~~ if a person has applied to an organization or entity to be a volunteer in a position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child, if the organization or entity subjects the person to a criminal records check, if the report of the results of the criminal records check indicates that the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the offenses described in division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, and if the organization or entity accepts the person as a volunteer in a position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child, the organization or entity shall notify the parent or guardian of each child for whom it provides services that the volunteer has been convicted of one or more of those offenses but that, nonetheless, the person will be serving the organization or entity in that position. The notification required by this division shall be in writing, and the organization or entity shall send the notice to the parent or guardian on the date the organization or entity commences providing services to the child or on the date the organization or entity decides to accept the person as a volunteer after receiving the report of the results of the criminal records check, whichever is later.

(B) ~~Except as otherwise provided in section 1541.801 of the Revised Code,~~ if a person is serving an organization or entity as a volunteer in a position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child, if the organization or entity subjects the person to a criminal records check, if the report of the results of the criminal records check indicates that the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the offenses described in division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, and if the organization or entity retains the person as a volunteer in the same position or in any other position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child, the

organization or entity shall notify the parent or guardian of each child for whom it provides services that the volunteer has been convicted of one or more of those offenses but that, nonetheless, the person will be retained by the organization or entity in that position. The notification required by this division shall be in writing, and the organization or entity shall send the notice to the parent or guardian on the date the organization or entity commences providing services to the child or on the date the organization or entity decides to retain the person after receiving the report of the results of the criminal records check, whichever is later.

(C) A notification to a parent or guardian of a child that is required by division (A) or (B) of this section shall identify by name the person who is accepted or retained as a volunteer in a position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child, and shall state the fact that the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more of the offenses described in division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, but ~~shall~~ not identify the offense or offenses in question.

(D) Divisions (A) to (C) of this section apply regarding any criminal records check performed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation pursuant to section 109.57, section 109.572, or rules adopted under division (E) of section 109.57 of the Revised Code, any criminal records check performed in any manner by the organization or entity or any of its officers or employees, or any criminal records check performed in any manner by any person upon the request of the organization or entity or any of its officers or employees.

**Sec. 109.577.** (A) ~~Except as otherwise provided in section 1541.801 of the Revised Code, if~~ an organization or entity uses a volunteer in a position in which the person on a regular basis has unsupervised access to a child and if the volunteer has been subjected to a criminal records check performed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation pursuant to section 109.57, section 109.572, or rules adopted under division (E) of section 109.57 of the Revised Code, the organization or entity, and its officials and employees, are immune from civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed for any death or any injury or loss to person or property that is caused by any act or omission of the volunteer and that results from or is related to the volunteer having unsupervised access to a child on a regular basis. This immunity does not apply to a person, organization, or entity that has immunity from civil liability in accordance with section 9.86, 2744.02, or 2744.03 of the Revised Code for the good faith compliance, attempted compliance, or failure to comply.

(B) This section does not create a new cause of action or substantive legal right against a person, organization, or entity and does not affect any immunities from civil liability or defenses established by another section of the Revised Code or available at common law, to which a person, organization, or entity may be entitled under circumstances not covered by this section.

**Sec. 121.402.** (A) The governor's community service council shall

establish and maintain an educational program that does all of the following:

(1) Makes available to parents and guardians of children notice about the provisions of sections 109.574 to 109.577, ~~section 121.401, and section 121.402,~~ and 1541.801 of the Revised Code and information about how to keep children safe when they are under the care, custody, or control of a person other than the parent or guardian;

(2) Makes available to organizations and entities information regarding the best methods of screening and supervising volunteers, how to obtain a criminal records check of a volunteer, confidentiality issues relating to reports of criminal records checks, and record-keeping regarding the reports;

(3) Makes available to volunteers information regarding the possibility of being subjected to a criminal records check or, in the case of a recreational youth athletics volunteer coach, the requirement for a criminal records check, and information about displaying appropriate behavior to minors;

(4) Makes available to children advice on personal safety and information on what action to take if someone takes inappropriate action towards a child.

(B) The program shall begin making the materials described in this section available not later than one year after ~~the effective date of this section~~ March 22, 2001.

**Sec. 1541.801.** (A) Notwithstanding sections 109.575 and 109.576 of the Revised Code, a volunteer coach for a recreational youth athletics organization or entity shall be the subject of a criminal records check. The administrator of the recreational youth athletics organization or entity may request the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation to conduct the criminal records check under division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code to determine whether that volunteer coach has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the offenses listed or described in that division. Instead of requesting the superintendent to conduct a criminal records check under division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, the administrator may contract with a qualified private entity engaged in the business of criminal records checks of individuals to conduct the criminal records check of that volunteer coach to determine whether that volunteer coach has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the offenses listed or described in division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code. Notwithstanding sections 109.576 and 109.577 of the Revised Code, a recreational youth athletics organization or entity shall not use a volunteer coach who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any of the offenses listed or described in division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code.

The superintendent shall not charge any fee to conduct a criminal records check that the administrator of a recreational youth athletics organization or entity requests under this section and shall not charge any fee for information or criminal records the administrator requests under section 109.57 of the Revised Code in relation to an individual applying to serve as a volunteer coach for the

organization or entity.

(B)(1) A recreational youth athletics organization or entity organization or entity is immune from civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly is caused by an act or omission of a volunteer coach and that results from or is related to the volunteer coach having unsupervised access to a child on a regular basis if all of the following apply:

(a) The administrator of the recreational youth athletics organization or entity causes the conduct of a criminal records check of the volunteer coach as required by this section.

(b) The recreational youth athletics organization or entity receives a determination from the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation or the qualified private entity engaged in the business of criminal records checks of individuals that the volunteer coach has not been convicted of and has not pleaded guilty to any of the offenses listed or described in division (A)(1) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code.

(c) The recreational youth athletics organization or entity, in good faith reliance on the superintendent's or qualified private entity's determination, uses the individual as a volunteer coach in an athletic activity in which the volunteer coach has unsupervised access to a child on a regular basis.

(2) The immunity from civil liability conferred by division (D)(2)(a) of this section does not apply to a recreational youth athletics organization or entity that has immunity from civil liability under section 9.86 or Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code for an act or omission described in that division.

(3) The immunity from civil liability conferred by division (D)(2)(a) of this section does not create a new cause of action or substantive legal right against a recreational youth athletics organization or entity and does not affect any immunities from civil liability or defenses established by another section of the Revised Code or available at common law to which a recreational youth athletics organization or entity may be entitled under circumstances not covered by this section."

In line 174, delete "section" and insert "sections 109.57, 109.572, 109.575, 109.576, 109.577, 121.402, and"

In line 175, delete "is" and insert "are"

After line 175, insert:

**"Section 3.** Section 109.572 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 11 and Am. Sub. H.B. 117 of the 125th General Assembly and Am. Sub. H.B. 68 of the 126th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the

composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act.

**Section 4. CASH TRANSFERS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S GENERAL REIMBURSEMENT FUND (FUND 106)**

On the first day of July of each fiscal year, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the Attorney General shall certify to the Director of Budget and Management the amount of criminal records check fee revenue foregone by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation pursuant to the criminal records check fee exemption contained in division (D)(1) of section 1541.80 of the Revised Code. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Director of Budget and Management shall transfer that certified amount in cash from the investment earnings credited to the Attorney General's Reparations Fund (Fund 402) to the credit of the Attorney General's General Reimbursement Fund (Fund 106). If the amount in cash from the investment earnings credited to Fund 402 to be transferred to Fund 106 is less than the certified amount of criminal records check fee revenue foregone, the Attorney General may, upon approval of the Director of Budget and Management, request that difference in cash be transferred from funds in the emergency purposes appropriation of the Controlling Board to Fund 106. The amounts transferred to Fund 106 are hereby appropriated."

In line 1 of the title, delete the first "section" and insert "sections 109.57, 109.572, 109.575, 109.576, 109.577, 121.402, and"; delete the second "section" and insert "sections 1541.801 and"

In line 10 of the title, delete "and"

In line 12 of the title, after "person" insert ", to make those coaches subject to a criminal records check and prohibit their use if they have been convicted of or pleaded guilty to specified offenses, and to exempt recreational youth athletics organizations and entities from the criminal records check fee requirement if the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation conducts the criminal records check"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Stivers moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 21, nays 10, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Coughlin	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett	Schuler
Schuring	Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann

Harris-21.

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Clancy	Dann	Fedor	Fingerhut
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Prentiss
Roberts			Zurz-10.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 245**, pass?"

Senator Miller, R. moved to amend as follows:

In line 13, delete the first "section" and insert "sections"; after "2907.09" insert ", 2919.25, 3113.31, and 3113.33"

Between lines 173 and 174, insert:

"**Sec. 2919.25.** (A) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.

(B) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.

(C) No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

(D)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of domestic violence.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(3) or (4) of this section, a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, and a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(4) of this section, if the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of domestic violence, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to domestic violence, a violation of section 2903.14, 2909.06, 2909.07, 2911.12, 2911.211, or 2919.22 of the Revised Code if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to any of those sections if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the violation, or any offense of violence if the victim of the offense was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the offense, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(4) If the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of two or more offenses of domestic violence or two or more violations or offenses of the type described in division (D)(3) of this section involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violations or offenses, a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section is a felony of the third degree, and a violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(E) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no court or unit of state or local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of charges against a person alleging that the person violated this section or a municipal ordinance substantially similar to this section or in connection with the prosecution of any charges so filed.

(F) As used in this section and sections 2919.251 and 2919.26 of the Revised Code:

(1) ~~Family~~, "family or household member" means any of the following:

(a)(1) Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the offender:

(i)(a) A spouse, ~~a person living as a spouse~~, or a former spouse of the offender;

(ii)(b) A parent or a child of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the offender;

(iii)(c) A parent or a child of a spouse, ~~person living as a spouse~~, or former spouse of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, ~~person living as a spouse~~, or former spouse of the offender.

(b)(2) The natural parent of any child of whom the offender is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.

(2) ~~"Person living as a spouse" means a~~(3) Any person who is living or has lived with the offender in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the offender, or who otherwise has cohabited with the offender within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question.

**Sec. 3113.31.** (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Domestic violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts against a family or household member:

(a) Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury;

(b) Placing another person by the threat of force in fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing a violation of section 2903.211 or 2911.211 of the Revised Code;

(c) Committing any act with respect to a child that would result in the child being an abused child, as defined in section 2151.031 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Court" means the domestic relations division of the court of common pleas in counties that have a domestic relations division, and the court of common pleas in counties that do not have a domestic relations division.

(3) "Family or household member" means any of the following:

(a) Any of the following who is residing with or has resided with the respondent:

(i) A spouse, ~~a person living as a spouse~~, or a former spouse of the respondent;

(ii) A parent or a child of the respondent, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the respondent;

(iii) A parent or a child of a spouse, ~~person living as a spouse~~, or former spouse of the respondent, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, ~~person living as a spouse~~, or former spouse of the respondent.

(b) The natural parent of any child of whom the respondent is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.

~~(4) "Person living as a spouse" means a~~(c) Any person who is living or has lived with the respondent in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the respondent, or who otherwise has cohabited with the respondent within five years prior to the date of the alleged occurrence of the act in question.

~~(5)~~(4) "Victim advocate" means a person who provides support and assistance for a person who files a petition under this section.

(B) The court has jurisdiction over all proceedings under this section. The petitioner's right to relief under this section is not affected by the petitioner's leaving the residence or household to avoid further domestic violence.

(C) A person may seek relief under this section on the person's own behalf, or any parent or adult household member may seek relief under this section on behalf of any other family or household member, by filing a petition with the court. The petition shall contain or state:

(1) An allegation that the respondent engaged in domestic violence against a family or household member of the respondent, including a description of the nature and extent of the domestic violence;

(2) The relationship of the respondent to the petitioner, and to the victim if other than the petitioner;

(3) A request for relief under this section.

(D)(1) If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section requests an ex parte order, the court shall hold an ex parte hearing on the same day that the petition is filed. The court, for good cause shown at the ex parte hearing, may enter any temporary orders, with or without bond, including, but not limited to,

an order described in division (E)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, that the court finds necessary to protect the family or household member from domestic violence. Immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the family or household member constitutes good cause for purposes of this section.

Immediate and present danger includes, but is not limited to, situations in which the respondent has threatened the family or household member with bodily harm or in which the respondent previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense that constitutes domestic violence against the family or household member.

(2)(a) If the court, after an ex parte hearing, issues an order described in division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section, the court shall schedule a full hearing for a date that is within seven court days after the ex parte hearing. If any other type of protection order that is authorized under division (E) of this section is issued by the court after an ex parte hearing, the court shall schedule a full hearing for a date that is within ten court days after the ex parte hearing. The court shall give the respondent notice of, and an opportunity to be heard at, the full hearing. The court shall hold the full hearing on the date scheduled under this division unless the court grants a continuance of the hearing in accordance with this division. Under any of the following circumstances or for any of the following reasons, the court may grant a continuance of the full hearing to a reasonable time determined by the court:

(i) Prior to the date scheduled for the full hearing under this division, the respondent has not been served with the petition filed pursuant to this section and notice of the full hearing.

(ii) The parties consent to the continuance.

(iii) The continuance is needed to allow a party to obtain counsel.

(iv) The continuance is needed for other good cause.

(b) An ex parte order issued under this section does not expire because of a failure to serve notice of the full hearing upon the respondent before the date set for the full hearing under division (D)(2)(a) of this section or because the court grants a continuance under that division.

(3) If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section does not request an ex parte order, or if a person requests an ex parte order but the court does not issue an ex parte order after an ex parte hearing, the court shall proceed as in a normal civil action and grant a full hearing on the matter.

(E)(1) After an ex parte or full hearing, the court may grant any protection order, with or without bond, or approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of domestic violence against the family or household members. The order or agreement may:

(a) Direct the respondent to refrain from abusing the family or household members;

(b) Grant possession of the residence or household to the petitioner or other family or household member, to the exclusion of the respondent, by evicting the respondent, when the residence or household is owned or leased solely by the petitioner or other family or household member, or by ordering the respondent to vacate the premises, when the residence or household is jointly owned or leased by the respondent, and the petitioner or other family or household member;

(c) When the respondent has a duty to support the petitioner or other family or household member living in the residence or household and the respondent is the sole owner or lessee of the residence or household, grant possession of the residence or household to the petitioner or other family or household member, to the exclusion of the respondent, by ordering the respondent to vacate the premises, or, in the case of a consent agreement, allow the respondent to provide suitable, alternative housing;

(d) Temporarily allocate parental rights and responsibilities for the care of, or establish temporary parenting time rights with regard to, minor children, if no other court has determined, or is determining, the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities for the minor children or parenting time rights;

(e) Require the respondent to maintain support, if the respondent customarily provides for or contributes to the support of the family or household member, or if the respondent has a duty to support the petitioner or family or household member;

(f) Require the respondent, petitioner, victim of domestic violence, or any combination of those persons, to seek counseling;

(g) Require the respondent to refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the petitioner or family or household member;

(h) Grant other relief that the court considers equitable and fair, including, but not limited to, ordering the respondent to permit the use of a motor vehicle by the petitioner or other family or household member and the apportionment of household and family personal property.

(2) If a protection order has been issued pursuant to this section in a prior action involving the respondent and the petitioner or one or more of the family or household members, the court may include in a protection order that it issues a prohibition against the respondent returning to the residence or household. If it includes a prohibition against the respondent returning to the residence or household in the order, it also shall include in the order provisions of the type described in division (E)(7) of this section. This division does not preclude the court from including in a protection order or consent agreement, in circumstances other than those described in this division, a requirement that the respondent be evicted from or vacate the residence or household or refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the petitioner or a family or household member, and, if the court includes any requirement of

that type in an order or agreement, the court also shall include in the order provisions of the type described in division (E)(7) of this section.

(3)(a) Any protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section shall be valid until a date certain, but not later than five years from the date of its issuance or approval.

(b) Subject to the limitation on the duration of an order or agreement set forth in division (E)(3)(a) of this section, any order under division (E)(1)(d) of this section shall terminate on the date that a court in an action for divorce, dissolution of marriage, or legal separation brought by the petitioner or respondent issues an order allocating parental rights and responsibilities for the care of children or on the date that a juvenile court in an action brought by the petitioner or respondent issues an order awarding legal custody of minor children. Subject to the limitation on the duration of an order or agreement set forth in division (E)(3)(a) of this section, any order under division (E)(1)(e) of this section shall terminate on the date that a court in an action for divorce, dissolution of marriage, or legal separation brought by the petitioner or respondent issues a support order or on the date that a juvenile court in an action brought by the petitioner or respondent issues a support order.

(c) Any protection order issued or consent agreement approved pursuant to this section may be renewed in the same manner as the original order or agreement was issued or approved.

(4) A court may not issue a protection order that requires a petitioner to do or to refrain from doing an act that the court may require a respondent to do or to refrain from doing under division (E)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), or (h) of this section unless all of the following apply:

(a) The respondent files a separate petition for a protection order in accordance with this section.

(b) The petitioner is served notice of the respondent's petition at least forty-eight hours before the court holds a hearing with respect to the respondent's petition, or the petitioner waives the right to receive this notice.

(c) If the petitioner has requested an ex parte order pursuant to division (D) of this section, the court does not delay any hearing required by that division beyond the time specified in that division in order to consolidate the hearing with a hearing on the petition filed by the respondent.

(d) After a full hearing at which the respondent presents evidence in support of the request for a protection order and the petitioner is afforded an opportunity to defend against that evidence, the court determines that the petitioner has committed an act of domestic violence or has violated a temporary protection order issued pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code, that both the petitioner and the respondent acted primarily as aggressors, and that neither the petitioner nor the respondent acted primarily in self-defense.

(5) No protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this

section shall in any manner affect title to any real property.

(6)(a) If a petitioner, or the child of a petitioner, who obtains a protection order or consent agreement pursuant to division (E)(1) of this section or a temporary protection order pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code and is the subject of a parenting time order issued pursuant to section 3109.051 or 3109.12 of the Revised Code or a visitation or companionship order issued pursuant to section 3109.051, 3109.11, or 3109.12 of the Revised Code or division (E)(1)(d) of this section granting parenting time rights to the respondent, the court may require the public children services agency of the county in which the court is located to provide supervision of the respondent's exercise of parenting time or visitation or companionship rights with respect to the child for a period not to exceed nine months, if the court makes the following findings of fact:

- (i) The child is in danger from the respondent;
- (ii) No other person or agency is available to provide the supervision.

(b) A court that requires an agency to provide supervision pursuant to division (E)(6)(a) of this section shall order the respondent to reimburse the agency for the cost of providing the supervision, if it determines that the respondent has sufficient income or resources to pay that cost.

(7)(a) If a protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section includes a requirement that the respondent be evicted from or vacate the residence or household or refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the petitioner or a family or household member, the order or agreement shall state clearly that the order or agreement cannot be waived or nullified by an invitation to the respondent from the petitioner or other family or household member to enter the residence, school, business, or place of employment or by the respondent's entry into one of those places otherwise upon the consent of the petitioner or other family or household member.

(b) Division (E)(7)(a) of this section does not limit any discretion of a court to determine that a respondent charged with a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised Code, with a violation of a municipal ordinance substantially equivalent to that section, or with contempt of court, which charge is based on an alleged violation of a protection order issued or consent agreement approved under this section, did not commit the violation or was not in contempt of court.

(F)(1) A copy of any protection order, or consent agreement, that is issued or approved under this section shall be issued by the court to the petitioner, to the respondent, and to all law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction to enforce the order or agreement. The court shall direct that a copy of an order be delivered to the respondent on the same day that the order is entered.

- (2) All law enforcement agencies shall establish and maintain an index

for the protection orders and the approved consent agreements delivered to the agencies pursuant to division (F)(1) of this section. With respect to each order and consent agreement delivered, each agency shall note on the index the date and time that it received the order or consent agreement.

(3) Regardless of whether the petitioner has registered the order or agreement in the county in which the officer's agency has jurisdiction pursuant to division (N) of this section, any officer of a law enforcement agency shall enforce a protection order issued or consent agreement approved by any court in this state in accordance with the provisions of the order or agreement, including removing the respondent from the premises, if appropriate.

(G) Any proceeding under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that an order under this section may be obtained with or without bond. An order issued under this section, other than an ex parte order, that grants a protection order or approves a consent agreement, or that refuses to grant a protection order or approve a consent agreement, is a final, appealable order. The remedies and procedures provided in this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other available civil or criminal remedies.

(H) The filing of proceedings under this section does not excuse a person from filing any report or giving any notice required by section 2151.421 of the Revised Code or by any other law. When a petition under this section alleges domestic violence against minor children, the court shall report the fact, or cause reports to be made, to a county, township, or municipal peace officer under section 2151.421 of the Revised Code.

(I) Any law enforcement agency that investigates a domestic dispute shall provide information to the family or household members involved regarding the relief available under this section and section 2919.26 of the Revised Code.

(J) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether a protection order is issued or a consent agreement is approved by a court of another county or a court of another state, no court or unit of state or local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of a petition pursuant to this section or in connection with the filing, issuance, registration, or service of a protection order or consent agreement, or for obtaining a certified copy of a protection order or consent agreement.

(K)(1) The court shall comply with Chapters 3119., 3121., 3123., and 3125. of the Revised Code when it makes or modifies an order for child support under this section.

(2) If any person required to pay child support under an order made under this section on or after April 15, 1985, or modified under this section on or after December 31, 1986, is found in contempt of court for failure to make support payments under the order, the court that makes the finding, in addition to any other penalty or remedy imposed, shall assess all court costs arising out of the contempt proceeding against the person and require the person to pay any

reasonable attorney's fees of any adverse party, as determined by the court, that arose in relation to the act of contempt.

(L)(1) A person who violates a protection order issued or a consent agreement approved under this section is subject to the following sanctions:

(a) Criminal prosecution for a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised Code, if the violation of the protection order or consent agreement constitutes a violation of that section;

(b) Punishment for contempt of court.

(2) The punishment of a person for contempt of court for violation of a protection order issued or a consent agreement approved under this section does not bar criminal prosecution of the person for a violation of section 2919.27 of the Revised Code. However, a person punished for contempt of court is entitled to credit for the punishment imposed upon conviction of a violation of that section, and a person convicted of a violation of that section shall not subsequently be punished for contempt of court arising out of the same activity.

(M) In all stages of a proceeding under this section, a petitioner may be accompanied by a victim advocate.

(N)(1) A petitioner who obtains a protection order or consent agreement under this section or a temporary protection order under section 2919.26 of the Revised Code may provide notice of the issuance or approval of the order or agreement to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county other than the county in which the order is issued or the agreement is approved by registering that order or agreement in the other county pursuant to division (N)(2) of this section and filing a copy of the registered order or registered agreement with a law enforcement agency in the other county in accordance with that division. A person who obtains a protection order issued by a court of another state may provide notice of the issuance of the order to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county of this state by registering the order in that county pursuant to section 2919.272 of the Revised Code and filing a copy of the registered order with a law enforcement agency in that county.

(2) A petitioner may register a temporary protection order, protection order, or consent agreement in a county other than the county in which the court that issued the order or approved the agreement is located in the following manner:

(a) The petitioner shall obtain a certified copy of the order or agreement from the clerk of the court that issued the order or approved the agreement and present that certified copy to the clerk of the court of common pleas or the clerk of a municipal court or county court in the county in which the order or agreement is to be registered.

(b) Upon accepting the certified copy of the order or agreement for registration, the clerk of the court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court shall place an endorsement of registration on the order or agreement and

give the petitioner a copy of the order or agreement that bears that proof of registration.

(3) The clerk of each court of common pleas, the clerk of each municipal court, and the clerk of each county court shall maintain a registry of certified copies of temporary protection orders, protection orders, or consent agreements that have been issued or approved by courts in other counties and that have been registered with the clerk.

**Sec. 3113.33.** As used in sections 3113.33 to 3113.40 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Domestic violence" means attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to a family or household member, or placing a family or household member by threat of force in fear of imminent physical harm.

(B) "Family or household member" means any of the following:

(1) Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the person committing the domestic violence:

(a) A spouse, ~~a person living as a spouse~~, or a former spouse of the person committing the domestic violence;

(b) A parent or child of the person committing the domestic violence, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the person committing the domestic violence;

(c) A parent or a child of a spouse, ~~person living as a spouse~~, or former spouse of the person committing the domestic violence, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, ~~person living as a spouse~~, or former spouse of the person committing the domestic violence;

(d) The dependents of any person listed in division (B)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(2) The natural parent of any child of whom the person committing the domestic violence is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.

(3) Any person who is living or has lived with the person committing the domestic violence in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the person committing the domestic violence, or otherwise has cohabited with the person committing the domestic violence within five years prior to the date of the alleged occurrence of the act in question.

(C) "Shelter for victims of domestic violence" or "shelter" means a facility that provides temporary residential service or facilities to family or household members who are victims of domestic violence.

~~(D) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the person committing the domestic violence in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the person committing the~~

~~domestic violence, or who otherwise has cohabited with the person committing the domestic violence within five years prior to the date of the alleged occurrence of the act in question."~~

In line 174, delete "section" and insert "sections"; after "2907.09" insert ", 2919.25, 3113.31, and 3113.33"

In line 175, delete "is" and insert "are"

After line 175, insert:

"**Section 3.** Section 3113.33 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 215 and Am. Sub. S.B. 1 of the 122nd General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act."

In line 1 of the title, delete the first "section" and insert "sections"; after "2907.09" insert ", 2919.25, 3113.31, and 3113.33"

In line 10 of the title, delete "and"

In line 12 of the title, after "person" insert ", and to modify the definition of "family or household member" for purposes of the criminal and civil domestic violence laws"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Miller moved to withdraw his amendment.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 245**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Cates moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Amstutz, Coughlin, Fingerhut, Harris, Hottinger, Kearney, Miller, R., Niehaus, Schuler, Spada, Armbruster, Carey, Austria."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**Sub. H. B. No. 245**-Representatives Reinhard, Aslanides, Barrett, Buehrer, Core, Faber, Hagan, Hughes, Kearns, Latta, McGregor, Schlichter, Seaver, Seitz, Setzer, Ujvagi, Wagner, Webster, Widowfield, Willamowski, Fende, Perry, Key, Law, Sayre, Bulp, Uecker, Hoops, Blessing, Boccieri, Book, Calvert, Carano, Carmichael, Cassell, Chandler, Collier, Combs, Daniels, DeBose, DeGeeter, Distel, Dolan, Domenick, Evans, C., Evans, D., Flowers, Garrison, Gibbs, Gilb, Hartnett, Harwood, Healy, Martin, Mason, Miller, Oelslager, Otterman, Patton, S., Patton, T., Peterson, Raussen, Reidelbach, Schaffer, Schneider, Skindell, Smith, G., Stewart, D., Stewart, J., Taylor, Trakas, Wagoner, White, Widener, Williams, Wolpert, Yates, Yuko Senators Schuler, Spada, Roberts, Fingerhut, Zurz, Dann, Amstutz.

To amend sections 122.075, 125.831, 125.832, and 4511.101, to enact sections 122.861, 125.834, 125.836, 125.837, 125.838, and 5735.40 of the Revised Code and to amend Section 203.99.45 of Am. Sub. H.B. 66 of the 126th General Assembly and to amend Section 203.99 of Am. Sub. H.B. 66 of the 126th General Assembly as amended by Am. Sub. S.B. 236 of the 126th General Assembly to create diesel emissions reduction grant and revolving loan programs, to revise the alternative fuel transportation grant program, to establish certain requirements related to the use of alternative fuels, and to make an appropriation, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 245**, pass?"

Senator Miller, D. moved to amend as follows:

In line 869, after "**9.**" insert "Not later than March 1, 2007, the Governor or an executive branch state agency designated by the Governor shall complete a statewide energy audit and develop a strategy for making each state-owned building energy efficient. The strategy shall require a five per cent reduction in the use of energy resources by March 1, 2008, and a fifteen per cent reduction in the use of energy resources by March 1, 2012, for all state-owned buildings.

**Section 10.**"; delete "9" and insert "10"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Amstutz moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 24, nays 7, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Gardner	Goodman	Grendell	Hottinger
Jacobson	Jordan	Mumper	Niehaus
Padgett	Roberts	Schuler	Schuring
Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann	Harris-24.

Senators Fedor, Fingerhut, Kearney, Miller D, Miller R, Prentiss, and Zurz voted in the negative-7.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 245**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Mumper moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Carey, Clancy, Coughlin, Fedor, Grendell, Kearney, Mumper, Niehaus, Padgett, Wachtmann, Harris, Armbruster."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**Sub. H. B. No. 385**-Representatives Brinkman, Seitz, Law, Schaffer, Webster, Wolpert, Domenick, Fende, Chandler, Daniels, McGregor, J., Combs, Barrett, Blessing, Calvert, Carano, Cassell, Coley, Collier, Distel, Evans, C., Flowers, Hartnett, Martin, McGregor, R., Patton, T., Perry, Raga, Reidelbach, Sayre, Taylor, Uecker, Wagner, Yuko Senators Niehaus, Schuring, Kearney.

To amend sections 148.04, 148.06, 305.11, 504.11, 505.172, 505.375, 505.391, 505.94, 515.01, 5311.02, 5705.10, 5705.35, 5705.36, 5747.51, and 5747.62 and to enact sections 504.021 and 5705.132 of the Revised Code to make changes in various laws pertaining to townships, to permit written distribution of records, in lieu of reading the previous proceedings' record, at a session of the board of county commissioners, to permit townships and municipal corporations to directly form fire and ambulance districts, and to remove from the Condominium Law the specification that condominium developments are not subdivisions subject to the Platting Law, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 385**, pass?"

Senator Stivers moved to amend as follows:

In line 16, delete "5311.02,"

Between lines 273 and 274, insert:

"(H) Nothing in this section authorizes a township to enforce any regulation or order adopted under division (B) of this section against a premises to which a D permit has been issued by the division of liquor control if that premises is not located in the unincorporated territory of that township."

Delete lines 578 through 587

In line 1236, delete "5311.02,"

In line 3 of the title, delete "5311.02,"

In line 9 of the title, after the comma insert "and"

In line 11 of the title, delete ", and to remove from the"

Delete lines 12 and 13 of the title

In line 14 of the title, delete "Platting Law"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

The amendment was agreed to.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 385**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper

Niehaus  
Schuler  
Wachtmann

Padgett  
Schuring  
Zurz

Prentiss  
Spada

Roberts  
Stivers  
Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Schuler moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Grendell, Padgett, Roberts, Schuler, Clancy."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**Sub. H. B. No. 390**-Representatives Taylor, Brinkman, Brown, Gibbs, Gilb, Hood, Kilbane, Trakas, Hagan, Blessing, Schaffer, Latta, Aslanides, Bulp, Carano, Cassell, Collier, Core, Domenick, Evans, C., Faber, Garrison, Hartnett, Key, Raussen, Reidelbach, Reinhard, Schneider, Seitz, Uecker, Widowfield, Willamowski, Yuko Senators Spada, Zurz, Fingerhut, Dann, Amstutz, Austria.

To amend sections 109.082, 131.02, 2329.07, 5703.06, 5735.03, and 5749.02, to enact sections 131.022, 2305.26, and 5703.58, and to repeal section 5733.18 of the Revised Code to place a time limit on the collection of certain finalized but outstanding tax liabilities, to restore and lengthen a prior statute of limitation on certain statutory liens, to restore a former requirement that the state must periodically take affirmative action to keep alive judgment liens in the state's favor, and to provide "innocent spouse relief" from joint and several liability for income taxes under a compromise of claim, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 390**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 30, nays 1, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz  
Cates  
Fedor  
Grendell  
Miller D  
Padgett  
Schuring  
Zurz

Armbruster  
Clancy  
Fingerhut  
Hottinger  
Miller R  
Prentiss  
Spada

Austria  
Coughlin  
Gardner  
Jordan  
Mumper  
Roberts  
Stivers

Carey  
Dann  
Goodman  
Kearney  
Niehaus  
Schuler  
Wachtmann  
Harris-30.

Senator Jacobson voted in the negative-1.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Spada moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Armbruster, Carey, Clancy, Coughlin, Grendell, Mumper, Niehaus, Padgett, Schuler, Schuring, Wachtmann, Miller, R., Miller, D., Roberts."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**Sub. H. B. No. 259**-Representatives Wagner, McGregor, J., Martin, Evans, C., Fende, Bupp, Wagoner, Seaver, Evans, D., Setzer, Hagan, Harwood, Gilb, Wolpert, Distel, Willamowski, Collier, Latta, Faber, Brown, Aslanides, Uecker, Allen, Perry, Mason, Hughes, Blessing, Daniels, DeBose, DeGeeter, Domenick, Fessler, Flowers, Gibbs, Law, Oelslager, Otterman, Patton, T., Reidelbach, Schaffer, Schlichter, Schneider, Smith, G., Stewart, J., Taylor, Williams Senators Clancy, Grendell, Schuring, Dann.

To amend sections 2921.38, 2929.14, 2929.19, and 2967.28 of the Revised Code to prohibit a person, with intent to harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm a law enforcement officer, from causing or attempting to cause the law enforcement officer to come into contact with a bodily substance; to prohibit any person from engaging in the same action with respect to any person when the person is a knowing carrier of certain viruses or bacteria; to specify that a sentencing court's failure to notify a felon of mandatory post-release control after prison does not affect mandatory post-release control; to specify that a sentencing court's failure to notify a felon of the possibility of being sent back to prison for violating mandatory or discretionary post-release control does not affect the authority to do so if the Parole Board gives such a notice; to require the Parole Board to notify felons prior to release from prison of the possibility of being sent back to prison for violating post-release control; and to declare an emergency, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the section, Section 5, setting forth the emergency features of the bill, stand as a part of the bill?"

Senator Jordan moved to amend as follows:

In line 38, after "2921.38," insert "2921.51,"

Between lines 90 and 91, insert:

**"Sec. 2921.51.** (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Peace officer" means a sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, member of the organized police department of a municipal corporation, or township constable, who is employed by a political subdivision of this state, a member of a police force employed by a metropolitan housing authority under

division (D) of section 3735.31 of the Revised Code, a member of a police force employed by a regional transit authority under division (Y) of section 306.35 of the Revised Code, a state university law enforcement officer appointed under section 3345.04 of the Revised Code, a veterans' home police officer appointed under section 5907.02 of the Revised Code, a special police officer employed by a port authority under section 4582.04 or 4582.28 of the Revised Code, or a state highway patrol trooper and whose primary duties are to preserve the peace, to protect life and property, and to enforce the laws, ordinances, or rules of the state or any of its political subdivisions.

(2) "Private police officer" means any security guard, special police officer, private detective, or other person who is privately employed in a police capacity.

(3) "Federal law enforcement officer" means an employee of the United States who serves in a position the duties of which are primarily the investigation, apprehension, or detention of individuals suspected or convicted of offenses under the criminal laws of the United States.

(4) "Impersonate" means to act the part of, assume the identity of, wear the uniform or any part of the uniform of, or display the identification of a particular person or of a member of a class of persons with purpose to make another person believe that the actor is that particular person or is a member of that class of persons.

(B) No person shall impersonate a peace officer ~~or~~, a private police officer, or a federal law enforcement officer.

(C) No person, by impersonating a peace officer ~~or~~, a private police officer, or a federal law enforcement officer, shall arrest or detain any person, search any person, or search the property of any person.

(D) No person, with purpose to commit or facilitate the commission of an offense, shall impersonate a peace officer, a private police officer, a federal law enforcement officer, or an officer, agent, or employee of the state.

(E) No person shall commit a felony while impersonating a peace officer, a private police officer, a federal law enforcement officer, or an officer, agent, or employee of the state.

(F) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under division (B) of this section that the impersonation of the peace officer was for a lawful purpose.

(G) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. Whoever violates division (C) or (D) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the purpose of a violation of division (D) of this section is to commit or facilitate the commission of a felony, a violation of division (D) is a felony of the fourth degree. Whoever violates division (E) of this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree."

In line 1237, after "2921.38," insert "2921.51,"

In line 1 of the title, after "2921.38," insert "2921.51,"

In line 37 of the title, after the semicolon insert "to prohibit impersonating a federal law enforcement officer;"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

The amendment was agreed to.

The question recurred, "Shall the section, Section 5, setting forth the emergency features of the bill, stand as a part of the bill?"

Senator Dann moved to amend as follows:

In line 38, after "sections" insert "2903.06, "; after "2921.38," insert "2929.01, 2929.13, "; after "2929.14," insert "2929.18, "; after "2929.19," insert "2953.08,"

In line 39, delete "section" and insert "sections 2929.142 and"

Between lines 40 and 41, insert:

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

(1)(a) 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;

(b) As the proximate result of committing a violation of division (A) of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance;

(c) As the proximate result of committing a violation of division (A)(3) of section 4561.15 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.

(2) In one of the following ways:

(a) Recklessly;

(b) As the proximate result of committing, while operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle or motorcycle in a construction zone, a reckless operation offense, provided that this division applies only if the person whose death is caused or whose pregnancy is unlawfully terminated is in the construction zone at the time of the offender's commission of the reckless operation offense in the construction zone and does not apply as described in division (F) of this section.

(3) In one of the following ways:

(a) Negligently;

(b) As the proximate result of committing, while operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle or motorcycle in a construction zone, a speeding offense, provided that this division applies only if the person whose death is caused or whose pregnancy is unlawfully terminated is in the construction zone at the time of the offender's commission of the speeding offense in the construction zone and does not apply as described in division (F) of this section.

(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)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in ~~this~~ division (B)(2)(b) or (c) of this section, aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(1) of this section is a felony of the second degree. ~~Aggravated~~

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)(c) of this section, ~~aggravated~~ vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(1) of this section is a felony of the first degree if any of the following apply:

(i) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4510. or any other provision of the Revised Code.

(ii) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(iii) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense.

~~(iv)~~ (c) Aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(1) of this section is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall sentence the offender to a mandatory prison term as provided in section 2929.142 of the Revised Code if any of the following apply:

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years.

~~(iv)~~ (ii) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A) of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years.

~~(vi)~~(iii) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A)(3) of section 4561.15 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years.

~~(vii)~~(iv) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of any combination of the offenses listed in division (B)(2)(a)(iv), (v), or (vi) of this section.

~~(viii)~~(v) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a second or subsequent felony violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

~~(b)~~(d) In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to division (B)(2)(a), (b), or (c) of this section for aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division (A)(1) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a class one suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege as specified in division (A)(1) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(3) 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 4510. 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 pursuant to this division for a violation of division (A)(2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a class two suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(C) 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 committed in violation of division (A)(3) of this section 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 pursuant to this division, the court shall impose upon the offender a class four suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified

in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 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, a class three suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(3) of that section.

(D) 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 4510. 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 pursuant to this division, the court shall impose upon the offender a class six suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(6) of section 4510.02 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, a class four suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(4) of that section.

(E) 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 jail term of at least fifteen days on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor violation of division (A)(3)(b) of this section and may impose upon the offender a longer jail term as authorized pursuant to section 2929.24 of the Revised Code. 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)(a) of this section or a felony violation of division (A)(3)(b) 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 or section 2903.08 of the Revised Code.

(2) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving under suspension under Chapter 4510. or any other provision of the Revised Code.

(F) Divisions (A)(2)(b) and (3)(b) of this section do not apply in a particular construction zone unless signs of the type described in section 2903.081 of the Revised Code are erected in that construction zone in accordance with the guidelines and design specifications established by the director of transportation under section 5501.27 of the Revised Code. The failure to erect signs of the type described in section 2903.081 of the Revised Code in a

particular construction zone in accordance with those guidelines and design specifications does not limit or affect the application of division (A)(1), (A)(2)(a), (A)(3)(a), or (A)(4) of this section in that construction zone or the prosecution of any person who violates any of those divisions in that construction zone.

(G)(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Mandatory prison term" and "mandatory jail term" have the same meanings 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 March 23, 2000.

(c) "Construction zone" has the same meaning as in section 5501.27 of the Revised Code.

(d) "Reckless operation offense" means a violation of section 4511.20 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance substantially equivalent to section 4511.20 of the Revised Code.

(e) "Speeding offense" means a violation of section 4511.21 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance pertaining to speed.

(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."

Between lines 90 and 91, insert:

"**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 or a sanction that is not a jail term and that is described in section 2929.26, 2929.27, or 2929.28 of the Revised Code. "Community control sanction" includes probation if the sentence involved was imposed for a felony that was committed prior to July 1, 1996, or if the sentence involved was imposed for a misdemeanor that was committed prior to January 1, 2004.

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

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

(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.

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

(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.

(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.

(M) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim as a direct and proximate result of the commission of an offense 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 commission of the offense. "Economic loss" does not include non-economic loss or any punitive or exemplary damages.

(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 curricula or their equivalent.

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

(P) "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.

(Q) "House arrest" means a period of confinement of an offender that is in the 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 and during which all of the following apply:

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

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

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

(R) "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.

(S) "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.

(T) "Jail term" means the term in a jail that a sentencing court imposes or is authorized to impose pursuant to section 2929.24 or 2929.25 of the Revised Code or pursuant to any other provision of the Revised Code that authorizes a term in a jail for a misdemeanor conviction.

(U) "Mandatory jail term" means the term in a jail that a sentencing court is required to impose pursuant to division (G) of section 1547.99 of the Revised Code, division (E) of section 2903.06 or division (D) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code, division (E) of section 2929.24 of the Revised Code, division (B) of section 4510.14 of the Revised Code, or division (G) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or pursuant to any other provision of the Revised Code that requires a term in a jail for a misdemeanor conviction.

(V) "Delinquent child" has the same meaning as in section 2152.02 of the Revised Code.

(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.

(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, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is based on the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell the controlled substance.

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

(1) Subject to division (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 (8) or (F)(12) to (14) 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 or 2929.142 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 or one hundred twenty days in prison that a sentencing court is required to impose for a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 and division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or the term of one, two, three, four, or five years in prison that a sentencing court is required to impose pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 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)(11) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and that term as modified or terminated pursuant to section 2971.05 of the Revised Code.

(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.

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

(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.

(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.

(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 previously served or, at the time of the offense was serving, 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 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 (DD)(2)(a)(i) of this section and that resulted 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 (DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section, the person was committed to the department of youth services for that delinquent act.

(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 or 2929.24 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code.

(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 an offense.

(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, ~~2929.142~~, 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 house arrest with electronic monitoring imposed after earning credits pursuant to section 2967.193 of the Revised Code.

(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.

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

(JJ) "Mandatory term of local incarceration" means the term of sixty or one hundred twenty days in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility that a sentencing court may impose upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a fourth degree felony OVI offense pursuant to division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

(KK) "Designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense," "violent sex 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.

(LL) "Habitual sex offender," "sexually oriented offense," "sexual predator," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "habitual child-victim offender," and "child-victim predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(MM) An offense is "committed in the vicinity of a child" if the offender commits the offense within thirty feet of or within the same residential unit as a child who is under eighteen years of age, regardless of whether the offender knows the age of the child or whether the offender knows the offense is being committed within thirty feet of or within the same residential unit as the child and regardless of whether the child actually views the commission of the offense.

(NN) "Family or household member" has the same meaning as in section 2919.25 of the Revised Code.

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

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

(QQ) "Third degree felony OVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that, under division (G) of that section, is a felony of the third degree.

(RR) "Random drug testing" has the same meaning as in section 5120.63 of the Revised Code.

(SS) "Felony sex offense" has the same meaning as in section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(TT) "Body armor" has the same meaning as in section 2941.1411 of the Revised Code.

(UU) "Electronic monitoring" means monitoring through the use of an electronic monitoring device.

(VV) "Electronic monitoring device" means any of the following:

(1) Any device that can be operated by electrical or battery power and

that conforms with all of the following:

(a) The device has a transmitter that can be attached to a person, that will transmit a specified signal to a receiver of the type described in division (VV)(1)(b) of this section if the transmitter is removed from the person, turned off, or altered in any manner without prior court approval in relation to electronic monitoring or without prior approval of the department of rehabilitation and correction in relation to the use of an electronic monitoring device for an inmate on transitional control or otherwise is tampered with, that can transmit continuously and periodically a signal to that receiver when the person is within a specified distance from the receiver, and that can transmit an appropriate signal to that receiver if the person to whom it is attached travels a specified distance from that receiver.

(b) The device has a receiver that can receive continuously the signals transmitted by a transmitter of the type described in division (VV)(1)(a) of this section, can transmit continuously those signals by telephone to a central monitoring computer of the type described in division (VV)(1)(c) of this section, and can transmit continuously an appropriate signal to that central monitoring computer if the receiver is turned off or altered without prior court approval or otherwise tampered with.

(c) The device has a central monitoring computer that can receive continuously the signals transmitted by telephone by a receiver of the type described in division (VV)(1)(b) of this section and can monitor continuously the person to whom an electronic monitoring device of the type described in division (VV)(1)(a) of this section is attached.

(2) Any device that is not a device of the type described in division (VV)(1) of this section and that conforms with all of the following:

(a) The device includes a transmitter and receiver that can monitor and determine the location of a subject person at any time, or at a designated point in time, through the use of a central monitoring computer or through other electronic means.

(b) The device includes a transmitter and receiver that can determine at any time, or at a designated point in time, through the use of a central monitoring computer or other electronic means the fact that the transmitter is turned off or altered in any manner without prior approval of the court in relation to the electronic monitoring or without prior approval of the department of rehabilitation and correction in relation to the use of an electronic monitoring device for an inmate on transitional control or otherwise is tampered with.

(3) Any type of technology that can adequately track or determine the location of a subject person at any time and that is approved by the director of rehabilitation and correction, including, but not limited to, any satellite technology, voice tracking system, or retinal scanning system that is so approved.

(WW) "Non-economic loss" means nonpecuniary harm suffered by a victim of an offense as a result of or related to the commission of the offense, including, but not limited to, pain and suffering; loss of society, consortium, companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, or education; mental anguish; and any other intangible loss.

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

(YY) "Continuous alcohol monitoring" means the ability to automatically test and periodically transmit alcohol consumption levels and tamper attempts at least every hour, regardless of the location of the person who is being monitored.

(ZZ) A person is "adjudicated a sexually violent predator" if the person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violent sex 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 violent sex offense or if the person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to both a sexual motivation specification and a sexually violent predator specification that were included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging that designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping 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 OVI offense or for a third degree felony OVI 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) For a fourth degree felony OVI offense for which sentence is imposed under division (G)(1) of this section, an additional community control sanction

or combination of community control sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code. If the court imposes upon the offender a community control sanction and the offender violates any condition of the community control sanction, the court may take any action prescribed in division (B) of section 2929.15 of the Revised Code relative to the offender, including imposing a prison term on the offender pursuant to that division.

(2) For a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense for which sentence is imposed under division (G)(2) of this section, an additional prison term as described in division (D)(4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code or a community control sanction as described in division (G)(2) of this section.

(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 at the time of the offense was serving, or the offender previously had served, a prison term.

(h) The offender committed the offense while under 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), (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), (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), (F), or (G) 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, 2925.11, 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 violates the conditions of a community control sanction imposed for the offense solely by 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 narcotics anonymous or a similar program, 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.

(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, section 2929.142, 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 term or 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 if, had the offender completed the rape that was attempted, the offender would have been subject to a sentence of life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole for the rape;

(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, 2903.08, 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 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;

(9) Any offense of violence that is a felony, if the offender wore or carried body armor while committing the felony offense of violence, with respect to the portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(d) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for wearing or carrying the body armor;

(10) 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;

(11) Any violent sex offense or designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense if, in relation to that offense, the offender is adjudicated a sexually violent predator;

(12) 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;

(13) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code if the victim of the offense is a peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, with respect to the portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(5) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code;

(14) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code if the offender 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 or an equivalent offense, as defined in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code, or

three or more violations of any combination of those divisions and offenses, with respect to the portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(6) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(G) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, if an offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense or for a third degree felony OVI 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) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense and if the offender has not been convicted of and has not pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1413 of the Revised Code, the court may impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty days or one hundred twenty days as specified in division (G)(1)(d) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. The court 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. 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 except as provided in division (A)(1) of this section.

(2) If the offender is being sentenced for a third degree felony OVI offense, or if the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense and the court does not impose a mandatory term of local incarceration under division (G)(1) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years if the offender also is convicted of or also pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1413 of the Revised Code or shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term of sixty days or one hundred twenty days as specified in division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code if the offender has not been convicted of and has not pleaded guilty to a specification of that type. The court shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any other provision of the Revised Code. The offender shall serve the one-, two-, three-, four-, or five-year mandatory prison term consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense and consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed in relation to the offense. 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 OVI offense be sentenced to another mandatory term of local incarceration under that division for any violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. In addition to the mandatory prison term described in division (G)(2) of this section, the court may sentence the offender to a

community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code, but the offender shall serve the prison term prior to serving the community control sanction. 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 violent sex offense or a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense and, in relation to that offense, the offender was adjudicated a sexually violent predator.

(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 that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or for a child-victim oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall include in the sentence a summary of the offender's duties imposed under sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 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."

In lines 92 and 111, strike through "or"; after "(G)" insert ", or (L)"

In line 124, after "(G)" insert "or (L)"

In line 524, after the comma insert "section 2929.142."

Between lines 587 and 588, insert:

"(L) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated vehicular homicide in violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and division (B)(2)(c) of that section applies, the person shall be sentenced pursuant to section 2929.142 of the Revised Code.

**Sec. 2929.142.** Notwithstanding the definite prison term specified in division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a felony of the first degree, if an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated vehicular homicide in violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term of ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen years if any of the following apply:

(A) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years.

(B) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A) of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years.

(C) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A)(3) of section 4561.15 of the Revised Code or of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous six years.

(D) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of any combination of the offenses listed in division (A), (B), or (C) of this section.

(E) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a second or subsequent felony violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

**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 2929.32 of the Revised Code, may impose upon the offender a fine in accordance with that 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. If the court imposes restitution, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim in open court, 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. If the court imposes restitution, at sentencing, the court shall determine the amount of restitution to be made by the offender. If the court imposes restitution, the court may base the amount of restitution it orders on an amount recommended by the victim, the offender, a presentence investigation report, estimates or receipts indicating the cost of repairing or replacing property, and other information, provided that the amount the court orders as restitution shall not exceed the amount of the economic loss suffered by the victim as a direct and proximate result of the commission of the offense. If the court decides to impose restitution, the court shall hold a hearing on restitution if the offender, victim, or survivor disputes the amount. 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.

If the court imposes restitution, the court may order that the offender pay a surcharge of not more than five per cent of the amount of the restitution otherwise ordered to the entity responsible for collecting and processing restitution payments.

The victim or survivor may request that the prosecutor in the case file a motion, or the offender may file a motion, for modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered. If the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as it determines appropriate.

(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 maximum conventional 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 state fine or costs as defined in section 2949.111 of the Revised Code.

(5)(a) 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, including a supervision fee under section 2951.021 of the Revised Code;

(ii) All or part of the costs of confinement under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.14, ~~2929.142~~, or 2929.16 of the Revised Code, provided that the amount of reimbursement ordered under this division shall not exceed the total amount of reimbursement the offender is able to pay as determined at a hearing 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, 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 and section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, the board, legislative authority, or other local governmental entity requires prisoners to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other entity for its expenses incurred by reason of the prisoner's confinement, and if the court does not impose a financial sanction under division (A)(5)(a)(ii) of this section, confinement costs may be assessed pursuant to section 2929.37 of the Revised Code. In addition, the offender may be required to pay the fees specified in section 2929.38 of the Revised Code in accordance with that section.

(c) Reimbursement by the offender for costs pursuant to section 2929.71 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 OVI offense and for a third degree felony OVI offense, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine in the amount specified in division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable. The mandatory fine so imposed shall be disbursed as provided in the division pursuant to which it is imposed.

(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 of the Revised Code, in addition to any penalty or sanction imposed for that offense under section 2925.03 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 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 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 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 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 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)(5)(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, 2929.142, 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, 2929.142, 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)(5)(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)(5)(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)(5)(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) Except as otherwise provided in this division, 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 financial sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial sanction of reimbursement imposed pursuant to division (A)(5)(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, and the offender subject to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. 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 the offender subject to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial sanction of restitution imposed pursuant to this section is an order in favor of the victim of the offender's criminal act that can be collected through execution as described in division (D)(1) of this section or through an order as described in division (D)(2) of this section, and the offender shall be considered for purposes of the collection as 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 or order under this division, the victim, private provider, state, or political subdivision may bring an action to do any of the following:

- (1) Obtain execution of the judgment or order 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 2929.32 of the Revised Code may designate the clerk of the court or another person to collect the financial sanction. The clerk or other person authorized by law or the court to collect the financial sanction 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 2929.32 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 2929.32 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 2929.32 of the Revised Code that have not been paid.

(H) No financial sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.32 of the Revised Code shall preclude a victim from bringing a civil action against the offender."

In lines 666 and 671, after "Code" insert "or section 2929.142 of the Revised Code"

Between lines 961 and 962, insert:

"**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 or section 2929.142 of the Revised Code, 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 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 (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 violent sex offense or a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense, was adjudicated a sexually violent predator in relation to that offense, 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, "designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense" and "violent sex offense" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code. As used in this division, "adjudicated a sexually violent predator" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, and a person is "adjudicated a sexually violent predator" in the same manner and the same circumstances as are described in that section.

(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) If the sentencing court was required to make the findings required by division (B) or (D) of section 2929.13, division (E)(4) of section 2929.14, or division (H) of section 2929.20 of the Revised Code relative to the imposition or modification of the sentence, and if the sentencing court failed to state the required findings on the record, the court hearing an appeal under division (A), (B), or (C) of this section shall remand the case to the sentencing court and

instruct the sentencing court to state, on the record, the required findings.

(2) The court hearing an appeal under division (A), (B), or (C) of this section shall review the record, including the findings underlying the sentence or modification given by the sentencing court.

The appellate court 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 sentencing court for resentencing. The appellate court's standard for review is not whether the sentencing court abused its discretion. The appellate court may take any action authorized by this division if it clearly and convincingly finds either of the following:

(a) That the record does not support the sentencing court's findings under division (B) or (D) of section 2929.13, division (E)(4) of section 2929.14, or division (H) of section 2929.20 of the Revised Code, whichever, if any, is relevant;

(b) That the sentence is otherwise 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."

In line 1237, after "sections" insert "2903.06,"; after "2921.38," insert "2929.01, 2929.13,"; after "2929.14," insert "2929.18,"; after "2929.19," insert "2953.08,"

In line 1 of the title, after "sections" insert "2903.06,"; after "2921.38," insert "2929.01, 2929.13,"; after "2929.14," insert "2929.18,"; after "2929.19," insert "2953.08,"

In line 2 of the title, delete "section" and insert "sections 2929.142 and"

In line 37 of the title, after the semicolon insert "to increase the prison term for aggravated vehicular homicide when the offender has a prior OVI conviction or guilty plea;"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Grendell moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 23, nays 8, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Gardner
Goodman	Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson
Jordan	Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett
Prentiss	Schuler	Schuring	Spada
Stivers	Wachtmann		Harris-23.

Senators Dann, Fedor, Fingerhut, Kearney, Miller D, Miller R, Roberts, and

Zurz voted in the negative-8.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question recurred, "Shall the section, Section 5, setting forth the emergency features of the bill, stand as a part of the bill?"

Senator Hottinger moved to amend as follows:

In line 38, after "sections" insert "2152.02, 2152.19,"; delete "and"

In line 39, after "2967.28" insert ", 4510.07, 4510.13, 4510.14, 4510.17, 4510.31, 4511.19, 4511.191, 4511.193, and 4511.195"

Between lines 40 and 41, insert:

"**Sec. 2152.02.** As used in this chapter:

(A) "Act charged" means the act that is identified in a complaint, indictment, or information alleging that a child is a delinquent child.

(B) "Admitted to a department of youth services facility" includes admission to a facility operated, or contracted for, by the department and admission to a comparable facility outside this state by another state or the United States.

(C)(1) "Child" means a person who is under eighteen years of age, except as otherwise provided in divisions (C)(2) to (6) of this section.

(2) Subject to division (C)(3) of this section, any person who violates a federal or state law or a municipal ordinance prior to attaining eighteen years of age shall be deemed a "child" irrespective of that person's age at the time the complaint with respect to that violation is filed or the hearing on the complaint is held.

(3) Any person who, while under eighteen years of age, commits an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and who is not taken into custody or apprehended for that act until after the person attains twenty-one years of age is not a child in relation to that act.

(4) Any person whose case is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2152.12 of the Revised Code shall be deemed after the transfer not to be a child in the transferred case.

(5) Any person whose case is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2152.12 of the Revised Code and who subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony in that case, and any person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for the commission of an act, who has a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence imposed for the act pursuant to section 2152.13 of the Revised Code, and whose adult portion of the dispositional sentence is invoked pursuant to section 2152.14 of the Revised Code, shall be deemed after the transfer or invocation not to be a child in any case in which a

complaint is filed against the person.

(6) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender prior to attaining eighteen years of age until the person attains twenty-one years of age, and, for purposes of that jurisdiction related to that adjudication, except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who is so adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender shall be deemed a "child" until the person attains twenty-one years of age. If a person is so adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender and the court makes a disposition of the person under this chapter, at any time after the person attains eighteen years of age, the places at which the person may be held under that disposition are not limited to places authorized under this chapter solely for confinement of children, and the person may be confined under that disposition, in accordance with division (F)(2) of section 2152.26 of the Revised Code, in places other than those authorized under this chapter solely for confinement of children.

(D) "Chronic truant" means any child of compulsory school age who is absent without legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend for seven or more consecutive school days, ten or more school days in one school month, or fifteen or more school days in a school year.

(E) "Community corrections facility," "public safety beds," "release authority," and "supervised release" have the same meanings as in section 5139.01 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Delinquent child" includes any of the following:

(1) Any child, except a juvenile traffic offender, who violates any law of this state or the United States, or any ordinance of a political subdivision of the state, that would be an offense if committed by an adult, including a violation of any law or ordinance that would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult;

(2) Any child who violates any lawful order of the court made under this chapter or under Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code other than an order issued under section 2151.87 of the Revised Code;

(3) Any child who violates division (A) of section 2923.211 of the Revised Code;

(4) Any child who is a habitual truant and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant;

(5) Any child who is a chronic truant.

(G) "Discretionary serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a discretionary SYO and who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.

(H) "Discretionary SYO" means a case in which the juvenile court, in the juvenile court's discretion, may impose a serious youthful offender disposition

under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.

(I) "Discretionary transfer" means that the juvenile court has discretion to transfer a case for criminal prosecution under division (B) of section 2152.12 of the Revised Code.

(J) "Drug abuse offense," "felony drug abuse offense," and "minor drug possession offense" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Electronic monitoring" and "electronic monitoring device" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(L) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim of a delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense as a direct and proximate result of the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense 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 delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. "Economic loss" does not include non-economic loss or any punitive or exemplary damages.

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

(N) "Juvenile traffic offender" means any child who violates any traffic law, traffic ordinance, or traffic regulation of this state, the United States, or any political subdivision of this state, other than a resolution, ordinance, or regulation of a political subdivision of this state the violation of which is required to be handled by a parking violations bureau or a joint parking violations bureau pursuant to Chapter 4521. of the Revised Code.

(O) A "legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend" has the same meaning as in section 2151.011 of the Revised Code.

(P) "Mandatory serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a mandatory SYO and who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.

(Q) "Mandatory SYO" means a case in which the juvenile court is required to impose a mandatory serious youthful offender disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.

(R) "Mandatory transfer" means that a case is required to be transferred for criminal prosecution under division (A) of section 2152.12 of the Revised Code.

(S) "Mental illness" has the same meaning as in section 5122.01 of the Revised Code.

(T) "Mentally retarded person" has the same meaning as in section 5123.01 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Monitored time" and "repeat violent offender" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(V) "Of compulsory school age" has the same meaning as in section 3321.01 of the Revised Code.

(W) "Public record" has the same meaning as in section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(X) "Serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a mandatory SYO or discretionary SYO but who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.

(Y) "Sexually oriented offense," "habitual sex offender," "juvenile offender registrant," "sexual predator," "presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "habitual child-victim offender," and "child-victim predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(Z) "Traditional juvenile" means a case that is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer, that is eligible for a disposition under sections 2152.16, 2152.17, 2152.19, and 2152.20 of the Revised Code, and that is not eligible for a disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.

(AA) "Transfer" means the transfer for criminal prosecution of a case involving the alleged commission by a child of an act that would be an offense if committed by an adult from the juvenile court to the appropriate court that has jurisdiction of the offense.

(BB) "Category one offense" means any of the following:

- (1) A violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code;
- (2) A violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code involving an attempt to commit aggravated murder or murder.

(CC) "Category two offense" means any of the following:

- (1) A violation of section 2903.03, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2909.02, 2911.01, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code;
- (2) A violation of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code that is a felony of the first degree;
- (3) A violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.

(DD) "Non-economic loss" means nonpecuniary harm suffered by a victim of a delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense as a result of or related to the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense, including, but not limited to, pain and suffering; loss of society, consortium, companionship, care, assistance,

attention, protection, advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, or education; mental anguish; and any other intangible loss.

**Sec. 2152.19.** (A) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child, the court may make any of the following orders of disposition, in addition to any other disposition authorized or required by this chapter:

(1) Any order that is authorized by section 2151.353 of the Revised Code for the care and protection of an abused, neglected, or dependent child;

(2) Commit the child to the temporary custody of any school, camp, institution, or other facility operated for the care of delinquent children by the county, by a district organized under section ~~2152.41~~ or 2151.65 or 2152.41 of the Revised Code, or by a private agency or organization, within or without the state, that is authorized and qualified to provide the care, treatment, or placement required, including, but not limited to, a school, camp, or facility operated under section 2151.65 of the Revised Code;

(3) Place the child in a detention facility or district detention facility operated under section 2152.41 of the Revised Code, for up to ninety days;

(4) Place the child on community control under any sanctions, services, and conditions that the court prescribes. As a condition of community control in every case and in addition to any other condition that it imposes upon the child, the court shall require the child to abide by the law during the period of community control. As referred to in this division, community control includes, but is not limited to, the following sanctions and conditions:

(a) A period of basic probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the child in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court;

(b) A period of intensive probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court to supervise the child while the child is seeking or maintaining employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as the order of disposition;

(c) A period of day reporting in which the child is required each day to report to and leave a center or another 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;

(d) A period of community service of up to five hundred hours for an act that would be a felony or a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, up to two hundred hours for an act that would be a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, or up to thirty hours for an act that would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult;

(e) A requirement that the child obtain a high school diploma, a certificate of high school equivalence, vocational training, or employment;

(f) A period of drug and alcohol use monitoring;

(g) A requirement of alcohol or drug assessment or counseling, or a period in an alcohol or drug treatment program with a level of security for the child as determined necessary by the court;

(h) A period in which the court orders the child to observe a curfew that may involve daytime or evening hours;

(i) A requirement that the child serve monitored time;

(j) A period of house arrest without electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring;

(k) A period of electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring without house arrest, or house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring, that does not exceed the maximum sentence of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult who commits the same act.

A period of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring, imposed under this division shall not extend beyond the child's twenty-first birthday. If a court imposes a period of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring, upon a child under this division, it shall require the child: to remain in the child's home or other specified premises for the entire period of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both except when the court permits the child to leave those premises to go to school or to other specified premises. Regarding electronic monitoring, the court also shall require the child to be monitored by a central system that can determine the child's location at designated times; to report periodically to a person designated by the court; and to enter into a written contract with the court agreeing to comply with all requirements imposed by the court, agreeing to pay any fee imposed by the court for the costs of the house arrest with electronic monitoring, and agreeing to waive the right to receive credit for any time served on house arrest with electronic monitoring toward the period of any other dispositional order imposed upon the child if the child violates any of the requirements of the dispositional order of house arrest with electronic monitoring. The court also may impose other reasonable requirements upon the child.

Unless ordered by the court, a child shall not receive credit for any time served on house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both toward any other dispositional order imposed upon the child for the act for which was imposed the dispositional order of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring. As used in this division and division (A)(4)(l) of this section, "continuous alcohol monitoring" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(l) A suspension of the driver's license, probationary driver's license, or

temporary instruction permit issued to the child for a period of time prescribed by the court, or a suspension of the registration of all motor vehicles registered in the name of the child for a period of time prescribed by the court. A child whose license or permit is so suspended is ineligible for issuance of a license or permit during the period of suspension. At the end of the period of suspension, the child shall not be reissued a license or permit until the child has paid any applicable reinstatement fee and complied with all requirements governing license reinstatement.

(5) Commit the child to the custody of the court;

(6) Require the child to not be absent without legitimate excuse from the public school the child is supposed to attend for five or more consecutive days, seven or more school days in one school month, or twelve or more school days in a school year;

(7)(a) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or a habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant, do either or both of the following:

(i) Require the child to participate in a truancy prevention mediation program;

(ii) Make any order of disposition as authorized by this section, except that the court shall not commit the child to a facility described in division (A)(2) or (3) of this section unless the court determines that the child violated a lawful court order made pursuant to division (C)(1)(e) of section 2151.354 of the Revised Code or division (A)(6) of this section.

(b) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or a habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant and the court determines that the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child has failed to cause the child's attendance at school in violation of section 3321.38 of the Revised Code, do either or both of the following:

(i) Require the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to participate in a truancy prevention mediation program;

(ii) Require the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to participate in any community service program, preferably a community service program that requires the involvement of the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child in the school attended by the child.

(8) Make any further disposition that the court finds proper, except that the child shall not be placed in any of the following:

(a) A state correctional institution, a county, multicounty, or municipal jail or workhouse, or another place in which an adult convicted of a crime, under arrest, or charged with a crime is held;

(b) A community corrections facility, if the child would be covered by

the definition of public safety beds for purposes of sections 5139.41 to 5139.43 of the Revised Code if the court exercised its authority to commit the child to the legal custody of the department of youth services for institutionalization or institutionalization in a secure facility pursuant to this chapter.

(B) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child, in addition to any order of disposition made under division (A) of this section, the court, in the following situations and for the specified periods of time, shall suspend the child's temporary instruction permit, restricted license, probationary driver's license, or nonresident operating privilege, or suspend the child's ability to obtain such a permit:

(1) If the child is adjudicated a delinquent child for violating section 2923.122 of the Revised Code, impose a class four suspension of the child's license, permit, or privilege from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or deny the child the issuance of a license or permit in accordance with division (F)(1) of section 2923.122 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would be a drug abuse offense or for violating division (B) of section 2917.11 of the Revised Code, suspend the child's license, permit, or privilege for a period of time prescribed by the court. The court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension if the child attends and satisfactorily completes a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education, intervention, or treatment program specified by the court. During the time the child is attending a program described in this division, the court shall retain the child's temporary instruction permit, probationary driver's license, or driver's license, and the court shall return the permit or license if it terminates the suspension as described in this division.

(C) The court may establish a victim-offender mediation program in which victims and their offenders meet to discuss the offense and suggest possible restitution. If the court obtains the assent of the victim of the delinquent act committed by the child, the court may require the child to participate in the program.

(D)(1) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and if the child caused, attempted to cause, threatened to cause, or created a risk of physical harm to the victim of the act, the court, prior to issuing an order of disposition under this section, shall order the preparation of a victim impact statement by the probation department of the county in which the victim of the act resides, by the court's own probation department, or by a victim assistance program that is operated by the state, a county, a municipal corporation, or another governmental entity. The court shall consider the victim impact statement in determining the order of disposition to issue for the child.

(2) Each victim impact statement shall identify the victim of the act for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child, itemize any economic loss suffered by the victim as a result of the act, identify any physical injury suffered

by the victim as a result of the act and the seriousness and permanence of the injury, identify any change in the victim's personal welfare or familial relationships as a result of the act and any psychological impact experienced by the victim or the victim's family as a result of the act, and contain any other information related to the impact of the act upon the victim that the court requires.

(3) A victim impact statement shall be kept confidential and is not a public record. However, the court may furnish copies of the statement to the department of youth services if the delinquent child is committed to the department or to both the adjudicated delinquent child or the adjudicated delinquent child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney. The copy of a victim impact statement furnished by the court to the department pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential and is not a public record. If an officer is preparing pursuant to section 2947.06 or 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2 a presentence investigation report pertaining to a person, the court shall make available to the officer, for use in preparing the report, a copy of any victim impact statement regarding that person. The copies of a victim impact statement that are made available to the adjudicated delinquent child or the adjudicated delinquent child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney pursuant to this division shall be returned to the court by the person to whom they were made available immediately following the imposition of an order of disposition for the child under this chapter.

The copy of a victim impact statement that is made available pursuant to this division to an officer preparing a criminal presentence investigation report shall be returned to the court by the officer immediately following its use in preparing the report.

(4) The department of youth services shall work with local probation departments and victim assistance programs to develop a standard victim impact statement.

(E) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or a habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant and the court determines that the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child has failed to cause the child's attendance at school in violation of section 3321.38 of the Revised Code, in addition to any order of disposition it makes under this section, the court shall warn the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child that any subsequent adjudication of the child as an unruly or delinquent child for being a habitual or chronic truant may result in a criminal charge against the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child for a violation of division (C) of section 2919.21 or section 2919.24 of the Revised Code.

(F)(1) During the period of a delinquent child's community control granted under this section, 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 delinquent child, the place of residence of

the delinquent child, and a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or other real property in which the delinquent child has a right, title, or interest or for which the delinquent child 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 delinquent child is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the delinquent child's community control. The court that places a delinquent child on community control under this section shall provide the delinquent child with a written notice that informs the delinquent child that authorized probation officers who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may conduct those types of searches during the period of community control if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the delinquent child is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the delinquent child's community control. The court also shall provide the written notice described in division (E)(2) of this section to each parent, guardian, or custodian of the delinquent child who is described in that division.

(2) The court that places a child on community control under this section shall provide the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian with a written notice that informs them that authorized probation officers may conduct searches pursuant to division (E)(1) of this section. The notice shall specifically state that a permissible search might extend to a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or a place of residence or other real property in which a notified parent, guardian, or custodian has a right, title, or interest and that the parent, guardian, or custodian expressly or impliedly permits the child to use, occupy, or possess.

(G) If a juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of any person, organization, or entity pursuant to this section and if the delinquent act for which the child is so committed is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or is a child-victim oriented offense, the court in the order of disposition shall do one of the following:

(1) Require that the child be provided treatment as described in division (A)(2) of section 5139.13 of the Revised Code;

(2) Inform the person, organization, or entity that it is the preferred course of action in this state that the child be provided treatment as described in division (A)(2) of section 5139.13 of the Revised Code and encourage the person, organization, or entity to provide that treatment.

(H)(1) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code, if the drug involved in the violation is marihuana, and if the violation would be a minor misdemeanor or another misdemeanor if committed by an adult or the violation would be a felony if committed by an adult and the court does not commit the child to the department of youth services under this chapter, in addition to any other disposition authorized or required under this chapter, the court, subject to

division (H)(2) of this section, shall make an order of disposition for the child that does either or both of the following:

(a) Places the child in a detention facility or district detention facility pursuant to division (A)(3) of this section for at least the minimum period of time specified in this division. If the violation would be a minor misdemeanor or another misdemeanor if committed by an adult, except as otherwise provided in this division, the minimum period of time for which the child shall be so placed is three days. If the violation would be a minor misdemeanor or another misdemeanor if committed by an adult and if the child previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code in which the drug involved in the violation was marihuana, the minimum period of time for which the child shall be so placed is fourteen days. If the violation would be a felony if committed by an adult and the court does not commit the child to the department of youth services, except as otherwise provided in this division, the minimum period of time for which the child shall be so placed is thirty days. If the violation would be a felony if committed by an adult, if the court does not commit the child to the department of youth services, and if the child previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code in which the drug involved in the violation was marihuana, the minimum period of time for which the child shall be so placed is sixty days. The court may place the child in a detention facility or district detention facility pursuant to division (A)(3) of this section for a period of time in excess of the minimum period of time specified in this division and not in excess of the period of time specified in division (A)(3) of this section.

(b) Places the child on community control that includes a requirement of drug assessment or counseling, or a period in a drug treatment program, pursuant to division (A)(4)(g) of this section together with a requirement of basic or intense probation supervision pursuant to division (A)(4)(a) or (b) of this section.

(2) The court is not required to impose an order of disposition under division (H)(1) of this section if the court determines that an order under that division is not in the interests of justice. Division (H)(1) of this section does not apply to a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is classified a felony when the court commits the child to the department of youth services under this chapter."

Between lines 1236 and 1237, insert:

**"Sec. 4510.07. (A)** The court imposing a sentence upon an offender for any violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to a violation of section 2903.06 or 2907.24 of the Revised Code or for any violation of a municipal OVI ordinance 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 from the range specified in division ~~(B)~~**(A)** of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code that is equivalent in length to the suspension required for a violation of section 2903.06 or 2907.24 or

division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code under similar circumstances.

(B)(1) As used in division (B)(2) of this section, "equivalent state OVI offender" means a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code under circumstances similar to the circumstances of the offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance and to whom division (B)(2) of this section is being applied.

(2) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance that is substantially equivalent to division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code and the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code as a result of the same incident or the same set of facts and circumstances that resulted in the conviction or guilty plea, when the court suspends the offender's license, permit, or privilege pursuant to division (A) of this section for the violation of the municipal OVI ordinance, the period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not be less than the greater of either the minimum suspension period specified in division (A)(2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code for an equivalent state OVI offender or the period of time remaining in the suspension imposed upon the offender under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code on the date the court imposes sentence upon the offender. The period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not exceed the maximum period specified in division (A)(2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code, as applicable.

**Sec. 4510.13.** (A)(1) Divisions (A)(2) to (7) of this section apply to a judge or mayor regarding the suspension of, or the grant of limited driving privileges during a suspension of, an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege imposed under division (G) or (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a conviction of a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance.

(2) No judge or mayor shall suspend the following portions of the suspension of an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege imposed under division (G) or (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a conviction of a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, provided that division (A)(2) of this section does not limit a court or mayor in crediting any period of suspension imposed pursuant to division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code against any time of judicial suspension imposed pursuant to section 4511.19 or 4510.07 of the Revised Code, as described in divisions (B)(2) and (C)(2) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code:

(a) The first six months of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(a)

of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code;

(b) The first year of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(b) or (c) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code;

(c) The first three years of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code;

(d) The first sixty days of a suspension imposed under division (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code.

(3) No judge or mayor shall grant limited driving privileges to an offender whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (G) or (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, under division (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a municipal OVI conviction if the offender, within the preceding ~~six~~twenty years, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to ~~three~~four or more violations of one or more of the Revised Code sections, municipal ordinances, statutes of the United States or another state, or municipal ordinances of a municipal corporation of another state that are identified in ~~divisions~~division (G)(2)(b) ~~to (h)~~ of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code.

Additionally, no judge or mayor shall grant limited driving privileges to ~~an offender~~a person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (B) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code if the ~~offender~~person, within the ~~preceding~~six~~twenty~~twenty years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test that resulted in the suspension, has had refused three or more previous requests to consent to a chemical test of the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content, had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to four or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or other equivalent offenses, or had refused a number of previous requests to consent to a chemical test and also had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a number of violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of other equivalent offenses, each of which violations or offenses arose from an incident other than an incident that led to any of the refusals, that in combination consist of a total of four or more such refusals, convictions, and guilty pleas.

(4) No judge or mayor shall grant limited driving privileges for employment as a driver of commercial motor vehicles to an offender whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (G) or (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised

Code, or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a municipal OVI conviction if the offender is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle, or whose license or permit has been suspended, under section 3123.58 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code.

(5) No judge or mayor shall grant limited driving privileges to an offender whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (G) or (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, under division (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a conviction of a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance during any of the following periods of time:

(a) The first fifteen days of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(a) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code, or of a suspension imposed under division (C)(1)(a) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. On or after the sixteenth day of the suspension, the court may grant limited driving privileges, but the court may require that the offender shall not exercise the privileges unless the vehicles the offender operates are equipped with immobilizing or disabling devices that monitor the offender's alcohol consumption or any other type of immobilizing or disabling devices, except as provided in division (C) of section 4510.43 of the Revised Code.

(b) The first thirty days of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(b) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code, or of a suspension imposed under division (C)(1)(b) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. On or after the thirty-first day of suspension, the court may grant limited driving privileges, but the court may require that the offender shall not exercise the privileges unless the vehicles the offender operates are equipped with immobilizing or disabling devices that monitor the offender's alcohol consumption or any other type of immobilizing or disabling devices, except as provided in division (C) of section 4510.43 of the Revised Code.

(c) The first sixty days of a suspension imposed under division (H) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code.

(d) The first one hundred eighty days of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(c) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code, or of a suspension imposed under division (C)(1)(c) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. The judge may grant limited driving privileges on or after the one hundred eighty-first day of the suspension only if the judge, at the time of granting the privileges, also issues an order prohibiting the offender, while exercising the 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 an immobilizing or disabling device that

monitors the offender's alcohol consumption. After the first year of the suspension, the court may authorize the offender to continue exercising the privileges in vehicles that are not equipped with immobilizing or disabling devices that monitor the offender's alcohol consumption, except as provided in division (C) of section 4510.43 of the Revised Code. If the offender does not petition for limited driving privileges until after the first year of suspension, the judge may grant limited driving privileges without requiring the use of an immobilizing or disabling device that monitors the offender's alcohol consumption.

(e) ~~The Subject to division (A)(3) of this section, the~~ first three years of a suspension imposed under division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a comparable length suspension imposed under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code, or of a suspension imposed under division (C)(1)(d) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code. ~~The Subject to division (A)(3) of this section, the~~ judge may grant limited driving privileges after the first three years of suspension 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 an immobilizing or disabling device that monitors the offender's alcohol consumption, except as provided in division (C) of section 4510.43 of the Revised Code.

(6) No judge or mayor shall grant limited driving privileges to an offender whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (B) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code during any of the following periods of time:

(a) The first ~~thirty~~<sup>sixty</sup> days of suspension imposed under division (B)(1)(a) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code;

(b) The first ~~ninety~~<sup>one hundred eighty</sup> days of suspension imposed under division (B)(1)(b) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code;

(c) The first year of suspension imposed under division (B)(1)(c) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code;

(d) ~~The Subject to division (A)(3) of this section, the~~ first three years of suspension imposed under division (B)(1)(d) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code.

(7) In any case in which a judge or mayor grants limited driving privileges to an offender whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under division (G)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, under division (G)(1)(a) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code for a violation of division (A)(1)(f), (g), (h), or (i) of that section, or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a municipal OVI conviction for which sentence would have been imposed under division (G)(1)(a)(ii) or (G)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code had the offender been charged with and convicted of a violation of

section 4511.19 of the Revised Code instead of a violation of the municipal OVI ordinance, the judge or mayor shall impose as a condition of the privileges that the offender must display on the vehicle that is driven subject to the privileges restricted license plates that are issued under section 4503.231 of the Revised Code, except as provided in division (B) of that section.

(B) Any person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to section 4511.19 or 4511.191 of the Revised Code or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance may file a petition for limited driving privileges during the suspension. The person shall file the petition in the court that has jurisdiction over the place of arrest. Subject to division (A) of this section, the court may grant the person limited driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed. However, the court shall not grant the privileges for employment as a driver of a commercial motor vehicle to any person who is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 4506.16 of the Revised Code or during any of the periods prescribed by division (A) of this section.

(C)(1) After a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended pursuant to section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2907.24, 2921.331, 4511.19, 4511.251, 4549.02, 4549.021, or 5743.99 of the Revised Code, any provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, or section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, the judge of the court or mayor of the mayor's court that suspended the license, permit, or privilege shall cause the offender to deliver to the court the license or permit. The judge, mayor, or clerk of the court or mayor's court shall forward to the registrar the license or permit together with notice of the action of the court.

(2) A suspension of a commercial driver's license under any section or chapter identified in division (C)(1) of this section shall be concurrent with any period of suspension or disqualification under section 3123.58 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 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 any section or chapter identified in division (C)(1) of this section shall be issued a driver's license under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code during the period of the suspension.

(3) No judge or mayor shall suspend any class one suspension, or any portion of any class one suspension, required by section 2903.04 or 2903.06 of the Revised Code. No judge or mayor shall suspend the first thirty days of any class two, class three, class four, class five, or class six suspension imposed under section 2903.06 or 2903.08 of the Revised Code.

(D) 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 section 4511.191 or 4511.192 of the Revised Code 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 any section or chapter identified in division (C)(1) of this ~~chapter~~section.

(E) The judge or mayor shall notify the bureau of motor vehicles of any determinations made pursuant to this section and of any suspension imposed pursuant to any section or chapter identified in division (C)(1) of this section.

(F)(1) If a court issues an immobilizing or disabling device order under section 4510.43 of the Revised Code, the order shall authorize the offender during the specified period to operate a motor vehicle only if it is equipped with an immobilizing or disabling device, except as provided in division (C) of that section. The court shall provide the offender with a copy of an immobilizing or disabling device order issued under section 4510.43 of the Revised Code, and the offender shall use the copy of the order 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 section 4510.43 of the Revised Code 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 under any other provision of law.

(2) An offender may present an immobilizing or disabling device 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 an immobilizing or disabling device. The date of commencement and the date of termination of the period of suspension shall be indicated conspicuously upon the face of the license.

**Sec. 4510.14.** (A) No person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under section 4511.19, 4511.191, or 4511.196 of the Revised Code or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a conviction of a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance shall operate any motor vehicle upon the public roads or highways within this state during the period of the suspension.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of driving under OVI suspension. The court shall sentence the offender under Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code, subject to the differences authorized or required by this section.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2) or (3) of this section, driving under OVI suspension is a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court

shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(a) A mandatory jail term of three consecutive days. The three-day term shall be imposed, unless, subject to division (C) of this section, the court instead imposes a sentence of not less than thirty consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring. A period of house arrest with electronic monitoring imposed under this division shall not exceed six months. If the court imposes a mandatory three-day jail term under this division, the court may impose a jail term in addition to that term, provided that in no case shall the cumulative jail term imposed for the offense exceed six months.

(b) A fine of not less than two hundred fifty and not more than one thousand dollars;

(c) A license suspension under division (E) of this section;

(d) If the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name, immobilization for thirty days of the offender's vehicle and impoundment for thirty days of the identification license plates of that vehicle. The order for immobilization and impoundment shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

(2) If, within ~~six~~twenty years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of this section or one equivalent offense, driving under OVI suspension is a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(a) A mandatory jail term of ten consecutive days. Notwithstanding the jail terms provided in sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code, the court may sentence the offender to a longer jail term of not more than one year. The ten-day mandatory jail term shall be imposed unless, subject to division (C) of this section, the court instead imposes a sentence of not less than ninety consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring. The period of house arrest with electronic monitoring shall not exceed one year.

(b) Notwithstanding the fines provided for in Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than five hundred and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars;

(c) A license suspension under division (E) of this section;

(d) If the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name, immobilization of the offender's vehicle for sixty days and the impoundment for sixty days of the identification license plates of that vehicle. The order for immobilization and impoundment shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code.

(3) If, within ~~six~~twenty years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of this section or two or more equivalent offenses, driving under OVI suspension is a misdemeanor. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(a) A mandatory jail term of thirty consecutive days. Notwithstanding the jail terms provided in sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code, the court may sentence the offender to a longer jail term of not more than one year. The court shall not sentence the offender to a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring in lieu of the mandatory portion of the jail term.

(b) Notwithstanding the fines set forth in Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than five hundred and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars;

(c) A license suspension under division (E) of this section;

(d) If the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name, criminal forfeiture to the state of the offender's vehicle. The order of criminal forfeiture shall be issued and enforced in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code. If title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an order for criminal forfeiture under this division is assigned or transferred and division (B)(2) or (3) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code applies, 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 so imposed shall be distributed in accordance with division (C)(2) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code.

(C) No court shall impose an alternative sentence of house arrest with electronic monitoring under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section unless, within sixty days of the date of sentencing, the court issues a written finding on the record that, due to the unavailability of space at the jail where the offender is required to serve the jail term imposed, the offender will not be able to begin serving that term within the sixty-day period following the date of sentencing.

An offender sentenced under this section to a period of house arrest with electronic monitoring shall be permitted work release during that period.

(D) Fifty per cent of any fine imposed by a court under division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of this section 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 (H) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code.

(E) In addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or ordinance, the trial judge of any court of record or the mayor of a mayor's court shall impose on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(7) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

When permitted as specified in section 4510.021 of the Revised Code, if the court grants limited driving privileges during a suspension imposed under this section, the privileges shall be granted on the additional condition that the offender must display restricted license plates, issued under section 4503.231 of

the Revised Code, on the vehicle driven subject to the privileges, except as provided in division (B) of that section.

A suspension of a commercial driver's license under this section shall be concurrent with any period of suspension or disqualification under section 3123.58 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 this section, and no person whose commercial driver's license is suspended under this section shall be issued a driver's license under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code during the period of the suspension.

(F) As used in this section:

(1) "Electronic monitoring" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Equivalent offense" means any of the following:

(a) A violation of a municipal ordinance, law of another state, or law of the United States that is substantially equivalent to division (A) of this section;

(b) A violation of a former law of this state that was substantially equivalent to division (A) of this section.

(3) "Jail" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Mandatory jail term" means the mandatory term in jail of three, ten, or thirty consecutive days that must be imposed under division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of this section upon an offender convicted of a violation of division (A) of this section and in relation to which all of the following apply:

(a) Except as specifically authorized under this section, the term must be served in a jail.

(b) Except as specifically authorized under this section, the term cannot be suspended, reduced, or otherwise modified pursuant to any provision of the Revised Code.

**Sec. 4510.17.** (A) The registrar of motor vehicles shall impose a class D suspension of the person's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for the period of time specified in division (B)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code on 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, 2925.041, 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, that the suspension 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 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 is to be imposed.

The suspension the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of the class D suspension period or of the suspension of the person's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court, 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 impose a class D suspension of the person's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for the period of time specified in division (B)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code on 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 4510.61 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, 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, 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 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 is to be imposed.

The suspension the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of the class D suspension period or of the suspension of the person's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court, whichever is earlier.

(C) The registrar shall impose a class D suspension of the child's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or nonresident operating privilege for the period of time specified in division (B)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code on 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, 2925.041, 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, 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, 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 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 is to be imposed.

The suspension the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of the class D suspension period or of the suspension of the child's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court, 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 impose a class D suspension of the child's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for the period of time specified in division (B)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code on 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 4510.61 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, that the suspension will take effect twenty-one days from the date of the notice, and that, if the child wishes to appeal the suspension, 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 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 is to be imposed.

The suspension the registrar is required to impose under this division shall end either on the last day of the class D suspension period or of the suspension of the child's nonresident operating privilege imposed by the state or federal court, 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 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 limited driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed, except that the judge shall not grant limited 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) The first fifteen days of a suspension under division (B) or (D) of this section, if the person has not been convicted within ~~six~~sixty years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of a violation of any of the following:

(a) 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;

(b) A municipal ordinance relating to operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine;

(c) 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;

(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, division (A)(2) of section 2903.08, or as it existed prior to March 23, 2000, section 2903.07 of the Revised Code, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to 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.

(2) The first thirty days of a suspension under division (B) or (D) of this section, if the person has been convicted one time within ~~six~~sixty years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of any violation identified in division (E)(1) of this section.

(3) The first one hundred eighty days of a suspension under division (B) or (D) of this section, if the person has been convicted two times within ~~six~~sixty years of the date of the offense giving rise to the suspension under this section of any violation identified in division (E)(1) of this section.

(4) No limited driving privileges may be granted if the person has been convicted three or more times within ~~five~~fifty years of the date of the offense giving rise to a suspension under division (B) or (D) of this section of any violation identified in division (E)(1) of this section.

If a person petitions for limited 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 limited 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 limited 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 limited driving privileges who operates a vehicle for other than limited 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 4510.11 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. 4510.31.** (A)(1) 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:

(a) Three separate violations of section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2921.331, 4511.12, 4511.13, 4511.15, 4511.191, 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 4510.14 of the Revised Code involving a suspension imposed under section 4511.191 or 4511.196 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;

(b) One violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance;

(c) Two separate violations of any of the Revised Code sections referred to in division (A)(1)(a) of this section, or any municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of those sections.

(2) Any person whose license or permit is suspended under division (A)(1)(a), (b), or (c) 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)(a) of this section shall be a class C suspension, a suspension pursuant to division (A)(1)(b) of this section shall be a class D suspension, and a suspension pursuant to division (A)(1)(c) of this section shall be a class E suspension, all for the periods of time specified in division (B) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code. 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)(1)(b) 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)(1)(b) 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.

(3) The registrar shall suspend the person's license or permit under division (A) of this section regardless of whether the disposition of the case in

juvenile court occurred after the person's eighteenth birthday.

(B) The registrar also shall impose a class D suspension for the period of time specified in division (B)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code of the temporary instruction permit or probationary driver's license of any person under the age of eighteen who has been adjudicated an unruly child, delinquent child, or juvenile traffic offender for having committed any act that if committed by an adult would be a drug abuse offense or a violation of division (B) of section 2917.11 of the Revised Code. The registrar, in the registrar's discretion, may terminate the suspension if the child, at the discretion of the court, attends 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)(1) Except as provided in division (C)(3) of this section, for any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed a second or 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 whose license or permit is suspended under division (A)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, the court in which the second or third conviction, finding, plea, or adjudication resulting in the suspension was made, upon petition of the person, may grant the person limited driving privileges during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be imposed under division (A)(1)(a) or (c) of this section if the court finds reasonable cause to believe that the suspension will seriously affect the person's ability to continue in employment, educational training, vocational training, or treatment. In granting the limited driving privileges, the court shall specify the purposes, times, and places of the privileges and may impose any other conditions upon the person's driving a motor vehicle that the court considers reasonable and necessary.

A court that grants limited 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 limited 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 limited driving privileges will become effective, the purposes for which the person may drive, 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 limited driving privileges under this division. The notification shall specify the date on which the limited driving privileges will become effective, the purposes for which the person may drive, 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 limited driving privileges as provided in this division, if the registrar has received the notification described in this division from the court.

(2) Except as provided in division (C)(3) of this section, in any case in which the temporary instruction permit or probationary driver's license of a person under eighteen years of age has been suspended under division (A) or (B) of this section or any other provision of law, the court may grant the person limited driving privileges for the purpose of the person's practicing of driving with the person's parent, guardian, or other custodian during the period of the suspension. Any grant of limited driving privileges under this division shall comply with division (D) of section 4510.021 of the Revised Code.

(3) A court shall not grant limited driving privileges to a person identified in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section if the person, ~~within the preceding six years, previously~~ has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed three or more violations of one or more of the divisions or sections set forth in ~~divisions~~ division (G)(2)(b) to (g) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code.

(D) If a person who has been granted limited 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 Chapter 4510. of the Revised Code, or a subsequent violation of any of the sections of the Revised Code listed in division (A)(1)(a) of this section or any similar municipal ordinance during the period for which the person was granted limited driving privileges, the court that granted the limited driving privileges shall suspend 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 impose a class C suspension of the person's probationary driver's license, restricted license, or temporary instruction permit for the period of time specified in division (B)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code. The registrar shall retain the license or permit during the period of suspension, and no further limited 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 section 4510.311 of the Revised Code;

(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.

**Sec. 4511.19.** (A)(1) No person shall operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state, if, at the time of the operation, any of the following apply:

(a) The person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them.

(b) The person has a concentration of eight-hundredths of one per cent or more but less than seventeen-hundredths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood.

(c) The person has a concentration of ninety-six-thousandths of one per cent or more but less than two hundred four-thousandths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma.

(d) The person has a concentration of eight-hundredths of one gram or more but less than seventeen-hundredths of one gram by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath.

(e) The person has a concentration of eleven-hundredths of one gram or more but less than two hundred thirty-eight-thousandths of one gram by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine.

(f) The person has a concentration of seventeen-hundredths of one per cent or more by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood.

(g) The person has a concentration of two hundred four-thousandths of one per cent or more by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma.

(h) The person has a concentration of seventeen-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath.

(i) The person has a concentration of two hundred thirty-eight-thousandths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine.

(2) No person who, within twenty years of the conduct described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this division, division (A)(1) or (B) of this section, or a municipal OVI offense shall do both of the following:

(a) Operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them;

(b) Subsequent to being arrested for operating the vehicle, streetcar, or

trackless trolley as described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, being asked by a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test or tests under section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, and being advised by the officer in accordance with section 4511.192 of the Revised Code of the consequences of the person's refusal or submission to the test or tests, refuse to submit to the test or tests.

(B) No person under twenty-one years of age shall operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state, if, at the time of the operation, any of the following apply:

(1) The person has a concentration of at least two-hundredths of one per cent but less than eight-hundredths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood.

(2) The person has a concentration of at least three-hundredths of one per cent but less than ninety-six-thousandths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma.

(3) The person has a concentration of at least two-hundredths of one gram but less than eight-hundredths of one gram by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath.

(4) The person has a concentration of at least twenty-eight one-thousandths of one gram but less than eleven-hundredths of one gram by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine.

(C) In any proceeding arising out of one incident, a person may be charged with a violation of division (A)(1)(a) or (A)(2) and a violation of division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, but the person may not be convicted of more than one violation of these divisions.

(D)(1) In any criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding for a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section or for an equivalent offense, the court may admit evidence on the concentration of alcohol, drugs of abuse, or a combination of them in the defendant's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, urine, or other bodily substance at the time of the alleged violation as shown by chemical analysis of the substance withdrawn within two hours of the time of the alleged violation.

When a person submits to a blood test at the request of a law enforcement officer under section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, only a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician, chemist, or phlebotomist shall withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content of the whole blood, blood serum, or blood plasma. This limitation does not apply to the taking of breath or urine specimens. A person authorized to withdraw blood under this division may refuse to withdraw blood under this division, if in that person's opinion, the physical welfare of the person would be endangered by the withdrawing of blood.

The bodily substance withdrawn shall be analyzed in accordance with methods approved by the director of health by an individual possessing a valid

permit issued by the director pursuant to section 3701.143 of the Revised Code.

(2) In a criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding for a violation of division (A) of this section or for an equivalent offense, if there was at the time the bodily substance was withdrawn a concentration of less than the applicable concentration of alcohol specified in divisions (A)(1)(b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, that fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant. This division does not limit or affect a criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding for a violation of division (B) of this section or for an equivalent offense that is substantially equivalent to that division.

(3) Upon the request of the person who was tested, the results of the chemical test shall be made available to the person or the person's attorney, immediately upon the completion of the chemical test analysis.

The person tested may have a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician, chemist, or phlebotomist of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests, at the person's expense, in addition to any administered at the request of a law enforcement officer. The form to be read to the person to be tested, as required under section 4511.192 of the Revised Code, shall state that the person may have an independent test performed at the person's expense. The failure or inability to obtain an additional chemical test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the chemical test or tests taken at the request of a law enforcement officer.

(4)(a) As used in divisions (D)(4)(b) and (c) of this section, "national highway traffic safety administration" means the national highway traffic safety administration established as an administration of the United States department of transportation under 96 Stat. 2415 (1983), 49 U.S.C.A. 105.

(b) In any criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding for a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, 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 relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, if a law enforcement officer has administered a field sobriety test to the operator of the vehicle involved in the violation and if it is shown by clear and convincing evidence that the officer administered the test in substantial compliance with the testing standards for any reliable, credible, and generally accepted field sobriety tests that were in effect at the time the tests were administered, including, but not limited to, any testing standards then in effect that were set by the national highway traffic safety administration, all of the following apply:

(i) The officer may testify concerning the results of the field sobriety test so administered.

(ii) The prosecution may introduce the results of the field sobriety test so administered as evidence in any proceedings in the criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding.

(iii) If testimony is presented or evidence is introduced under division (D)(4)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section and if the testimony or evidence is admissible under the Rules of Evidence, the court shall admit the testimony or evidence and the trier of fact shall give it whatever weight the trier of fact considers to be appropriate.

(c) Division (D)(4)(b) of this section does not limit or preclude a court, in its determination of whether the arrest of a person was supported by probable cause or its determination of any other matter in a criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding of a type described in that division, from considering evidence or testimony that is not otherwise disallowed by division (D)(4)(b) of this section.

(E)(1) Subject to division (E)(3) of this section, in any criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding for a violation of division (A)(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i) or (B)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section or for an equivalent offense that is substantially equivalent to any of those divisions, a laboratory report from any forensic laboratory certified by the department of health that contains an analysis of the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, urine, or other bodily substance tested and that contains all of the information specified in this division shall be admitted as prima-facie evidence of the information and statements that the report contains. The laboratory report shall contain all of the following:

(a) The signature, under oath, of any person who performed the analysis;

(b) Any findings as to the identity and quantity of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them that was found;

(c) A copy of a notarized statement by the laboratory director or a designee of the director that contains the name of each certified analyst or test performer involved with the report, the analyst's or test performer's employment relationship with the laboratory that issued the report, and a notation that performing an analysis of the type involved is part of the analyst's or test performer's regular duties;

(d) An outline of the analyst's or test performer's education, training, and experience in performing the type of analysis involved and a certification that the laboratory satisfies appropriate quality control standards in general and, in this particular analysis, under rules of the department of health.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding the admission of evidence, a report of the type described in division (E)(1) of this section is not admissible against the defendant to whom it pertains in any proceeding, other than a preliminary hearing or a grand jury proceeding, unless the prosecutor has served a copy of the report on the defendant's attorney or, if the defendant has no attorney, on the defendant.

(3) A report of the type described in division (E)(1) of this section shall not be prima-facie evidence of the contents, identity, or amount of any substance

if, within seven days after the defendant to whom the report pertains or the defendant's attorney receives a copy of the report, the defendant or the defendant's attorney demands the testimony of the person who signed the report. The judge in the case may extend the seven-day time limit in the interest of justice.

(F) Except as otherwise provided in this division, any physician, registered nurse, or qualified technician, chemist, or phlebotomist who withdraws blood from a person pursuant to this section, and any hospital, first-aid station, or clinic at which blood is withdrawn from a person pursuant to this section, is immune from criminal liability and civil liability based upon a claim of assault and battery or any other claim that is not a claim of malpractice, for any act performed in withdrawing blood from the person. The immunity provided in this division is not available to a person who withdraws blood if the person engages in willful or wanton misconduct.

(G)(1) Whoever violates any provision of divisions (A)(1)(a) to (i) or (A)(2) of this section is guilty of operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them. The court shall sentence the offender under Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code, except as otherwise authorized or required by divisions (G)(1)(a) to (e) of this section:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (G)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(i) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, a mandatory jail term of three consecutive days. As used in this division, three consecutive days means seventy-two consecutive hours. The court may sentence an offender to both an intervention program and a jail term. The court may impose a jail term in addition to the three-day mandatory jail term or intervention program. However, in no case shall the cumulative jail term imposed for the offense exceed six months.

The court may suspend the execution of the three-day jail term under this division if the court, in lieu of that suspended term, places the offender under a community control sanction pursuant to section 2929.25 of the Revised Code and requires the offender to attend, for three consecutive days, a drivers' intervention program certified under section 3793.10 of the Revised Code. The court also may suspend the execution of any part of the three-day jail term under this division if it places the offender under a community control sanction pursuant to section 2929.25 of the Revised Code for part of the three days, requires the offender to attend for the suspended part of the term a drivers' intervention program so certified, and sentences the offender to a jail term equal to the remainder of the three consecutive days that the offender does not spend attending the program. The court may require the offender, as a condition of community control and in addition to the required attendance at a drivers' intervention program, 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 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 on the offender any other conditions of community control that it considers necessary.

(ii) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(f), (g), (h), or (i) or division (A)(2) of this section, except as otherwise provided in this division, a mandatory jail term of at least three consecutive days and a requirement that the offender attend, for three consecutive days, a drivers' intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code. As used in this division, three consecutive days means seventy-two consecutive hours. If the court determines that the offender is not conducive to treatment in a drivers' intervention program, if the offender refuses to attend a drivers' intervention program, or if the jail at which the offender is to serve the jail term imposed can provide a driver's intervention program, the court shall sentence the offender to a mandatory jail term of at least six consecutive days.

The court may require the offender, under a community control sanction imposed under section 2929.25 of the Revised Code, 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 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 community control on the offender that it considers necessary.

(iii) In all cases, a fine of not less than two hundred fifty and not more than one thousand dollars;

(iv) In all cases, a class five license suspension of the offender's driver's ~~license~~, commercial driver's license ~~or~~, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(5) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or as otherwise specified in division (G)(1)(a)(iv) of this section. The court may grant limited driving privileges relative to the suspension under sections 4510.021 and 4510.13 of the Revised Code.

If an offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code as a result of the same incident or the same set of facts and circumstances that resulted in the conviction or guilty plea for which the offender is being sentenced under division (G)(1)(a) of this section, the period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not be less than the greater of either the minimum suspension period specified in division (A)(5) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or the period of time remaining in the suspension imposed

upon the offender under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code on the date the court imposes sentence under division (G)(1)(a) of this section. The period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not exceed the maximum period specified in division (A)(5) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (G)(1)(e) of this section, an offender who, within ~~six~~twenty years of the offense, previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of division (A) or (B) of this section or one other equivalent offense is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(i) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, a mandatory jail term of ten consecutive days. The court shall impose the ten-day mandatory jail term under this division unless, subject to division (G)(3) of this section, it instead imposes a sentence under that division consisting of both a jail term and a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The court may impose a jail term in addition to the ten-day mandatory jail term. The cumulative jail term imposed for the offense shall not exceed six months.

In addition to the jail term or the term of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both types of monitoring and jail term, 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 operator of the program determines that the offender is alcohol dependent, the program shall notify the court, and, subject to division (I) of this section, 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.

(ii) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(f), (g), (h), or (i) or division (A)(2) of this section, except as otherwise provided in this division, a mandatory jail term of twenty consecutive days. The court shall impose the twenty-day mandatory jail term under this division unless, subject to division (G)(3) of this section, it instead imposes a sentence under that division consisting of both a jail term and a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The court may impose a jail term in addition to the twenty-day mandatory jail term. The cumulative jail term imposed for the offense shall not exceed six months.

In addition to the jail term or the term of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both types of monitoring and jail term, the court may require the offender to attend a driver's intervention program that is certified pursuant to section 3793.10 of the Revised Code. If the operator of the program determines that the offender is alcohol dependent, the program shall notify the court, and, subject to division (I) of this section, 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.

(iii) In all cases, notwithstanding the fines set forth in Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than three hundred fifty and not more than one thousand five hundred dollars;

(iv) In all cases, a class four license suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or as otherwise specified in division (G)(1)(b)(iv) of this section. The court may grant limited driving privileges relative to the suspension under sections 4510.021 and 4510.13 of the Revised Code.

If an offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code as a result of the same incident or the same set of facts and circumstances that resulted in the conviction or guilty plea for which the offender is being sentenced under division (G)(1)(b) of this section, the period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not be less than the greater of either the minimum suspension period specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or the period of time remaining in the suspension imposed upon the offender under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code on the date the court imposes sentence under division (G)(1)(b) of this section. The period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender not exceed the maximum period specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(v) In all cases, if the vehicle is registered in the offender's name, immobilization of the vehicle involved in the offense for ninety days in accordance with section 4503.233 of the Revised Code and impoundment of the license plates of that vehicle for ninety days.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in division (G)(1)(e) of this section, an offender who, within ~~six~~twenty years of the offense, previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of division (A) or (B) of this section or other equivalent offenses is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(i) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, a mandatory jail term of thirty consecutive days. The court shall impose the thirty-day mandatory jail term under this division unless, subject to division (G)(3) of this section, it instead imposes a sentence under that division consisting of both a jail term and a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The court may impose a jail term in addition to the thirty-day mandatory jail term. Notwithstanding the jail terms set forth in sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the

Revised Code, the additional jail term shall not exceed one year, and the cumulative jail term imposed for the offense shall not exceed one year.

(ii) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(f), (g), (h), or (i) or division (A)(2) of this section, a mandatory jail term of sixty consecutive days. The court shall impose the sixty-day mandatory jail term under this division unless, subject to division (G)(3) of this section, it instead imposes a sentence under that division consisting of both a jail term and a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The court may impose a jail term in addition to the sixty-day mandatory jail term. Notwithstanding the jail terms set forth in sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code, the additional jail term shall not exceed one year, and the cumulative jail term imposed for the offense shall not exceed one year.

(iii) In all cases, notwithstanding the fines set forth in Chapter 2929. of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than five hundred fifty and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars;

(iv) In all cases, a class three license suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or as otherwise specified in division (G)(1)(c)(iv) of this section. The court may grant limited driving privileges relative to the suspension under sections 4510.021 and 4510.13 of the Revised Code.

If an offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code as a result of the same incident or the same set of facts and circumstances that resulted in the conviction or guilty plea for which the offender is being sentenced under division (G)(1)(c) of this section, the period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not be less than the greater of either the minimum suspension period specified in division (A)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or the period of time remaining in the suspension imposed upon the offender under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code on the date the court imposes sentence under division (G)(1)(c) of this section. The period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not exceed the maximum period specified in division (A)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(v) In all cases, if the vehicle is registered in the offender's name, criminal forfeiture of the vehicle involved in the offense in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code. Division (G)(6) of this section applies regarding any vehicle that is subject to an order of criminal forfeiture under this division.

(vi) In all cases, participation in an alcohol and drug addiction program

authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code, subject to division (I) of this section.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in division (G)(1)(e) of this section, an offender who, within ~~six~~twenty years of the offense, previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or ~~four~~more violations of division (A) or (B) of this section or other equivalent offenses ~~or an offender who, within twenty years of the offense, previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to five or more violations of that nature~~ is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(i) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, a mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years as required by and in accordance with division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code if the offender also is convicted of or also pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1413 of the Revised Code or, in the discretion of the court, either a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty consecutive days in accordance with division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code or a mandatory prison term of sixty consecutive days in accordance with division (G)(2) of that section if the offender is not convicted of and does not plead guilty to a specification of that type. If the court imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration, it may impose a jail term in addition to the sixty-day mandatory term, the cumulative total of the mandatory term and the jail term for the offense shall not exceed one year, and, except as provided in division (A)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, no prison term is authorized for the offense. If the court imposes a mandatory prison term, notwithstanding division (A)(4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, it also may sentence the offender to a definite prison term that shall be not less than six months and not more than thirty months and the prison terms shall be imposed as described in division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code. If the court imposes a mandatory prison term or mandatory prison term and additional prison term, in addition to the term or terms so imposed, the court also may sentence the offender to a community control sanction for the offense, but the offender shall serve all of the prison terms so imposed prior to serving the community control sanction.

(ii) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(f), (g), (h), or (i) or division (A)(2) of this section, a mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years as required by and in accordance with division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code if the offender also is convicted of or also pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1413 of the Revised Code or, in the discretion of the court, either a mandatory term of local incarceration of one hundred twenty consecutive days in accordance with division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code or a mandatory prison term of one hundred twenty consecutive days in accordance with division (G)(2) of that section if the offender is not convicted of and does not plead guilty to a specification of that type. If the court imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration, it may impose a jail term in addition to the one

hundred twenty-day mandatory term, the cumulative total of the mandatory term and the jail term for the offense shall not exceed one year, and, except as provided in division (A)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, no prison term is authorized for the offense. If the court imposes a mandatory prison term, notwithstanding division (A)(4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, it also may sentence the offender to a definite prison term that shall be not less than six months and not more than thirty months and the prison terms shall be imposed as described in division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code. If the court imposes a mandatory prison term or mandatory prison term and additional prison term, in addition to the term or terms so imposed, the court also may sentence the offender to a community control sanction for the offense, but the offender shall serve all of the prison terms so imposed prior to serving the community control sanction.

(iii) In all cases, notwithstanding section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than eight hundred nor more than ten thousand dollars;

(iv) In all cases, a class two license suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or as otherwise specified in division (G)(1)(d)(iv) of this section. The court may grant limited driving privileges relative to the suspension under sections 4510.021 and 4510.13 of the Revised Code.

If an offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code as a result of the same incident or the same set of facts and circumstances that resulted in the conviction or guilty plea for which the offender is being sentenced under division (G)(1)(d) of this section, the period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not be less than the greater of either the minimum suspension period specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or the period of time remaining in the suspension imposed upon the offender under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code on the date the court imposes sentence under division (G)(1)(d) of this section. The period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not exceed the maximum period specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(v) In all cases, if the vehicle is registered in the offender's name, criminal forfeiture of the vehicle involved in the offense in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code. Division (G)(6) of this section applies regarding any vehicle that is subject to an order of criminal forfeiture under this division.

(vi) In all cases, participation in an alcohol and drug addiction program authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code, subject to division (I) of this section.

(vii) In all cases, if the court sentences the offender to a mandatory term of local incarceration, in addition to the mandatory term, the court, pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code, may impose a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring. The term shall not commence until after the offender has served the mandatory term of local incarceration.

(e) An offender who previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section that was a felony, regardless of when the violation and the conviction or guilty plea occurred, is guilty of a felony of the third degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

(i) If the offender is being sentenced for a violation of division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, a mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years as required by and in accordance with division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code if the offender also is convicted of or also pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1413 of the Revised Code or a mandatory prison term of sixty consecutive days in accordance with division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code if the offender is not convicted of and does not plead guilty to a specification of that type. The court may impose a prison term in addition to the mandatory prison term. The cumulative total of a sixty-day mandatory prison term and the additional prison term for the offense shall not exceed five years. In addition to the mandatory prison term or mandatory prison term and additional prison term the court imposes, the court also may sentence the offender to a community control sanction for the offense, but the offender shall serve all of the prison terms so imposed prior to serving the community control sanction.

(ii) If the sentence is being imposed for a violation of division (A)(1)(f), (g), (h), or (i) or division (A)(2) of this section, a mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, or five years as required by and in accordance with division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code if the offender also is convicted of or also pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1413 of the Revised Code or a mandatory prison term of one hundred twenty consecutive days in accordance with division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code if the offender is not convicted of and does not plead guilty to a specification of that type. The court may impose a prison term in addition to the mandatory prison term. The cumulative total of a one hundred twenty-day mandatory prison term and the additional prison term for the offense shall not exceed five years. In addition to the mandatory prison term or mandatory prison term and additional prison term the court imposes, the court also may sentence the offender to a community control sanction for the offense, but the offender shall serve all of the prison terms so imposed prior to serving the community control sanction.

(iii) In all cases, notwithstanding section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, a fine of not less than eight hundred nor more than ten thousand dollars;

(iv) In all cases, a class two license suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary

license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or as otherwise specified in division (G)(1)(e)(iv) of this section. The court may grant limited driving privileges relative to the suspension under sections 4510.021 and 4510.13 of the Revised Code.

If an offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege was suspended under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code as a result of the same incident or the same set of facts and circumstances that resulted in the conviction or guilty plea for which the offender is being sentenced under division (G)(1)(e) of this section, the period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not be less than the greater of either the minimum suspension period specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or the period of time remaining in the suspension imposed upon the offender under division (B) or (C) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code on the date the court imposes sentence under division (G)(1)(e) of this section. The period of suspension the court imposes upon the offender shall not exceed the maximum period specified in division (A)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(v) In all cases, if the vehicle is registered in the offender's name, criminal forfeiture of the vehicle involved in the offense in accordance with section 4503.234 of the Revised Code. Division (G)(6) of this section applies regarding any vehicle that is subject to an order of criminal forfeiture under this division.

(vi) In all cases, participation in an alcohol and drug addiction program authorized by section 3793.02 of the Revised Code, subject to division (I) of this section.

(2) An offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section and who subsequently seeks reinstatement of the driver's or occupational driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege suspended under this section as a result of the conviction or guilty plea shall pay a reinstatement fee as provided in division (F)(2) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code.

(3) If an offender is sentenced to a jail term under division (G)(1)(b)(i) or (ii) or (G)(1)(c)(i) or (ii) of this section and if, within sixty days of sentencing of the offender, the court issues a written finding on the record that, due to the unavailability of space at the jail where the offender is required to serve the term, the offender will not be able to begin serving that term within the sixty-day period following the date of sentencing, the court may impose an alternative sentence under this division that includes a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring.

As an alternative to a mandatory jail term of ten consecutive days

required by division (G)(1)(b)(i) of this section, the court, under this division, may sentence the offender to five consecutive days in jail and not less than eighteen consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The cumulative total of the five consecutive days in jail and the period of house arrest with electronic monitoring, continuous alcohol monitoring, or both types of monitoring shall not exceed six months. The five consecutive days in jail do not have to be served prior to or consecutively to the period of house arrest.

As an alternative to the mandatory jail term of twenty consecutive days required by division (G)(1)(b)(ii) of this section, the court, under this division, may sentence the offender to ten consecutive days in jail and not less than thirty-six consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The cumulative total of the ten consecutive days in jail and the period of house arrest with electronic monitoring, continuous alcohol monitoring, or both types of monitoring shall not exceed six months. The ten consecutive days in jail do not have to be served prior to or consecutively to the period of house arrest.

As an alternative to a mandatory jail term of thirty consecutive days required by division (G)(1)(c)(i) of this section, the court, under this division, may sentence the offender to fifteen consecutive days in jail and not less than fifty-five consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The cumulative total of the fifteen consecutive days in jail and the period of house arrest with electronic monitoring, continuous alcohol monitoring, or both types of monitoring shall not exceed one year. The fifteen consecutive days in jail do not have to be served prior to or consecutively to the period of house arrest.

As an alternative to the mandatory jail term of sixty consecutive days required by division (G)(1)(c)(ii) of this section, the court, under this division, may sentence the offender to thirty consecutive days in jail and not less than one hundred ten consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring, with continuous ~~electronic~~ alcohol monitoring, or with both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring. The cumulative total of the thirty consecutive days in jail and the period of house arrest with electronic monitoring, continuous alcohol monitoring, or both types of monitoring shall not exceed one year. The thirty consecutive days in jail do not have to be served prior to or consecutively to the period of house arrest.

(4) If an offender's driver's or occupational driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is suspended under division (G) of this section and if section 4510.13 of the Revised Code permits the court to grant limited driving privileges, the court may grant the limited driving privileges in accordance with that section. If division (A)(7) of that section requires that the

court impose as a condition of the privileges that the offender must display on the vehicle that is driven subject to the privileges restricted license plates that are issued under section 4503.231 of the Revised Code, except as provided in division (B) of that section, the court shall impose that condition as one of the conditions of the limited driving privileges granted to the offender, except as provided in division (B) of section 4503.231 of the Revised Code.

(5) Fines imposed under this section for a violation of division (A) of this section shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Twenty-five dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(a)(iii), thirty-five dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(b)(iii), one hundred twenty-three dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(c)(iii), and two hundred ten dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(d)(iii) or (e)(iii) of this section 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. The agency shall use this share to pay only those costs it incurs in enforcing this section or a municipal OVI ordinance and in informing the public of the laws governing the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the dangers of the operation of a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, and other information relating to the operation of a vehicle under the influence of alcohol and the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

(b) Fifty dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(a)(iii) of this section shall be paid to the political subdivision that pays the cost of housing the offender during the offender's term of incarceration. If the offender is being sentenced for a violation of division (A)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section and was confined as a result of the offense prior to being sentenced for the offense but is not sentenced to a term of incarceration, the fifty dollars shall be paid to the political subdivision that paid the cost of housing the offender during that period of confinement. The political subdivision shall use the share under this division to pay or reimburse incarceration or treatment costs it incurs in housing or providing drug and alcohol treatment to persons who violate this section or a municipal OVI ordinance, costs of any immobilizing or disabling device used on the offender's vehicle, and costs of electronic house arrest equipment needed for persons who violate this section.

(c) Twenty-five dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(a)(iii) and fifty dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(b)(iii) of this section shall be deposited into the county or municipal indigent drivers' alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court, as created by the county or municipal corporation under division (N) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code.

(d) One hundred fifteen dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(b)(iii), two hundred seventy-seven dollars of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(c)(iii), and four hundred forty dollars of the fine imposed under

division (G)(1)(d)(iii) or (e)(iii) of this section shall be paid to the political subdivision that pays the cost of housing the offender during the offender's term of incarceration. The political subdivision shall use this share to pay or reimburse incarceration or treatment costs it incurs in housing or providing drug and alcohol treatment to persons who violate this section or a municipal OVI ordinance, costs for any immobilizing or disabling device used on the offender's vehicle, and costs of electronic house arrest equipment needed for persons who violate this section.

(e) The balance of the fine imposed under division (G)(1)(a)(iii), (b)(iii), (c)(iii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this section shall be disbursed as otherwise provided by law.

(6) If title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an order of criminal forfeiture under division (G)(1)(c), (d), or (e) of this section is assigned or transferred and division (B)(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 dealers association. The proceeds of any fine so imposed shall be distributed in accordance with division (C)(2) of that section.

(7) As used in division (G) of this section, "electronic monitoring," "mandatory prison term," and "mandatory term of local incarceration" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of operating a vehicle after underage alcohol consumption and shall be punished as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(2) of this section, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. In addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense, the court shall impose a class six suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(6) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more violations of division (A) or (B) of this section or other equivalent ~~offense~~offenses, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. In addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense, the court shall impose a class four suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(3) If the offender also is convicted of or also pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1416 of the Revised Code and if the court imposes a jail term for the violation of division (B) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional definite jail term pursuant to division (E) of section 2929.24 of the Revised Code.

(I)(1) No court shall sentence an offender to an alcohol treatment program under this section unless the treatment program complies with the minimum standards for alcohol treatment programs adopted under Chapter 3793. of the Revised Code by the director of alcohol and drug addiction services.

(2) An offender who stays in a drivers' intervention program or in an alcohol treatment program under an order issued under this section shall pay the cost of the stay in the program. However, if the court determines that an offender who stays in an alcohol treatment program under an order issued under this section is unable to pay the cost of the stay in the program, the court may order that the cost be paid from the court's indigent drivers' alcohol treatment fund.

(J) If a person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege is suspended under this section files an appeal regarding any aspect of the person's trial or sentence, the appeal itself does not stay the operation of the suspension.

(K) All terms defined in section 4510.01 of the Revised Code apply to this section. If the meaning of a term defined in section 4510.01 of the Revised Code conflicts with the meaning of the same term as defined in section 4501.01 or 4511.01 of the Revised Code, the term as defined in section 4510.01 of the Revised Code applies to this section.

(L)(1) The Ohio Traffic Rules in effect on January 1, 2004, as adopted by the supreme court under authority of section 2937.46 of the Revised Code, do not apply to felony violations of this section. Subject to division (L)(2) of this section, the Rules of Criminal Procedure apply to felony violations of this section.

(2) If, on or after January 1, 2004, the supreme court modifies the Ohio Traffic Rules to provide procedures to govern felony violations of this section, the modified rules shall apply to felony violations of this section.

**Sec. 4511.191.** (A)(1) "Physical control" has the same meaning as in section 4511.194 of the Revised Code.

(2) Any person who operates a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for vehicular travel or parking within this state or who is in physical control of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley shall be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine to determine the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content of the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine if arrested for a violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, section 4511.194 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, or a municipal OVI ordinance.

(3) The chemical test or tests under division (A)(2) of this section shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or in physical control of a vehicle,

streetcar, or trackless trolley in violation of a division, section, or ordinance identified in division (A)(2) of this section. The law enforcement agency by which the officer is employed shall designate which of the tests shall be administered.

(4) Any person who is dead or unconscious, or who otherwise is in a condition rendering the person incapable of refusal, shall be deemed to have consented as provided in division (A)(2) of this section, and the test or tests may be administered, subject to sections 313.12 to 313.16 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer who arrested a person for a violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, section 4511.194 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, or a municipal OVI ordinance that was completed and sent to the registrar and a court pursuant to section 4511.192 of the Revised Code 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 this division and that section and the period of the suspension, as determined under this section. The suspension shall be subject to appeal as provided in section 4511.197 of the Revised Code. The suspension shall be for whichever of the following periods applies:

(a) Except when division (B)(1)(b), (c), or (d) of this section applies and specifies a different class or length of suspension, the suspension shall be a class C suspension for the period of time specified in division (B)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) If the arrested person, within ~~six~~sixty 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 or had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or one other equivalent offense, the suspension shall be a class ~~B~~A suspension imposed for the period of time specified in division (B)~~(2)~~(1) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(c) If the arrested person, within ~~six~~sixty 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, had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or other equivalent offenses, or had refused one previous request to consent to a chemical test and also had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or one other equivalent offense, which violation or offense arose from an incident other than the incident that led to the refusal, the suspension ~~period shall be a class A suspension imposed for the period of time specified in division (B)(1) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code~~seven years.

(d) If the arrested person, within ~~six~~twenty years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused ~~three or more~~a number of previous requests to consent to a chemical test that is in excess of the number of times specified in division (B)(1)(c) of this section, had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a number of violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or other equivalent offenses that is in excess of the number of times specified in division (B)(1)(c) of this section, or had refused a number of previous requests to consent to a chemical test and also had been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a number of violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of other equivalent offenses, each of which violations or offenses arose from an incident other than an incident that led to any of the refusals, that in combination are in excess of the number of times specified in division (B)(1)(c) of this section, the suspension period shall be for ~~five years~~seven years plus three years for each such refusal, conviction, or guilty plea in excess of the number of times specified in division (B)(1)(c) of this section.

(2) The registrar shall terminate a suspension of the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of a resident or of the operating privilege of a nonresident, or a denial of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, imposed pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section upon receipt of notice that the person has entered a plea of guilty to, or that the person has been convicted after entering a plea of no contest to, operating a vehicle in violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or in violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, if the offense for which the conviction is had or the plea is entered 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 section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or pursuant to section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, any time during which the person serves a related suspension imposed pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section.

(C)(1) Upon receipt of the sworn report of the law enforcement officer who arrested a person for a violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a municipal OVI ordinance that was completed and sent to the registrar and a court pursuant to section 4511.192 of the Revised Code in regard to a person whose test results indicate that the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine contained at least the concentration of alcohol specified in division (A)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, 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 this division and section 4511.192 of the Revised Code 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 section 4511.197 of the Revised Code. The suspension described in this division does not apply to, and shall not be imposed

upon, a person arrested for a violation of section 4511.194 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance who submits to a designated chemical test. The suspension shall be for whichever of the following periods applies:

(a) Except when division (C)(1)(b), (c), or (d) of this section applies and specifies a different period, the suspension shall be a class E suspension imposed for the period of time specified in division (B)(5) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) The suspension shall be a class C suspension for the period of time specified in division (B)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code if the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, within ~~six~~sixty years of the date the test was conducted, one violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or one other equivalent offense.

(c) If, within ~~six~~sixty years of the date the test was conducted, the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of a statute or ordinance described in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, the suspension shall be a class B suspension imposed for the period of time specified in division (B)(2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(d) If, within ~~six~~sixty years of the date the test was conducted, the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to more than two violations of a statute or ordinance described in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, the suspension shall be a class A suspension imposed for the period of time specified in division (B)(1) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) The registrar shall terminate a suspension of the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of a resident or of the operating privilege of a nonresident, or a denial of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, imposed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section upon receipt of notice that the person has entered a plea of guilty to, or that the person has been convicted after entering a plea of no contest to, operating a vehicle in violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or in violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, if the offense for which the conviction is had or the plea is entered 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 section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or pursuant to section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, any time during which the person serves a related suspension imposed pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section.

(D)(1) A suspension of a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege under this section for the time described in division (B) or (C) 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 the chemical test or tests under division (A) of this section does not affect the suspension.

(2) If a person is arrested for operating a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley in violation of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a municipal OVI ordinance, or for being in physical control of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley in violation of section 4511.194 of the Revised Code or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, 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 (B) or (C) of this section or Chapter 4510. 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, subject to any continuance granted by the court pursuant to section 4511.197 of the Revised Code regarding the issues specified in that division.

(E) When it finally has been determined under the procedures of this section and sections 4511.192 to 4511.197 of the Revised Code 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.

(F) At the end of a suspension period under this section, under section 4511.194, section 4511.196, or division (G) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance 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, cancellation, or disqualification, the registrar shall return the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit to the person upon the occurrence of all of the conditions specified in divisions (F)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) A showing 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 (F)(3) of this section, payment by the person to the bureau of motor vehicles of a license reinstatement fee of four hundred twenty-five dollars, 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 (F)(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 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 the person's attendance at the program or to pay the costs specified in division (H)(4) of this section in accordance with that division. In addition, a county, juvenile, or municipal court judge may use moneys in the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund to pay for the cost of the continued use of an electronic continuous alcohol monitoring device as described in divisions (H)(3) and (4) of this section. 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 (H) 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 (F)(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.

(g) Twenty dollars shall be credited to the trauma and emergency medical services grants fund created by section 4513.263 of the Revised Code.

(3) If a person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended under this section, under section 4511.196 or division (G) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance or under any combination of the suspensions described in division (F)(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 twenty-five dollars. The reinstatement fee shall be distributed by the bureau in accordance with division (F)(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 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 (F)(2)(e) of this section to pay the costs it incurs in administering the grant program established by division (F)(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.

(G) Suspension of a commercial driver's license under division (B) or (C) of this section shall be concurrent with any period of disqualification under section 3123.611 or 4506.16 of the Revised Code or any period of suspension under section 3123.58 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 (B) or (C) of this section. No person whose commercial driver's license is suspended under division (B) or (C) of this section shall be issued a driver's license under Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code during the period of the suspension.

(H)(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 (F) 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 (H)(2) of this section. Additionally, all portions of fines that are paid for a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of any prohibition contained in Chapter 4510. of the Revised Code, and that are required under section 4511.19 or any provision of Chapter 4510. 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 (F) 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 section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or under section 4510.07 of the Revised Code for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, 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 (H)(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.

In addition, a county, juvenile, or municipal court judge may use moneys in the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, county juvenile indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund, or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund to pay for the continued use of an electronic continuous alcohol monitoring device by an offender or juvenile traffic offender, in conjunction with a treatment program approved by the department of alcohol and drug addiction services, when such use is determined clinically necessary by the treatment program and when the court determines that the offender or juvenile traffic offender is unable to pay all or part of the daily monitoring of the device.

(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 (H)(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:

(a) 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:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(b) All or part of the cost of purchasing electronic continuous alcohol monitoring devices to be used in conjunction with division (H)(3) of this section.

**Sec. 4511.193.** (A) Twenty-five dollars of any fine imposed for a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance shall be deposited into the municipal or county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund created pursuant to division (H) 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 OVI ordinance.

(2) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, if the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name, and if, within ~~six~~twenty years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or one or more other equivalent offenses, the court, in addition to and independent of any sentence that it imposes upon the offender for the offense, shall do whichever of the following is applicable:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)(b) of this section, if, within ~~six~~twenty years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation described in division (B)(2) of this section, the court shall order the immobilization for ninety days of that vehicle 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) If, within ~~six~~twenty years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations described in division (B)(2) 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 that vehicle. 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) "Arrested person" means a person who is arrested for a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a municipal OVI ordinance and whose arrest results in a vehicle being 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) "Interested party" includes the owner of a vehicle seized under this

section, all lienholders, the arrested person, 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) 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 4511.19 or 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 the vehicle is registered in the arrested person's name and if either of the following applies:

(a) The person is arrested for a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a municipal OVI ordinance and, within ~~six~~twenty years of the alleged violation, the person previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or one or more other equivalent offenses.

(b) The person is arrested for a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a municipal OVI 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.

(2) 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 that is being rented or leased for a period of thirty days or less 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 arrested person 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 arrested person until the disposition of that charge; and that, if the arrested person 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.

(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 arrested person on the charges arising out of the arrest. Upon receipt of the notice, the court promptly shall determine whether the arrested person is the vehicle owner. If the court determines that the arrested person is not the vehicle owner, it promptly shall

send by regular mail written notice of the seizure to the vehicle's registered owner. The written notice shall contain all of the information required by division (B)(2) of this section to be in a notice to be given to the arrested person and also shall specify the date, time, and place of the arrested person'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 (B)(2) or (3) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code applies, the court may fine the arrested person the value of the vehicle. The notice 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 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 arrested person also shall state that if the person is convicted of or pleads guilty to the offense 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.

(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 arrested person is not the vehicle owner and if the vehicle owner is not present at the arrested person'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 arrested person, 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.

(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 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 arrested person 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 arrested person 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 arrested person 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 (B)(2) or (3) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code applies, the court may fine the arrested person the value of the vehicle. If, at the initial appearance, the arrested person pleads guilty to the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of the municipal OVI ordinance or pleads no contest to and is convicted of the violation, the court shall impose sentence upon the person as provided by law or ordinance; the court shall order the immobilization of the vehicle the arrested person was operating at the time of the offense if registered in the arrested person's name and the impoundment of its license plates under section 4503.233 and section 4511.19 or 4511.193 of the Revised Code or the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle if registered in the arrested person's name under section

4503.234 and section 4511.19 or 4511.193 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable; and the vehicle and its license plates shall not be returned or released to the arrested person.

(b) If, at any time, the charge that the arrested person violated division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or the municipal OVI ordinance 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 person.

(D) If a vehicle and its license plates are seized under division (B) of this section and are not returned or released to the arrested person pursuant to division (C) of this section, the vehicle and 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 arrested person is convicted of or pleads guilty to the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of the municipal OVI ordinance, the court shall impose sentence upon the person as provided by law or ordinance and shall order the immobilization of the vehicle the person was operating at the time of the offense if it is registered in the arrested person's name and the impoundment of its license plates under section 4503.233 and section 4511.19 or 4511.193 of the Revised Code, or the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle if it is registered in the arrested person's name under section 4503.234 and section 4511.19 or 4511.193 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable.

(2) If the arrested person is found not guilty of the violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of the municipal OVI ordinance, the court shall order that the vehicle and its license plates immediately be released to the arrested person.

(3) If the charge that the arrested person violated division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or the municipal OVI ordinance is dismissed for any reason, the court shall order that the vehicle and its license plates immediately be released to the arrested person.

(4) If the impoundment of the vehicle was not authorized under this section, the court shall order that the vehicle and its license plates be returned immediately to the arrested person or, if the arrested person is not the vehicle owner, to the vehicle owner, and shall order that the state or political subdivision of the law enforcement agency served by the law enforcement officer who seized the vehicle pay all expenses and 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 arrested person 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) Except as provided in division (D)(4) of this section, the arrested

person 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 court finds that the arrested person 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 arrested person 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 that receives title 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 arrested person, 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."

In line 1237, after "sections" insert "2152.02, 2152.19,"

In line 1238, delete "and"; after "2967.28" insert ", 4510.07, 4510.13, 4510.14, 4510.17, 4510.31, 4511.19, 4511.191, 4511.193, and 4511.195"

In line 1 of the title, after "sections" insert "2152.02, 2152.19,"; delete "and"

In line 2 of the title, after "2967.28" insert ", 4510.07, 4510.13, 4510.14, 4510.17, 4510.31, 4511.19, 4511.191, 4511.193, and 4511.195"

In line 37 of the title, after the semicolon insert "to increase the administrative license suspension periods for persons who are arrested for OVI and refuse a request of a law enforcement officer to consent to a chemical test of the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine to determine its alcohol content; to increase the period that a person must serve under such an administrative license suspension in certain circumstances before becoming eligible for limited driving privileges; to provide that the suspension period for a judicial post-conviction OVI suspension of a person serving an administrative license suspension must be not less than the greater of the period of time remaining in the administrative license suspension or the minimum applicable judicial post-conviction suspension period specified for the offender; to clarify the circumstances in which a person serving an administrative license suspension for refusal to consent to a chemical test or for having a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's system or serving a judicial post-conviction OVI suspension never is eligible for limited driving privileges; to increase from six years to twenty years the "look back" period during which a person's prior convictions or chemical test refusals are considered in determining certain specified sanctions against the person; to clarify and reaffirm that acts that would be minor misdemeanors if committed by an adult are delinquent acts when committed by a juvenile; to specify as a presumptive disposition for the offenses of trafficking in marihuana and possession of marihuana when committed by a juvenile either a requirement of confinement in a detention facility for a specified minimum period of time or a requirement of drug assessment, counseling, or treatment plus probation, or both;"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 30, nays 1, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuring	Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann

Zurz

Harris-30.

Senator Schuler voted in the negative-1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question recurred, "Shall the section, Section 5, setting forth the emergency features of the bill, stand as a part of the bill?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 30, nays 1, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Armbruster	Austria	Carey	Cates
Clancy	Coughlin	Dann	Fedor
Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman	Grendell
Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan	Kearney
Miller D	Miller R	Mumper	Niehaus
Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts	Schuler
Schuring	Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann
Zurz			Harris-30.

Senator Amstutz voted in the negative-1.

So the section, Section 5, setting forth the emergency features of the bill stood as a part of the bill.

The question being, "Shall the bill pass as an emergency measure?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

So the bill having received the required constitutional majority passed as an emergency measure.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Jordan moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Carey, Hottinger, Niehaus, Gardner, Goodman, Spada, Harris, Mumper, Fedor, Jacobson, Padgett, Stivers, Jordan."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**Sub. H. B. No. 279**-Representatives Hughes, Seitz, Coley, Willamowski, Core, Mason, Barrett, Beatty, Blessing, Book, Brown, Bupp, Calvert, Carano, Cassell, DeBose, DeGeeter, Distel, Dolan, Domenick, Driehaus, Evans, C., Evans, D., Faber, Fende, Flowers, Garrison, Gibbs, Gilb, Hartnett, Healy, Hoops, Law, Martin, McGregor, J., McGregor, R., Miller, Otterman, Patton, T., Perry, Reidelbach, Sayre, Schaffer, Setzer, Stewart, D., Uecker, Williams, Yates, Yuko.

To enact sections 317.082 and 2923.201 of the Revised Code to prohibit a person from changing, altering, removing, or obliterating the name of the manufacturer, model, manufacturer's serial number, or any other mark of identification on a firearm, to prohibit a person from possessing a firearm knowing or having reasonable cause to believe any such mark of identification on the firearm has been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated, to prohibit the inclusion of an individual's Social Security number on documents submitted for recording in the office of the county recorder, and to create an affirmative defense to associated civil liability of a good faith effort to comply with the noninclusion requirement, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 279**, pass?"

Senator Prentiss moved to amend as follows:

In line 16, after "That" insert "section 149.43 be amended and"

Between lines 17 and 18, insert:

**"Sec. 149.43.** (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Public record" means records kept by any public office, including, but not limited to, state, county, city, village, township, and school district units, and records pertaining to the delivery of educational services by an alternative school in Ohio kept by a nonprofit or for profit entity operating such alternative school pursuant to section 3313.533 of the Revised Code. "Public record" does not mean any of the following:

(a) Medical records;

(b) Records pertaining to probation and parole proceedings or to proceedings related to the imposition of community control sanctions and post-release control sanctions;

(c) Records pertaining to actions under section 2151.85 and division (C) of section 2919.121 of the Revised Code and to appeals of actions arising under those sections;

(d) Records pertaining to adoption proceedings, including the contents of an adoption file maintained by the department of health under section 3705.12 of

the Revised Code;

(e) Information in a record contained in the putative father registry established by section 3107.062 of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the information is held by the department of job and family services or, pursuant to section 3111.69 of the Revised Code, the office of child support in the department or a child support enforcement agency;

(f) Records listed in division (A) of section 3107.42 of the Revised Code or specified in division (A) of section 3107.52 of the Revised Code;

(g) Trial preparation records;

(h) Confidential law enforcement investigatory records;

(i) Records containing information that is confidential under section 2710.03 or 4112.05 of the Revised Code;

(j) DNA records stored in the DNA database pursuant to section 109.573 of the Revised Code;

(k) Inmate records released by the department of rehabilitation and correction to the department of youth services or a court of record pursuant to division (E) of section 5120.21 of the Revised Code;

(l) Records maintained by the department of youth services pertaining to children in its custody released by the department of youth services to the department of rehabilitation and correction pursuant to section 5139.05 of the Revised Code;

(m) Intellectual property records;

(n) Donor profile records;

(o) Records maintained by the department of job and family services pursuant to section 3121.894 of the Revised Code;

(p) Peace officer, firefighter, or EMT residential and familial information;

(q) In the case of a county hospital operated pursuant to Chapter 339. of the Revised Code or a municipal hospital operated pursuant to Chapter 749. of the Revised Code, information that constitutes a trade secret, as defined in section 1333.61 of the Revised Code;

(r) Information pertaining to the recreational activities of a person under the age of eighteen;

(s) Records provided to, statements made by review board members during meetings of, and all work products of a child fatality review board acting under sections 307.621 to 307.629 of the Revised Code, other than the report prepared pursuant to section 307.626 of the Revised Code;

(t) Records provided to and statements made by the executive director of

a public children services agency or a prosecuting attorney acting pursuant to section 5153.171 of the Revised Code other than the information released under that section;

(u) Test materials, examinations, or evaluation tools used in an examination for licensure as a nursing home administrator that the board of examiners of nursing home administrators administers under section 4751.04 of the Revised Code or contracts under that section with a private or government entity to administer;

(v) Records the release of which is prohibited by state or federal law;

(w) Proprietary information of or relating to any person that is submitted to or compiled by the Ohio venture capital authority created under section 150.01 of the Revised Code;

(x) Information reported and evaluations conducted pursuant to section 3701.072 of the Revised Code;

(y) Financial statements and data any person submits for any purpose to the Ohio housing finance agency or the controlling board in connection with applying for, receiving, or accounting for financial assistance from the agency, and information that identifies any individual who benefits directly or indirectly from financial assistance from the agency.

(2) "Confidential law enforcement investigatory record" means any record that pertains to a law enforcement matter of a criminal, quasi-criminal, civil, or administrative nature, but only to the extent that the release of the record would create a high probability of disclosure of any of the following:

(a) The identity of a suspect who has not been charged with the offense to which the record pertains, or of an information source or witness to whom confidentiality has been reasonably promised;

(b) Information provided by an information source or witness to whom confidentiality has been reasonably promised, which information would reasonably tend to disclose the source's or witness's identity;

(c) Specific confidential investigatory techniques or procedures or specific investigatory work product;

(d) Information that would endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel, a crime victim, a witness, or a confidential information source.

(3) "Medical record" means any document or combination of documents, except births, deaths, and the fact of admission to or discharge from a hospital, that pertains to the medical history, diagnosis, prognosis, or medical condition of a patient and that is generated and maintained in the process of medical treatment.

(4) "Trial preparation record" means any record that contains information

that is specifically compiled in reasonable anticipation of, or in defense of, a civil or criminal action or proceeding, including the independent thought processes and personal trial preparation of an attorney.

(5) "Intellectual property record" means a record, other than a financial or administrative record, that is produced or collected by or for faculty or staff of a state institution of higher learning in the conduct of or as a result of study or research on an educational, commercial, scientific, artistic, technical, or scholarly issue, regardless of whether the study or research was sponsored by the institution alone or in conjunction with a governmental body or private concern, and that has not been publicly released, published, or patented.

(6) "Donor profile record" means all records about donors or potential donors to a public institution of higher education except the names and reported addresses of the actual donors and the date, amount, and conditions of the actual donation.

(7) "Peace officer, firefighter, or EMT residential and familial information" means either of the following:

(a) Any information maintained in a personnel record of a peace officer, firefighter, or EMT that discloses any of the following:

(i) The address of the actual personal residence of a peace officer, firefighter, or EMT, except for the state or political subdivision in which the peace officer, firefighter, or EMT resides;

(ii) Information compiled from referral to or participation in an employee assistance program;

(iii) The social security number, the residential telephone number, any bank account, debit card, charge card, or credit card number, or the emergency telephone number of, or any medical information pertaining to, a peace officer, firefighter, or EMT;

(iv) The name of any beneficiary of employment benefits, including, but not limited to, life insurance benefits, provided to a peace officer, firefighter, or EMT by the peace officer's, firefighter's, or EMT's employer;

(v) The identity and amount of any charitable or employment benefit deduction made by the peace officer's, firefighter's, or EMT's employer from the peace officer's, firefighter's, or EMT's compensation unless the amount of the deduction is required by state or federal law;

(vi) The name, the residential address, the name of the employer, the address of the employer, the social security number, the residential telephone number, any bank account, debit card, charge card, or credit card number, or the emergency telephone number of the spouse, a former spouse, or any child of a peace officer, firefighter, or EMT.

(b) Any record that identifies a person's occupation as a peace officer, firefighter, or EMT other than statements required to include the disclosure of

that fact under the campaign finance law.

As used in divisions (A)(7) and (B)(5) of this section, "peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 109.71 of the Revised Code and also includes the superintendent and troopers of the state highway patrol; it does not include the sheriff of a county or a supervisory employee who, in the absence of the sheriff, is authorized to stand in for, exercise the authority of, and perform the duties of the sheriff.

As used in divisions (A)(7) and (B)(5) of this section, "firefighter" means any regular, paid or volunteer, member of a lawfully constituted fire department of a municipal corporation, township, fire district, or village.

As used in divisions (A)(7) and (B)(5) of this section, "EMT" means EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, and paramedics that provide emergency medical services for a public emergency medical service organization. "Emergency medical service organization," "EMT-basic," "EMT-I," and "paramedic" have the same meanings as in section 4765.01 of the Revised Code.

(8) "Information pertaining to the recreational activities of a person under the age of eighteen" means information that is kept in the ordinary course of business by a public office, that pertains to the recreational activities of a person under the age of eighteen years, and that discloses any of the following:

(a) The address or telephone number of a person under the age of eighteen or the address or telephone number of that person's parent, guardian, custodian, or emergency contact person;

(b) The social security number, birth date, or photographic image of a person under the age of eighteen;

(c) Any medical record, history, or information pertaining to a person under the age of eighteen;

(d) Any additional information sought or required about a person under the age of eighteen for the purpose of allowing that person to participate in any recreational activity conducted or sponsored by a public office or to use or obtain admission privileges to any recreational facility owned or operated by a public office.

(9) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(10) "Post-release control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2967.01 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) Subject to ~~division~~divisions (B)(4) and (6) of this section, all public records shall be promptly prepared and made available for inspection to any person at all reasonable times during regular business hours. Subject to ~~division~~divisions(B)(4) and (6) of this section, upon request, a public office or person responsible for public records shall make copies available at cost, within a reasonable period of time. In order to facilitate broader access to public

records, public offices shall maintain public records in a manner that they can be made available for inspection in accordance with this division.

(2) If any person chooses to obtain a copy of a public record in accordance with division (B)(1) of this section, the public office or person responsible for the public record shall permit that person to choose to have the public record duplicated upon paper, upon the same medium upon which the public office or person responsible for the public record keeps it, or upon any other medium upon which the public office or person responsible for the public record determines that it reasonably can be duplicated as an integral part of the normal operations of the public office or person responsible for the public record. When the person seeking the copy makes a choice under this division, the public office or person responsible for the public record shall provide a copy of it in accordance with the choice made by the person seeking the copy.

(3) Upon a request made in accordance with division (B)(1) of this section, a public office or person responsible for public records shall transmit a copy of a public record to any person by United States mail within a reasonable period of time after receiving the request for the copy. The public office or person responsible for the public record may require the person making the request to pay in advance the cost of postage and other supplies used in the mailing.

Any public office may adopt a policy and procedures that it will follow in transmitting, within a reasonable period of time after receiving a request, copies of public records by United States mail pursuant to this division. A public office that adopts a policy and procedures under this division shall comply with them in performing its duties under this division.

In any policy and procedures adopted under this division, a public office may limit the number of records requested by a person that the office will transmit by United States mail to ten per month, unless the person certifies to the office in writing that the person does not intend to use or forward the requested records, or the information contained in them, for commercial purposes. For purposes of this division, "commercial" shall be narrowly construed and does not include reporting or gathering news, reporting or gathering information to assist citizen oversight or understanding of the operation or activities of government, or nonprofit educational research.

(4) A public office or person responsible for public records is not required to permit a person who is incarcerated pursuant to a criminal conviction or a juvenile adjudication to inspect or to obtain a copy of any public record concerning a criminal investigation or prosecution or concerning what would be a criminal investigation or prosecution if the subject of the investigation or prosecution were an adult, unless the request to inspect or to obtain a copy of the record is for the purpose of acquiring information that is subject to release as a public record under this section and the judge who imposed the sentence or made the adjudication with respect to the person, or the judge's successor in office, finds that the information sought in the public record is necessary to support

what appears to be a justiciable claim of the person.

(5) Upon written request made and signed by a journalist on or after December 16, 1999, a public office, or person responsible for public records, having custody of the records of the agency employing a specified peace officer, firefighter, or EMT shall disclose to the journalist the address of the actual personal residence of the peace officer, firefighter, or EMT and, if the peace officer's, firefighter's, or EMT's spouse, former spouse, or child is employed by a public office, the name and address of the employer of the peace officer's, firefighter's, or EMT's spouse, former spouse, or child. The request shall include the journalist's name and title and the name and address of the journalist's employer and shall state that disclosure of the information sought would be in the public interest.

As used in division (B)(5) of this section, "journalist" means a person engaged in, connected with, or employed by any news medium, including a newspaper, magazine, press association, news agency, or wire service, a radio or television station, or a similar medium, for the purpose of gathering, processing, transmitting, compiling, editing, or disseminating information for the general public.

(6) Before making a copy of a public record available in accordance with division (B)(1) of this section or making a public record accessible through the internet, the public office or person responsible for the public record shall redact from the public record any social security numbers contained in it.

(C)(1) If a person allegedly is aggrieved by the failure of a public office to promptly prepare a public record and to make it available to the person for inspection in accordance with division (B) of this section, or if a person who has requested a copy of a public record allegedly is aggrieved by the failure of a public office or the person responsible for the public record to make a copy available to the person allegedly aggrieved in accordance with division (B) of this section, the person allegedly aggrieved may commence a mandamus action to obtain a judgment that orders the public office or the person responsible for the public record to comply with division (B) of this section and that awards reasonable attorney's fees to the person that instituted the mandamus action. The mandamus action may be commenced in the court of common pleas of the county in which division (B) of this section allegedly was not complied with, in the supreme court pursuant to its original jurisdiction under Section 2 of Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or in the court of appeals for the appellate district in which division (B) of this section allegedly was not complied with pursuant to its original jurisdiction under Section 3 of Article IV, Ohio Constitution.

(2) A person who is allegedly aggrieved by the failure of a public office or person responsible for a public record to redact a social security number from a public record as required by division (B)(6) of this section may commence an action for damages, equitable relief, or both in the court of common pleas of the county in which the violation of that division occurred. The public office or person responsible for a public record and an employee of the public office or

person responsible for a public record are immune from liability in damages in the action unless an employee of the public office or of the person responsible for a public record violated division (B)(6) of this section with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner or unless division (A)(6)(a) or (c) of section 2744.03 of the Revised Code applies. If the person who is allegedly aggrieved by the failure to comply with division (B)(6) of this section prevails in the action, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to that person.

For purposes of division (C)(2) of this section, "employee" as used in division (A)(6)(a) or (c) of section 2744.03 of the Revised Code includes a person responsible for a public record.

(D) Chapter 1347. of the Revised Code does not limit the provisions of this section.

(E)(1) The bureau of motor vehicles may adopt rules pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to reasonably limit the number of bulk commercial special extraction requests made by a person for the same records or for updated records during a calendar year. The rules may include provisions for charges to be made for bulk commercial special extraction requests for the actual cost of the bureau, plus special extraction costs, plus ten per cent. The bureau may charge for expenses for redacting information, the release of which is prohibited by law.

(2) As used in divisions (B)(3) and (E)(1) of this section:

(a) "Actual cost" means the cost of depleted supplies, records storage media costs, actual mailing and alternative delivery costs, or other transmitting costs, and any direct equipment operating and maintenance costs, including actual costs paid to private contractors for copying services.

(b) "Bulk commercial special extraction request" means a request for copies of a record for information in a format other than the format already available, or information that cannot be extracted without examination of all items in a records series, class of records, or data base by a person who intends to use or forward the copies for surveys, marketing, solicitation, or resale for commercial purposes. "Bulk commercial special extraction request" does not include a request by a person who gives assurance to the bureau that the person making the request does not intend to use or forward the requested copies for surveys, marketing, solicitation, or resale for commercial purposes.

(c) "Commercial" means profit-seeking production, buying, or selling of any good, service, or other product.

(d) "Special extraction costs" means the cost of the time spent by the lowest paid employee competent to perform the task, the actual amount paid to outside private contractors employed by the bureau, or the actual cost incurred to create computer programs to make the special extraction. "Special extraction costs" include any charges paid to a public agency for computer or records services.

(3) For purposes of divisions (E)(1) and (2) of this section, "commercial surveys, marketing, solicitation, or resale" shall be narrowly construed and does not include reporting or gathering news, reporting or gathering information to assist citizen oversight or understanding of the operation or activities of government, or nonprofit educational research."

After line 98, insert:

"**Section 2.** That existing section 149.43 of the Revised Code is hereby repealed.

**Section 3.** Section 149.43 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by Am. Sub. H.B. 303, Am. Sub. H.B. 431, and Sub. S.B. 222, all of the 125th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act."

In line 1 of the title, after "To" insert "amend section 149.43 and to"

In line 13 of the title, delete "and"

In line 15 of the title, after "requirement" insert "to require a public office or person responsible for public records to redact Social Security numbers from a public record before providing copies of it or making it accessible through the internet, and to authorize a person aggrieved by a failure to so edit a record to bring a civil action for damages, equitable relief, and reasonable attorney's fees"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Goodman moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 20, nays 11, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Gardner
Goodman	Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson
Jordan	Mumper	Niehaus	Schuring
Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann	Harris-20.

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Dann	Fedor	Fingerhut	Kearney
Miller D	Miller R	Padgett	Prentiss
Roberts	Schuler		Zurz-11.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. H. B. No. 279**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Goodman moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Fingerhut, Gardner, Goodman, Harris, Padgett, Schuler, Kearney, Stivers, Armbruster."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

Senator Jacobson moved that Senate Rule No. 65 be suspended in regards to his vote on **Sub. H. B. No. 390** and asked that his vote be changed from a nay to a yea.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

The motion was agreed to.

**Sub. S. B. No. 131**-Senators Mumper, Dann, Zurz.

To amend sections 4301.17, 4301.62, 4301.99, 4303.181, 4303.29, and 4303.292, to enact section 4301.65, and to repeal section 4303.273 of the Revised Code to revise the laws governing liquor control, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 131**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Mumper moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the name: "Schuler."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**S. B. No. 277**-Senators Jacobson, Kearney, Cates, Armbruster.

To create the National Statuary Collection Study Committee to recommend an individual to replace Governor William Allen as one of Ohio's representatives in the National Statuary Collection in the United States Capitol, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **S. B. No. 277**, pass?"

Senator Miller, R. moved to amend as follows:

In line 7, after "following" insert "seven voting"

In line 8, delete "Three" and insert "Two"; after the comma insert "to be"

In line 9, delete everything after "member"

In line 10, delete everything before the semicolon and insert "from the majority party and one member from the minority party"

In line 11, delete "Three" and insert "Two"; after the comma insert "to be"

Delete line 13

In line 14, delete everything before the period and insert "from the majority party and one member from the minority party;

(3) The Executive Director of the Ohio Historical Society;

(4) The Director of the Ohioana Library Association, Martha Kinney Cooper Memorial;

(5) The Director of the National Afro-American Museum and Culture Center in Wilberforce, Ohio"

In line 15, delete "The" and insert "In addition to the seven voting members of the Study Committee, the"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Jacobson moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 21, nays 10, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett	Schuler
Schuring	Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann
			Harris-21.

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Dann	Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Prentiss
Roberts			Zurz-10.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **S. B. No. 277**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper

Niehaus  
Schuler  
Wachtmann

Padgett  
Schuring  
Zurz

Prentiss  
Spada

Roberts  
Stivers  
Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Jacobson moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Coughlin, Gardner, Grendell, Harris, Jordan, Padgett, Clancy, Mumper, Niehaus, Schuler."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**Sub. S. B. No. 219**-Senators Schuring, Padgett, Schuler, Fedor, Dann, Clancy.

To amend sections 2923.11 and 2923.17 of the Revised Code to include household chemicals or goods or other generally available chemicals that are combined or used under specified circumstances as a listed example of an explosive device, to update federal explosive classifications in the definition of explosive, and to increase the penalty for unlawful possession of dangerous ordnance involving an explosive device, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 219**, pass?"

Senator Miller, D. moved to amend as follows:

In line 10, after "2923.17" insert "be amended and sections 917.30, 3745.50, 3745.51, 3745.52, 3745.53, 3745.54, and 3745.55"

In line 11, delete "amended" and insert "enacted"

Between lines 11 and 12, insert:

"**Sec. 917.30.** The director of agriculture shall adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code establishing a program to encourage the replacement of mercury-containing manometers with manometers that do not contain mercury and, in consultation with the director of environmental protection, establishing procedures and requirements for the recycling or proper disposal of replaced mercury-containing manometers."

Between lines 201 and 202, insert:

"**Sec. 3745.50.** As used in sections 3745.50 to 3745.55 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Fabricated mercury-added product" means a mercury-added product that consists of a combination of individual components that combine to make a single unit, including, but not limited to, mercury-added measuring devices, lamps, and switches.

(B) "Formulated mercury-added product" means a mercury-added product that is sold as a consistent mixture of chemicals, including, but not limited to, laboratory chemicals, materials used for cleaning, maintenance, or disinfection, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, coating materials, acids, alkalites, bleach, pharmaceutical products, stains, reagents, preservatives, fixatives, buffers, and dyes.

(C) "Manufacturer" means any person that produces a mercury-added product or serves as an importer or domestic distributor of a mercury-added product that is produced outside the United States. In the case of a multicomponent product, "manufacturer" means the last manufacturer to produce or assemble the product unless the multicomponent mercury-added product is produced outside the United States, in which case "manufacturer" means the importer or domestic distributor.

(D) "Mercury" means elemental mercury and mercury compounds.

(E) "Mercury-added novelty" means a product in which mercury is present and that is intended mainly for personal or household enjoyment or adornment, including, but not limited to, products intended for use as practical jokes, figurines, adornments, toys, games, cards, ornaments, yard statues and figures, candles, jewelry, holiday decorations, footwear, other items of apparel, or similar products. "Mercury-added novelty" does not include a product that includes solely a removable button cell battery containing mercury.

(F) "Mercury-added product" means a product, commodity, chemical, or component of a product that contains mercury that is intentionally added for any reason. "Mercury-added product" includes, but is not limited to, formulated mercury-added products and fabricated mercury-added products.

**Sec. 3745.51.** (A) On and after June 1, 2005, no person shall offer any mercury-added product for sale or distribute any such product for promotional purposes in this state unless the manufacturer provides prior notification in writing to the director of environmental protection. Notification shall be provided in a manner and form prescribed by the director and shall include all of the following:

(1) A brief description of the product or category of products to be offered for sale or distributed;

(2) An identification of each product by its mercury content in one of the following ranges:

(a) Less than zero to five milligrams;

(b) Greater than five milligrams to ten milligrams;

(c) Greater than ten milligrams to fifty milligrams;

(d) Greater than fifty milligrams to one hundred milligrams;

(e) Greater than one hundred milligrams to one thousand milligrams;

(f) Greater than one thousand milligrams.

(3) The actual total amount of mercury in each product;

(4) The name and address of the manufacturer and the position, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the manufacturer.

(B) A manufacturer that is required to provide notification under this section shall revise the information in the notification whenever there is a significant change in the information that is required to be included in the notification or when requested by the director.

(C) With the approval of the director, a manufacturer may supply the notification required under this section for a product category rather than an individual product.

(D) Any materials or data submitted to, made available to, or received by the director under this section, to the extent that the materials or data consist of trade secrets, as defined in section 1333.61 of the Revised Code, or commercial or financial information, regarding products are not public records for the purposes of section 149.43 of the Revised Code and shall not be made available to the public.

**Sec. 3745.52.** (A) On and after June 1, 2007, no person shall offer any mercury-added product for sale or distribute any such product for promotional purposes in this state unless the manufacturer of the mercury-added product has applied for and received an exemption for that product from the director of environmental protection in accordance with this section.

(B) Any manufacturer seeking an exemption from division (A) of this section shall apply to the director for such an exemption not later than one hundred eighty days prior to June 1, 2007. The application shall be submitted in accordance with rules adopted under division (F) of this section.

Not later than sixty days after receiving an application for an exemption, the director shall conduct a public hearing in a location determined to be appropriate by the director. The director shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing, publish at least one notice of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the public hearing is to be held, and provide notice of the public hearing to each person on the mailing list that is maintained by the director under section 3745.07 of the Revised Code. Notification shall be given not less than twenty days prior to the public hearing. Within ten days after conducting the public hearing, the director shall make a written determination either approving or denying the exemption and shall enter the determination and the basis for it into the record of the hearing. The director shall approve an exemption only if the director determines all of the following:

(1) The mercury-added product that is the subject of the hearing serves an essential purpose in the marketplace.

(2) There are no comparable products without mercury that could serve the same purpose at a reasonable cost.

(3) The manufacturer agrees to institute a program to take back the mercury-added product and properly dispose of it after the product has served its useful life. Such a program shall be approved by the director and shall be required only when the director determines the program to be feasible.

(C) An exemption that is granted under division (B) of this section shall be effective for two years. An exemption may be renewed. A renewal shall be effective for an additional two years, at which time the manufacturer may apply for a renewal under this division. An application for renewal shall be submitted to the director at least one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration date of the exemption or the exemption renewal, as applicable, and shall comply with the requirements governing applications for exemptions established in division (B) of this section and rules adopted under division (F) of this section.

Not later than sixty days after receiving an application for an exemption renewal, the director shall conduct a public hearing regarding the renewal application in a location determined to be appropriate by the director. The director shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing, publish at least one notice of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the public hearing is to be held, and provide notice of the public hearing to each person on the mailing list that is maintained by the director under section 3745.07 of the Revised Code. Notification shall be given not less than twenty days prior to the public hearing. Within ten days after conducting the public hearing, the director shall make a written determination either approving or denying the exemption renewal and shall enter the determination and the basis for it into the record of the hearing. The director shall approve an exemption renewal only if the director determines that divisions (B)(1) to (3) of this section still apply to the product.

(D) The director shall not exempt mercury-added novelties from the prohibition established in division (A) of this section.

(E) The director may include more than one application for an exemption or exemption renewal at a public hearing conducted under this section.

(F) The director shall adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code that establish the form of applications for exemptions and exemption renewals under divisions (B) and (C) of this section, application procedures, any necessary procedures governing public hearings conducted under those divisions, and any other requirements and procedures that the director determines are necessary for the implementation of this section.

**Sec. 3745.53.** No person shall dispose of mercury or a mercury-added product, including, but not limited to, a thermostat, thermometer, electric switch,

appliance, gauge, medical or scientific instrument, fluorescent or high intensity lamp or lighting fixture, electric relay, or other electrical device, from which the mercury has not been removed for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal in any of the following:

(A) A solid waste or infectious waste facility that is regulated under Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it;

(B) A disposal system as defined in and regulated under Chapter 6111. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it;

(C) A construction and demolition debris facility that is regulated under Chapter 3714. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it;

(D) A hazardous waste facility that is regulated under Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it unless the director of environmental protection has designated the hazardous waste facility as appropriate for mercury disposal and management. The director shall maintain a list of hazardous waste facilities that are approved for the disposal and management of mercury and mercury-added products. The list shall be made available to the public and shall be posted on the environmental protection agency's web site.

Sec. 3745.54. Not later than ninety days after the effective date of this section, the director of environmental protection shall adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code that do all of the following:

(A) Establish requirements and procedures governing persons when repairing or replacing household items that are mercury-added products to ensure that any mercury that is present in the household items is handled safely and, if necessary, removed and disposed of properly;

(B) Require appliance recyclers to remove mercury switches and any other items containing mercury prior to the recycling process, and require the proper management and disposal of that mercury;

(C) Require that mercury-added products that are present in buildings and other structures be removed prior to demolition, and establish procedures for the safe management and disposal of the mercury-added products;

(D) Prohibit any person from offering for sale or for distribution for promotional purposes any mercury-added product unless both the product and either its packaging or care and use manual are labeled that mercury is present in the product and that the product must be properly disposed of or recycled in accordance with section 3745.53 of the Revised Code. The rules pertaining to labeling shall include all of the following:

(1) A provision specifying that all labeling requirements established in rules shall take effect not later than July 1, 2005;

(2) Requirements governing the size and content of labels;

(3) Procedures and conditions for issuing variances from the labeling requirements;

(4) Any other requirements concerning labeling that the director determines are necessary.

**Sec. 3745.55.** (A) The attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of the county or the city director of law where a violation of sections 3745.50 to 3745.55 of the Revised Code or rules adopted under those sections has occurred, is occurring, or may occur, upon request of the legislative authority of the political subdivision in which a violation has occurred, is occurring, or may occur or of the director of environmental protection, shall bring an action for injunction against any person who has violated, is violating, or is threatening to violate those sections or rules. The court of common pleas in which an action for injunction is filed has the jurisdiction to and shall grant preliminary and permanent injunctive relief upon a showing that the person against whom the action is brought has violated, is violating, or is threatening to violate those sections or rules adopted under them.

(B) If the director determines that any person has violated or is violating sections 3745.50 to 3745.54 of the Revised Code or rules adopted under those sections, the director may request in writing that the attorney general bring an action for civil penalties in any court of competent jurisdiction. The court may impose upon the person a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each day of each violation. Money resulting from civil penalties imposed as a result of an action brought under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the hazardous waste clean-up fund created in section 3734.28 of the Revised Code.

(C) Sections 3745.50 to 3745.55 of the Revised Code do not abridge rights of action or remedies in equity, under common law, or as provided by statute or prevent the state or any municipal corporation or person in the exercise of their rights in equity, under common law, or as provided by statute to suppress nuisances or to abate or prevent pollution."

In line 1 of the title, after "2923.17" insert "and to enact sections 917.30, 3745.50, 3745.51, 3745.52, 3745.53, 3745.54, and 3745.55"

In line 7 of the title, delete "and"

In line 12 of the title, after "device" insert ", to prohibit the sale and distribution of mercury-added products, to establish exemptions from that prohibition, to require labeling of all mercury-added products, and to establish other requirements concerning mercury and mercury-added products"

The question being, "Shall the amendment be agreed to?"

Senator Schuring moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

A roll call was requested which was properly supported.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 26, nays 5, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Gardner	Goodman	Grendell
Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan	Miller R
Mumper	Niehaus	Padgett	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann			Harris-26.

Senators Fingerhut, Kearney, Miller D, Prentiss, and Zurz voted in the negative-5.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question recurred, "Shall the bill, **Sub. S. B. No. 219**, pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 31, nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Zurz		Harris-31.

So the bill passed.

The question being, "Shall the title be agreed to?"

Senator Schuring moved to amend the title as follows:

Add the names: "Grendell, Harris, Niehaus."

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to and the title so amended.

**S. B. No. 226**-Senators Cates, Wilson, Zurz, Stivers, Niehaus, Mumper, Kearney.

To amend sections 505.38, 737.08, 737.22, 3737.66, 4765.01, 4765.04, 4765.49, and 4765.55 of the Revised Code to provide for the adoption of rules governing firefighter training, was considered the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill, **S. B. No. 226**, pass?"

Senator Cates moved that **S. B. No. 226** be recommitted to the Committee on State and Local Government.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to.

Message from the House of Representatives

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform you that the House of Representatives has concurred in the passage of the following bill:

**Sub. S. B. No. 8** - Senators Austria, Jacobson, Gardner, Coughlin, Zurz, Mumper, Padgett, Clancy, Grendell, Hottinger, Harris, Miller, R., Niehaus, Dann Representatives Latta, Hughes, Allen, Book, Bulp, Calvert, Chandler, Core, DeBose, DeGeeter, Domenick, Evans, C., Evans, D., Flowers, Gilb, Hagan, Harwood, Law, McGregor, J., Oelslager, Patton, T., Reidelbach, Sayre, Smith, G., Willamowski, Woodard

To amend sections 1547.01, 1547.11, 1547.111, 1547.99, 1905.01, 1905.03, 1905.05, 1905.201, 2317.02, 2317.022, 2317.422, 2743.51, 2919.22, 2937.46, 2951.02, 3701.143, 3937.41, 4506.17, 4510.01, 4510.032, 4510.036, 4510.17, 4510.54, 4511.181, 4511.19, 4511.191, 4511.192, 4511.194, and 4766.15 and to enact section 4510.011 of the Revised Code to prohibit the operation of a vehicle or vessel if a statutorily specified concentration of amphetamine, cocaine, cocaine metabolite, heroin, heroin metabolite (6-monoacetyl morphine), L.S.D., marihuana, marihuana metabolite, methamphetamine, or phencyclidine is present in the operator's blood or urine, subject to certain exceptions; to extend the time within which a chemical test of an arrested person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine must be taken in order for the results of the test to be admissible as evidence; to define drug of abuse for certain watercraft and motor vehicle-related provisions; and to make other related changes.

As a substitute bill, in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested:

Attest:

Laura P. Clemens,  
Clerk.

Senator Jacobson moved that the amendments of the House of Representatives to **Sub. S. B. No. 8**, be brought up for consideration.

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 30, nays 2, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Senators

Amstutz

Armbruster

Austria

Carey

Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller R	Mumper	Niehaus
Padgett	Roberts	Schuler	Schuring
Spada	Stivers	Wachtmann	Wilson
Zurz			Harris-30.

Senators Miller D and Prentiss voted in the negative-2.

So the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

#### Message from the House of Representatives

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform you that the House of Representatives has concurred in the passage of the following bill:

**Am. Sub. S. B. No. 185** - Senators Padgett, Schuring, Roberts, Carey, Amstutz, Armbruster, Brady, Dann, Fedor, Fingerhut, Grendell, Hagan, Harris, Jacobson, Miller, R., Prentiss, Spada, Zurz, Mumper, Clancy Representatives Coley, Smith, G., Wagoner, Hagan, Schneider, Evans, C., Patton, T., White, Smith, S., Stewart, J., Stewart, D., Allen, Healy, Koziura, Boccieri, Widener, Aslanides, Barrett, Beatty, Blessing, Book, Chandler, Collier, DeBose, DeGeeter, Distel, Dolan, Domenick, Driehaus, Evans, D., Fende, Fessler, Flowers, Garrison, Gilb, Hartnett, Harwood, Hughes, Key, Kilbane, Martin, Mason, McGregor, J., McGregor, R., Mitchell, Oelslager, Otterman, Patton, S., Perry, Peterson, Redfern, Reidelbach, Sayre, Schaffer, Schlichter, Skindell, Strahorn, Sykes, Ujvagi, Widowfield, Williams, Woodard, Yates, Yuko

To amend sections 109.572, 1321.57, 1322.02, 1322.03, 1322.031, 1322.04, 1322.041, 1322.051, 1322.06, 1322.061, 1322.062, 1322.07, 1322.10, 1322.11, 1322.99, 1343.011, 1349.25, 1349.31, 3953.23, 4735.05, 4763.03, 4763.05, 4763.06, 4763.12, 4763.13, and 4763.99 and to enact sections 1321.541, 1322.063, 1322.064, 1322.074, 1322.075, 1322.081, 1349.38, 1349.39, 1349.40, 1349.41, 1349.42, 1349.43, 1349.44, 1349.71, 1349.72, 3953.30, 3953.32, 3953.33, and 4763.19 of the Revised Code to establish several new consumer protections relative to certain mortgage loans; to generally prohibit the appraisal of real estate for a mortgage loan without state certification or licensure; to require that a national criminal background check be conducted on all applicants for a mortgage broker certificate of registration, loan officer license, or real estate appraiser certificate or license; to establish the consumer education finance board; to modify the Mortgage Broker/Loan Officer Law with respect to disclosure of information, fiduciary duties, prohibited acts, record keeping, pre-licensure broker education, pre-licensure examination, and registration of convicted felons; to require title insurance

agents to notify purchasers of the availability of owner's title insurance when issuing lender's title insurance in conjunction with a residential mortgage loan and to explain what owner's title insurance covers; to require title insurance agents to maintain errors and omissions insurance; to authorize title insurers to issue settlement protection; and to make other changes relative to mortgage lending.

As a substitute bill with the following additional amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested:

In line 36, after "1322.99," insert "1343.011,"; delete "1349.27,"

In lines 766 and 769, strike through "or"

In line 767, after "union" insert ", or credit union service organization"

In line 770, after the stricken semicolon insert ", or creditunion service organization"

In line 772, delete "or"; after "union," insert "or creditunion service organization"

Between lines 987 and 988, insert:

"(F) The superintendent shall not grant a certificate of registration to any applicant who has received a felony or misdemeanor conviction of theft.

(G) The registration requirements of this chapter apply to any person acting as a mortgage broker, and no person is exempt from the requirements of this chapter on the basis of prior work or employment as a mortgage broker."

In lines 1008 and 1014, delete "Twelve" and insert "Eight"

In lines 1023 and 1026, delete "Eight" and insert "Four"

In line 1570, after "knowingly" insert "instruct,influence,"

In line 1655, after "chapter" insert "who has directcontact with a buyer"

In line 1778, after "directly" insert "and indirectly"

Between lines 1856 and 1857, insert:

**"Sec. 1343.011.** (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Discount points" means any charges, whether or not actually denominated as "discount points," that are paid by the seller or the buyer of residential real property to a residential mortgage lender or that are deducted and retained by a residential mortgage lender from the proceeds of the residential mortgage. "Discount points" does not include the costs associated with settlement services as defined in the "Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974," 88 Stat. 1724, 12 U.S.C. 2601, amendments thereto, reenactments thereof, enactments parallel thereto, or in substitution therefor, or regulations

issued thereunder.

(2) "Residential mortgage" means an obligation to pay a sum of money evidenced by a note and secured by a lien upon real property located within this state containing two or fewer residential units or on which two or fewer residential units are to be constructed and includes such an obligation on a residential condominium or cooperative unit.

(3) "Residential mortgage lender" means any person, bank, or savings and loan association that lends money or extends or grants credit and obtains a residential mortgage to assure payment of the debt. The term also includes the holder at any time of a residential mortgage obligation.

(B) Except residential mortgage loans described in division (B)(3) of section 1343.01 of the Revised Code, no residential mortgage lender shall receive either directly or indirectly from a seller or buyer of real estate any discount points in excess of two per cent of the original principal amount of the residential mortgage. This division is not a limitation on discount points or other charges for purposes of section 501(b)(4) of the "Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980," 94 Stat. 161, 12 U.S.C.A. 1735f-7a.

~~(C) Residential~~ (1) Except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, mortgage obligations contracted for on or after November 4, 1975, may be prepaid or refinanced without penalty at any time after five years from the execution date of the mortgage. Prior to such time a prepayment or refinancing penalty may be provided not in excess of one per cent of the original principal amount of the residential mortgage.

(2) No penalty may be charged for the prepayment or refinancing of any mortgage obligation of less than fifty thousand dollars issued by a mortgage broker, loan officer, or nonbank mortgage lender as those terms are defined in section 1349.25 of the Revised Code."

In line 1888, after "closing" insert ", including single premium credit insurance."; delete "the greater of"

In line 1889, after "or" delete the balance of the line

Delete lines 1890 through 1892

In line 1893, delete everything before the underlined period and insert "six per cent of the total loan amount, including all fees paid to the mortgage broker, loan officer, or nonbank mortgage lender, if the transaction contains a yield spread premium"

Delete lines 1980 through 2083

In line 2323, after "to" insert "nonbank"

In line 2331, after "(H)" delete the balance of the line

Delete lines 2332 and 2333

In line 2334, delete "(I)"

In lines 2351 and 2353, delete "1345.32" and insert "1349.38 or 1349.41"

In line 2411, after "(B)" delete the balance of the line

Delete lines 2412 through 2436

In line 2437, delete "(D)"; after "No" insert "mortgage broker, loan officer, or nonbank"

In line 2442, delete "(E)" and insert "(C)"; after "No" insert "mortgage broker, loan officer, or nonbank"

In line 2453, after "(A)" insert "(1)"

In lines 2454 and 2459, delete "sections 1349.25 to 1349.44" and insert "section 1349.38 or 1349.41"

Between lines 2456 and 2457, insert:

"(2) A supplier of a consumer who alleges harm due to a violation of section 1349.38 or 1349.41 of the Revised Code shall have all the rights, actions, and remedies available to suppliers under Chapter 1345. of the Revised Code."

In line 2520, after "appointed" insert "jointly"; after "governor" insert ", the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate"

In line 2568, after "(D)" insert "(1) The governor shall call the first meeting of the consumer financial education board. At that meeting, and annually thereafter, the board shall elect a chairperson for a one-year term and may elect members to other positions on the board as the board considers necessary or appropriate."

(2)"

In line 2605, after "Provide" insert "an annual report and"

In line 2673, delete "department of financial institutions in the"

In line 2674, delete "department of commerce" and insert "board"

In line 2675, delete "fund" and insert "fee funds in the department of commerce"

In line 2677, after "rates" insert "as of the effective date of this section"

In line 2678, delete "required" and insert "recommended by brokers and licensees"

In line 2719, after the underlined period insert "The superintendent shall adopt rules under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code setting forth the minimum requirements for that coverage, including but not limited to the minimum amounts, terms, and conditions of the coverage."

In line 3388, after "knowingly" insert "instruct, influence,"

In line 3493, after "1322.99," insert "1343.011,"; delete 1349.27,"

In line 3496, after the period delete the balance of the line

Delete line 3497

In line 3498, delete everything before the period and insert "This act shall take effect January 1, 2007"

In line 4 of the title, after "1322.99," insert "1343.011,"; delete "1349.27,"

In line 24 of the title, delete "and"; after "examination" insert ", and registration of convicted felons"

Attest:

Laura P. Clemens,  
Clerk.

Senator Jacobson moved that the amendments of the House of Representatives to **Am. Sub. S. B. No. 185**, be brought up for consideration.

The question being, "Shall the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted - yeas 0, nays 32, as follows:

Those who voted in the negative were: Senators

Amstutz	Armbruster	Austria	Carey
Cates	Clancy	Coughlin	Dann
Fedor	Fingerhut	Gardner	Goodman
Grendell	Hottinger	Jacobson	Jordan
Kearney	Miller D	Miller R	Mumper
Niehaus	Padgett	Prentiss	Roberts
Schuler	Schuring	Spada	Stivers
Wachtmann	Wilson	Zurz	Harris-32.

So the Senate did not concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

### MOTIONS

Senator Hottinger moved that Senators absent the week of Sunday, March 26, 2006, be excused, so long as a written explanation is on file with the Clerk pursuant to Senate Rule No. 17.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to.

Senator Jacobson moved that the Senate insist on the Senate amendments to **H. B. No. 162**, and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The question being, "Shall the motion be agreed to?"

The motion was agreed to.

### INTRODUCTION AND FIRST CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

The following bills were introduced and considered the first time:

**S. B. No. 307**-Senator Kearney.

To enact section 2307.30 of the Revised Code to require a plaintiff in a civil action for damages to present a written settlement offer to the opposing party at least sixty days prior to the date set for trial and to require the opposing party to respond to the written settlement offer within fourteen days of receiving the offer.

### OFFERING OF RESOLUTIONS

Pursuant to Senate Rule No. 54, the following resolutions were offered:

**S. R. No. 186**-Senator Dale Miller.

Honoring Patrolman David Kunker for heroism.

**S. R. No. 187**-Senator Dale Miller.

Honoring Patrolman Steve Lindh for heroism.

**S. R. No. 188**-Senator Dale Miller.

Honoring Patrolman Mike Deily for heroism.

The question being, "Shall the resolutions listed under the President's prerogative be adopted?"

So the resolutions were adopted.

## Message from the House of Representatives

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform you that the House of Representatives has concurred in the passage of the following bill:

**Am. Sub. S. B. No. 265** - Senators Spada, Carey, Mumper, Niehaus, Amstutz, Armbruster, Clancy, Stivers, Goodman, Harris, Wachtmann  
Representatives Trakas, Hagan, Wolpert, Combs, Collier, Reinhard, Law, Cassell, Buehrer, Faber, Flowers, Gibbs, Gilb, Hood, Martin, McGregor, J., McGregor, R., Patton, T., Schaffer, Seitz, Setzer, Uecker, Webster, Widener, Widowfield

To amend section 3704.03 of the Revised Code to make changes in the Air Pollution Control Law regarding the costs of compliance with rules, permits to install, air quality monitoring, and best available technology.

Attest:

Laura P. Clemens,  
Clerk.

## Message from the House of Representatives

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform you that the House of Representatives has concurred in the Senate amendments to:

**Am. Sub. H. B. No. 23** - Representative Reidelbach - et al.

**Am. Sub. H. B. No. 46** - Representative Schaffer - et al.

**Am. Sub. H. B. No. 289** - Representative White - et al.

**Sub. H. B. No. 440** - Representative Stewart, J. - et al.

**Am. Sub. H. B. No. 530** - Representative Calvert - et al.

**Am. Sub. H. B. No. 95** - Representative Seitz - et al.

**Sub. H. B. No. 96** - Representative Seitz - et al.

**Sub. H. B. No. 363** - Representative Wagner - et al.

Attest:

Laura P. Clemens,  
Clerk.

On the motion of Senator Jacobson, the Senate adjourned until Thursday, March 30, 2006 at 11:00 o'clock a.m.

Attest:

DAVID A. BATTOCLETTI,  
Clerk.