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ACT SUMMARY

PART I - MISDEMEANOR SENTENCING LAW

In general

- Replaces the former Misdemeanor Sentencing Law with a new Law that provides a variety of sentencing options available to a court sentencing an offender for a misdemeanor, which, for misdemeanors other than minor misdemeanors, include jail terms, community residential sanctions, nonresidential sanctions, and fines and other financial sanctions.

Purposes of misdemeanor sentencing, factors to consider in sentencing, and victim statements in sentencing

- Provides that a court sentencing an offender for a misdemeanor must be guided by the overriding purposes of misdemeanor sentencing, requires the court to consider certain matters in achieving those purposes, and specifies that those purposes are: (1) to protect the public from future crime by the offender and others and (2) to punish the offender.
- Provides the court sentencing an offender for a misdemeanor, except when a mandatory jail term is required (e.g., watercraft OVI, vehicle OVI, etc.), with discretion to determine the most effective way to achieve the purposes and principles described above, requires the court to consider certain factors when imposing sentence on a misdemeanor offender, prohibits it from basing the sentence on the offender's race, ethnic background, gender, or religion, and prohibits it from imposing a

sentence that imposes an unnecessary burden upon local government resources.

- Specifies that one of the factors to be considered as described above is any relevant oral or written statement made by the victim and, related to that provision, requires the sentencing court to permit the victims of any misdemeanor offense to make such a statement before it imposes sentence and generally requires that the prosecutor in the case provide the victims with notice of their right to make such a statement regarding the sentence to be imposed.

Jail terms

- Generally retains the preexisting maximum misdemeanor jail terms, but makes the maximum jail term for a misdemeanor of the first degree 180 days, as opposed to six months under existing law.
- Prohibits a court from sentencing an offender to a prison term for a misdemeanor or a minor misdemeanor or to a jail term for a minor misdemeanor.
- Requires the court, if it sentences a misdemeanor offender to a jail term and assigns the offender to a county jail that has established a county jail industry program, to specify, as part of the sentence, whether the offender may be considered for participation in the program and that the court retains jurisdiction to modify its specification regarding the offender's participation in the program during that jail term.
- Replaces the phrase "term of imprisonment" with "jail term."

Community control sanctions for misdemeanors--generally

- Repeals a court's authority to impose "probation" on a misdemeanor offender and generally replaces the repealed probation with the authority to directly sentence a misdemeanor offender to one or more "community control sanctions" (consisting of community residential sanctions, nonresidential sanctions, and financial sanctions).
- Authorizes a sentencing court, in sentencing an offender for a misdemeanor other than a minor misdemeanor and other than when a jail term is required by law or when the act otherwise provides, to do either of the following: (1) directly impose a sentence that consists of one or

more community control sanctions, or (2) impose a jail term under the act from the range of jail terms authorized for the offense, suspend all or a portion of the jail term imposed, and place the offender under one or more community control sanctions.

- Specifies that an order suspending the imposition of a jail term for a misdemeanor and placing the defendant under a community control sanction is a final order that may be appealed.
- Limits the duration of all community control sanctions imposed upon a misdemeanor offender and in effect for an offender to not more than five years.
- If a court sentences a misdemeanor offender to any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions: (1) requires the court to place the offender under the general control and supervision of the court or a department of probation for purposes of reporting to the court a violation of any condition of the sanctions imposed, and (2) specifies that the sentencing court retains jurisdiction over any offender whom it sentences for the duration of the sanction or sanctions imposed.
- Specifies that the sentencing court require as a condition of any community control sanction imposed on a misdemeanor offender that the offender abide by the law and not leave Ohio without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, and permits the court to impose additional requirements on the offender in the interests of doing justice, rehabilitating the offender, and ensuring the offender's good behavior.
- Replaces the duties of probation officers relating to misdemeanor offenders who are on probation with duties relating to misdemeanor offenders who are subject to community control sanctions.
- Enacts procedures by which the sentencing court is informed when a misdemeanor offender violates any condition of any community control sanction imposed upon the offender.
- Permits the sentencing court to impose upon a misdemeanor offender who violates any condition of a community control sanction: (1) a longer time under the same sanction if the total time under all of the community control sanctions imposed on the violator does not exceed the five-year



- limit described above, or (2) a more restrictive community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions, including a jail term (provided that the total time spent in jail for the offense and the violation of the condition may not exceed the maximum jail term available for the offense for which the sanction was imposed).
- Amends a provision formerly relating to the duration of probation and the tolling of a probation period to make it instead apply to community control sanctions (the duration is the period set by the judge, not exceeding the five-year limit described above).
 - Except regarding an order of restitution, permits a court to reduce the period of time an offender is under a community control sanction or impose on a misdemeanor offender a less restrictive community control sanction, if the offender, for a significant period of time, fulfills the conditions of a community control sanction imposed in an exemplary manner.
 - Specifies that, generally, the Community Control Sanction Law enacted in the act, as it will exist on and after July 1, 2003 (note that this date apparently was intended to be January 1, 2004, the effective date of that Law), applies to a person upon whom a court imposes a sentence for a misdemeanor offense committed on or after that date.

Community residential sanctions

- Authorizes a court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor and other than when a mandatory jail term is required by law, to impose upon the offender any community residential sanction or combination of community residential sanctions, which include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) a term of up to 180 days in a halfway house or a term in a halfway house not to exceed the longest jail term available for the offense, whichever is shorter, if the political subdivision that would have responsibility for paying the costs of confining the offender in a jail has contracted with the halfway house for use of the facility for misdemeanor offenders (the act specifically authorizes contracts of this nature), and (2) a term of up to 180 days in an alternative residential facility or a term in an alternative residential facility not to exceed the longest jail term available for the offense, whichever is shorter.

- Permits the court that sentences a misdemeanor offender to a community residential sanction to do any of the following: (1) permit the offender to serve the sentence in intermittent confinement, overnight, on weekends or at any other time or times that will allow the offender to continue at the offender's occupation or care for the offender's family, (2) authorize the offender to be released so that the offender may seek or maintain employment, receive education or training, receive treatment, perform community service, or otherwise fulfill an obligation imposed by law or by the court, or (3) if the court permits the offender's release as described in clause (1) or (2), order that a reasonable portion of the income earned by the offender upon the release be applied to any financial sanction imposed.
- Enacts a provision for disease testing of misdemeanor offenders under community residential sanctions that parallels preexisting provisions for offenders confined in local correctional facilities.

Nonresidential sanctions

- Authorizes a court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, and other than when a mandatory jail term is required by law, to impose upon the offender any nonresidential sanction or combination of nonresidential sanctions, which include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) a term of day reporting, (2) a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, electronic monitoring without house arrest, or house arrest without electronic monitoring, (3) a term of community service of up to 500 hours for a misdemeanor of the first degree or 200 hours for a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree (see the second succeeding dot point regarding minor misdemeanors), (4) a term in a drug treatment program with a level of security for the offender as determined necessary by the court, (5) a term of intensive probation supervision, (6) a term of basic probation supervision, (7) a term of monitored time, (8) a term of drug and alcohol use monitoring, including random drug testing, (9) a curfew term, (10) a requirement that the offender obtain employment, (11) a requirement that the offender obtain education or training, (12) provided the court obtains the prior approval of the victim, a requirement that the offender participate in victim-offender mediation, (13) if authorized by law, suspension of the offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle, immobilization or forfeiture of the offender's motor vehicle, a

requirement that the offender obtain a valid motor vehicle operator's license, or any other related sanction, and (14) a requirement that the offender obtain counseling in certain circumstances.

- Permits the court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, to impose upon an offender who is not required to serve a mandatory jail term any other sanction that is intended to discourage the offender or other persons from committing a similar offense if the sanction is reasonably related to the overriding purposes and principles of misdemeanor sentencing.
- Permits a court imposing a sentence for a minor misdemeanor, in lieu of all or part of a fine, to impose a term of community service that may not exceed 30 hours.
- Revises a preexisting provision authorizing supervised community service for probationers to make it instead apply to persons sentenced to a community control sanction of supervised community service under a sentence for a misdemeanor or for a felony, and repeals the former provisions that specified that community service could not be imposed as a condition of probation for misdemeanor offenders or for offenders being sentenced for endangering children unless the offender agreed to perform the work.

Financial sanctions

- Authorizes the court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, including a minor misdemeanor, and in addition to imposing court costs, to sentence the offender to any financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions, which include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) a fine, (2) a state fine or cost, (3) restitution, and (4) reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government.

Fines

- Generally retains the preexisting maximum misdemeanor fines, but increases the maximum fine that a court may impose for a minor misdemeanor from \$100 to \$150.
- Expands the types of fines that a court is authorized to impose for a misdemeanor to also include a "state fine or cost," defined as any costs

imposed or forfeited bail collected by the court under preexisting R.C. 2743.70, 2949.091, or 3375.50 to 3375.53 (none of which are in the act).

Restitution

- Authorizes a sentencing court to impose restitution by a misdemeanor 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, establishes procedures by which the amount of restitution is determined, and establishes procedures by which the restitution may be made and collected.
- Requires all restitution payments to be credited against any recovery of economic loss in a civil action brought by the victim or any survivor of the victim against the misdemeanor offender.
- Permits the court to order that the misdemeanor offender pay a surcharge, of not more than 5% of the amount of the restitution otherwise ordered, to the entity responsible for collecting and processing restitution payments.
- Allows the victim or survivor to request that the prosecuting attorney file a motion, and allows the misdemeanor offender to file a motion, for modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered and provides that, if the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as it determines appropriate.

Reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government

- Relocates recently enacted provisions (from Sub. H.B. 170 of the 124th General Assembly) that authorize a court to require a misdemeanor offender to reimburse any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government and makes technical and conforming changes in the relocated provisions and related provisions.

Procedure for determining or collecting financial sanctions

- Authorizes a sentencing court to hold a hearing to determine whether a misdemeanor offender is able to pay the financial sanction imposed or court costs or is likely in the future to be able to pay them, and includes

provisions relative to the imposition of a term of community service in lieu of financial sanctions or court costs.

- Provides that, if a misdemeanor offender fails to pay a financial sanction or court costs, the court may order community service in lieu of the financial sanction or court costs.
- Specifies that a financial sanction imposed on a misdemeanor offender is a judgment in favor of the government entity, other entity, or person to whom the financial sanction must be paid and, once the financial sanction is imposed as a judgment, permits the entity or person to whom it must be paid to bring an action to obtain execution of the judgment through any available procedure (e.g., execution against property, attachment, garnishment, etc.) or to obtain an order for the assignment of wages of the judgment debtor.
- Specifies that no financial sanction imposed on a misdemeanor offender precludes a victim from bringing a civil action against the offender and that the civil collection remedies do not preclude enforcement of the criminal sentence.
- Permits each court imposing a financial sanction upon a misdemeanor offender to designate the clerk of the court or another person to collect the financial sanction; authorizes the clerk or person to: (1) enter into contracts with one or more public agencies or private vendors for the collection of amounts due under the sanction, (2) permit payment of all or any portion of the sanction by any reasonable method (including certain methods listed as examples), in any time, and on any terms that court considers just, except that the maximum time permitted for payment cannot exceed five years, and (3) to defray administrative costs, charge a reasonable fee to an offender who elects a payment plan rather than a lump sum payment of any financial sanction.
- Revises the default order in which payments made under a misdemeanor offender's financial sanction are assigned, to require payments to be assigned in the following order: (1) court costs, (2) state fines and costs, (3) restitution, (4) fines, and (5) reimbursement.

PART II - FELONY SENTENCING LAW

Nonresidential community control sanctions for felonies

- Replaces the phrase "electronically monitored house arrest," which formerly was an authorized nonresidential community control sanction for felonies, with "house arrest with electronic monitoring."
- Removes the requirement that "random drug testing" under a term of drug and alcohol use monitoring imposed as a nonresidential community control sanction for a felony be conducted pursuant to R.C. 2951.05.
- Revises the provisions that govern community service imposed as a nonresidential community control sanction for a felony.

Financial sanctions

- Authorizes a court to order that a financial sanction of restitution imposed upon a felon be made to the victim in open court; specifies sources of information on which the court may base the amount of restitution; requires the court to hold a hearing on restitution if the amount is disputed; permits the court to require the offender to pay a surcharge of not more than 5% to the entity responsible for collecting and processing restitution payments; and establishes procedures for the modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered, as the court determines appropriate.
- Replaces the phrase "statutory fine," which formerly was an authorized financial sanction for felonies, with the phrase "conventional fine" and clarifies that a "day fine" financial sanction may not exceed the maximum conventional fine authorized for the level of the offense.
- Expands the types of financial sanctions that a court is authorized to impose for a felony to also include a "state fine or costs," defined as any costs imposed or forfeited bail collected by the court under preexisting R.C. 2743.70, 2949.091, or 3375.50 to 3375.53 (none of which are in the act).
- Revises the provision that authorizes a court to order a financial sanction of reimbursement upon a felon for the cost of sanctions to specify that the costs include a supervised community service supervision fee imposed under a separate, preexisting provision.

- In a preexisting provision regarding the financial sanction of reimbursement by a felon of the cost of confinement, removes an unnecessary reference to minor misdemeanors.
- Revises the procedure for the collection of a financial sanction imposed for a felony.

PART III - MISCELLANEOUS

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law

- Updates certain prohibitions under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law to reflect the act's replacement of probation with community control for misdemeanants.
- Modifies the definition of "supervised release" in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law to apply to replace a reference to a person "on probation" with a reference to a person "under a community control sanction" under either the Felony Sentencing Law or the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law.
- Expands the definition of "confinement" in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law to also include community residential sanctions imposed pursuant to the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law.

Right to jury trial

- Limits an accused's right to be tried by a jury so that an accused has the right except when: (1) the violation is a minor misdemeanor, or (2) the potential penalty for the violation does not include the possibility of a prison term or jail term and the possible fine for the violation does not exceed \$1,000.

Mayor's court--notice of arrest warrant to BMV; no registration or license

- Extends a preexisting provision regarding outstanding arrest warrants issued by a municipal court or county court to also permit a mayor's court to send notice of an outstanding arrest warrant issued by that court to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and, as a result, to bar the issuance of a vehicle registration, or the issuance or renewal of a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, to the person.

Disseminating matter harmful to juveniles and related provisions

- Revises the elements of the prohibition that constitutes the offense of "disseminating matter harmful to juveniles" and provides guidelines for determining the application of the prohibition to a person who remotely transmits information by means of a method of mass distribution.
- Revises certain exemptions from, and an affirmative defense to, certain obscenity-related, pornography-related, and matter harmful to juveniles-related offenses.
- Provides "severability clauses" regarding these provisions, if they are held invalid.
- Modifies the definitions of "harmful to juveniles" and "material" that apply throughout the Sex Offenses Law, contained in R.C. Chapter 2907.

Restoration of civil rights of a convicted felon

- In the preexisting provision that, upon the occurrence of any of a list of specified events, restores specified civil rights to a person who forfeited those rights upon conviction of a felony, replaces a reference to a release on "probation" with a reference to a release under a community control sanction that is neither a term in a community-based correctional facility and program nor a term in a jail.

Electronically monitored house arrest

- Replaces the former provision authorizing a court to impose electronically monitored house arrest upon offenders with a more general authority to impose a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring.

Mayor's courts

- Requires a mayor of a municipal corporation who conducts a mayor's court to register annually with the Supreme Court and to file with the Supreme Court and the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation specified reports regarding cases and convictions in the mayor's court.

- Specifies that a mayor of a municipal corporation who fails to comply with the general law on registering and reporting described above cannot conduct a mayor's court.

Police officer deposit of seized property

- Repeals a prohibition and penalty regarding a police officer's failure to deposit property taken from or found in possession of a person arrested.

Bond for violation of Education Law

- Prohibits a parent, guardian, or other person having care of a child of compulsory school age from giving a required bond to ensure compliance with certain education-related laws.

Definition of imprisoned

- Modifies the definition of "imprisoned" to reflect Felony Sentencing Law and Misdemeanor Sentencing Law provisions.

Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Law

- Adds references to "community control" and "post-release control" to certain provisions in the Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Law.

R.C. 4511.69(H) violations

- Changes the penalty for repeat offense violations of R.C. 4511.69(H), regarding the required marking of special parking locations for persons with disabilities (from \$25 for each unmarked location to "not more than \$25" for each such location).

Designation of an unclassified offense as a minor misdemeanor

- Modifies the preexisting provision that specifies when a criminal offense that is not specifically classified is a minor misdemeanor so that, under the act, any offense not specifically classified is a minor misdemeanor if the only penalty that may be imposed is one of the following: (1) for an offense committed prior to the act's effective date, a fine not exceeding \$100, or (2) for an offense committed on or after the act's effective date, a fine not exceeding \$150, community service under the act, or a financial sanction other than a fine under the act.

Delinquent child restitution orders

- In a preexisting provision that pertains to a financial sanction of restitution imposed as an order of disposition upon a delinquent child, eliminates a requirement that a request to modify the payment terms of the restitution must be based on a substantial change in the delinquent child's ability to pay and adds a provision stating that, if the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as it determines appropriate.

Relocation of R.C. 4511.512 penalties consistent with Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly

- Consistent with the philosophy of Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly, effective January 1, 2004, relocates the penalties for a violation of the prohibitions set forth in R.C. 4511.512, without change, from R.C. 4511.99 to R.C. 4511.512 (R.C. 4511.512 and its penalties were enacted in Am. Sub. S.B. 231 of the 124th General Assembly, effective October 24, 2002).

Applicability

- Specifies that, notwithstanding preexisting R.C. 1.58(B), not in the act, the provisions of the Revised Code in existence prior to January 1, 2004, apply to a person upon whom a court imposed prior to that date a term of imprisonment for a misdemeanor offense and to a person upon whom a court, on or after that date and in accordance with the law in existence prior to that date, imposed a term of imprisonment for a misdemeanor offense that was committed prior to that date, and that the provisions of the Revised Code in existence on and after January 1, 2004, apply to a person who commits a misdemeanor offense on or after that date.

Relocated provisions

- Relocates, with no modifications or minor modifications, a number of provisions in the Criminal Sentencing Law and related laws.

Conforming changes

- Makes numerous amendments to existing provisions to conform them to changes made by the substantive provisions of the act or to change cross-references.



Delayed effective date

- Provides that the operative provisions of the act, other than those described below regarding limited driving privileges for juveniles whose driver's license or permit has been suspended, take effect January 1, 2004.

Limited driving privileges--suspension of a juvenile's license

- Regarding driving privileges that formerly could be granted to a person whose driver's license or permit was suspended for three convictions or juvenile court adjudications of specified offenses that occur before the person attained 18 years of age, and not subject to the delayed effective date described above: (1) renames the driving privileges that may be granted as "limited driving privileges," (2) expands the reasons for which the privileges may be granted to include other reasons in addition to occupational purposes (the other reasons are continuing in educational training, vocational training, or treatment, or permitting the person to practice driving with the person's parent, guardian, or custodian during the period of the suspension), (3) permits the privileges to become operational before the person attains 18 years of age, (4) permits a person whose license was suspended for a second violation (as well as one whose license has been suspended for a third violation) to be granted the privileges, and (5) specifies that these provisions remain in effect until January 1, 2004, when they will be replaced by previously enacted provisions from Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

PART I - MISDEMEANOR SENTENCING LAW

Overview

Former law

Formerly, a person who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor other than a minor misdemeanor generally had to be imprisoned for a definite term, fined, or both. The court fixed the term of imprisonment and fine from a specified range of options provided by law. If the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing, attempting to commit, or complicity in committing criminal damaging or endangering in certain circumstances or a misdemeanor act of arson, the court had to require the offender to reimburse agencies for their investigation or prosecution costs. (R.C. 2929.21(A).)

The following chart provides an overview of the former Misdemeanor Sentencing Law (R.C. 2929.21 and, regarding probation, R.C. 2929.51 and 2951.02):

Degree of offense	Possible term of imprisonment	Maximum possible conventional fine	Restitution possible?	Pay confinement costs?	Probation possible?
M1	Not more than 6 months	Not more than \$1,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
M2	Not more than 90 days	Not more than \$750			
M3	Not more than 60 days	Not more than \$500			
M4	Not more than 30 days	Not more than \$200			
MM	No term of imprisonment possible	Not more than \$100		N/A	



Operation of the act

The act repeals the former Misdemeanor Sentencing Law and, in its place, creates a variety of sentencing options available to a court sentencing an offender for a misdemeanor. Those options are referred to as "sanctions" under the act. For misdemeanors other than minor misdemeanors, the sanctions include existing options such as jail terms and fines but also include sanctions such as community control sanctions. The act also replaces probation with community control.

The following chart provides an overview of the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law sanctions under the act:

Degree of offense	Possible jail term (R.C. 2929.24(A) and 2929.26(D), and repeal of existing R.C. 2929.21)	Maximum possible conventional fine (R.C. 2929.28(A)(2)(a), and repeal of existing R.C. 2929.21)	Community residential and non-residential sanctions? (R.C. 2929.25, 2929.26, and 2929.27)	Financial sanction possible? ¹ (R.C. 2929.28)	Pay sanction costs? (R.C. 2929.28(A)(3) and 2929.36 to 2929.38)	Court costs? (R.C. 2929.28(A)(4))
M1	Not more than 180 days	Not more than \$1,000	Yes, unless otherwise provided under that Law	Yes	Yes	Yes
M2	Not more than 90 days	Not more than \$750				
M3	Not more than 60 days	Not more than \$500				
M4	Not more than 30 days	Not more than \$250				
MM	No term of imprisonment possible	Not more than \$150	Generally no, except community service in lieu of fine			

¹ Including fines, restitution, and state fines or costs.

Purposes of sentencing

Under the act, a court that sentences an offender for a misdemeanor or minor misdemeanor must be guided by the overriding purposes of misdemeanor sentencing, which are: (1) to protect the public from future crime by the offender and others and (2) to punish the offender. To achieve those purposes, the court must consider the impact of the offense upon the victim and the need for changing the offender's behavior, rehabilitating the offender, and making restitution to the victim of the offense, the public, or the victim and the public. A sentence imposed for a misdemeanor or minor misdemeanor must be reasonably calculated to achieve the two overriding purposes of misdemeanor sentencing, commensurate with and not demeaning to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and its impact upon the victim, and consistent with sentences imposed for similar offenses committed by similar offenders. The act prohibits a court from basing a sentence imposed upon an offender for a misdemeanor or minor misdemeanor upon the race, ethnic background, gender, or religion of the offender. (R.C. 2929.21.)

Factors to consider when sentencing

Former law

Former law required a court, in determining whether to impose imprisonment, a fine, or both for a misdemeanor, and in determining the term of imprisonment and the amount and method of payment of a fine for a misdemeanor, to consider: (1) the risk that the offender will commit another offense and the need for protecting the public from the risk, (2) the nature and circumstances of the offense, (3) the history, character, and condition of the offender and the offender's need for correctional or rehabilitative treatment, (4) any statement made by the victim under the Victims Rights Laws, if the offense is a misdemeanor specified in those laws, and (5) the ability and resources of the offender and the nature of the burden that payment of a fine will impose on the offender.

Under former law, the following did not control the court's discretion but had to be considered in favor of imposing imprisonment for a misdemeanor: (1) the offender was a repeat or dangerous offender, (2) regardless of whether or not the offender knew the age of the victim, the victim of the offense was 65 years of age or older, permanently and totally disabled, or less than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, and (3) the offense was domestic violence or was assault involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violation, the offender committed the offense in the vicinity of one or more children who are not victims of the offense, and the offender or the victim of

the offense is a parent, guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis of one or more of those children.²

Specified criteria listed in the Felony Sentencing Law that mitigated the seriousness of the offense and that indicated that the offender was unlikely to commit future crimes did not control the court's discretion but had to be considered against imposing imprisonment for a misdemeanor. The criteria listed in that Law in favor of and against imposing imprisonment could not be construed to limit the matters that a court could consider in determining whether to impose imprisonment for a misdemeanor. (R.C. 2929.22(A) through (D).)

Operation of the act

The act repeals the provisions described above and replaces them with new factors to be considered in sentencing. Under the act, unless a mandatory jail term is required to be imposed under the law governing watercraft OVI, vehicle OVI, or driving under suspension, or under any other Revised Code provision, a court that imposes a sentence upon an offender for a misdemeanor or minor misdemeanor has discretion to determine the most effective way to achieve the purposes and principles of sentencing described above. Unless a specific sanction is required to be imposed or precluded from being imposed by the section setting forth the offense or the penalty for it, or by the act's Misdemeanor Sentencing Law, a court that imposes a sentence upon an offender for a misdemeanor may impose on the offender any sanction or combination of sanctions under the act's Misdemeanor Sentencing Law. The court cannot impose a sentence that imposes an unnecessary burden on local government resources.

In determining the appropriate sentence for a misdemeanor, the court must determine whether the victim of the offense was 65 years of age or older, permanently and totally disabled, or under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense. The court then, to the extent applicable, must proceed as follows: (1) if it determines that the victim was 65 years of age or older, permanently and totally disabled, or under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, regardless of whether the offender knew the age of the victim or knew of the victim's disability, and if the offense is a misdemeanor other than a minor misdemeanor, the court must consider that fact in favor of imposing a jail term on the offender, but that fact does not control the decision of the court, and (2) if the court determines that the victim was 65 years of age or older or

² *If the offense was domestic violence or assault involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violation and the court decided to impose a term of imprisonment upon the offender, this factor had to be considered in favor of imposing a longer term of imprisonment on the offender (R.C. 2929.22(B)(2)).*

permanently and totally disabled at the time of the commission of the offense, regardless of whether the offender knew the age of the victim or knew of the victim's disability, the court must consider that fact in favor of imposing a financial sanction of restitution on the offender under the act's financial sanction provisions described below, but that fact does not control the decision of the court.

In determining the appropriate sentence for a misdemeanor, in addition to complying with the provisions described in the preceding paragraph, the court must consider all of the following factors: (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense or offenses, (2) whether the circumstances regarding the offender and the offense or offenses indicate that the offender has a history of persistent criminal activity and that the offender's character and condition reveal a substantial risk that the offender will commit another offense, (3) whether the circumstances regarding the offender and the offense or offenses indicate that the offender's history, character, and condition reveal a substantial risk that the offender will be a danger to others and that the offender's conduct has been characterized by a pattern of repetitive, compulsive, or aggressive behavior with heedless indifference to the consequences, (4) the criminal history and character of the offender in general, in addition to the circumstances described in clauses (2) and (3), and (5) whether the offender is likely to commit future crimes in general, in addition to the circumstances described in clauses (2) and (3). The court also may consider any other factors that are relevant to achieving the purposes and principles of sentencing. The court must consider any relevant oral or written statement made by the victim (see "Victim statements," below), the defendant, the defense attorney, or the prosecuting authority regarding sentencing for a misdemeanor, but this requirement does not create any rights to notice other than those rights authorized by the Victims of Crime Law, as modified by the act (see "Victim statements," below).

Before imposing a jail term as a sentence for a misdemeanor, a court must consider the appropriateness of imposing a community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions (see "Community control sanctions--generally--operation of the act," below). A court may impose the longest jail term authorized for the degree of the offense only upon offenders who commit the worst forms of the offense or upon offenders whose conduct and response to prior sanctions for prior offenses demonstrate that the imposition of the longest jail term is necessary to deter the offender from committing a future crime. (R.C. 2929.22(A) through (D)(1), and repeal of existing R.C. 2929.22.)

Victim statements

Former law

The preexisting Crime Victims Rights Law (R.C. Chapter 2930.), unchanged by the act except for the expansion described below, grants the victim of any felony offense *and the victim of any of a limited list of specified misdemeanor offenses* (negligent homicide, vehicular homicide, vehicular manslaughter, assault, aggravated menacing, menacing by stalking, menacing, sexual imposition, domestic violence, intimidation of an attorney, victim, or witness in a criminal case, the former offense of vehicular homicide, or a violation of any equivalent municipal ordinance) certain rights regarding the prosecution, trial, sentence, and release of the person who committed the offense. Among the rights is a right to be notified by the prosecutor in the case or a designee, to the extent practicable, of specified information, including a summary of the victim's rights (R.C. 2930.04), and a right to make a statement regarding the sentencing of the offender, if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to the offense (R.C. 2930.14).

Operation of the act

The act expands the Victims of Crime Law to grant specified rights to *the victim of any misdemeanor*. The act provides that, if a defendant is charged with the commission of a misdemeanor offense that is not identified in the list of misdemeanors to which the existing Victims of Crime Law applies, as described in the preceding paragraph, and if a police report or a complaint, indictment, or information that charges the commission of that offense and provides the basis for a criminal prosecution of that defendant identifies one or more individuals as individuals against whom that offense was committed, after a prosecution in the case has been commenced, the prosecutor or a designee of the prosecutor other than a court or court employee, to the extent practicable, promptly must notify each of the individuals so identified in the report, complaint, indictment, or information that, if the defendant is convicted of or pleads guilty to the offense, the individual may make an oral or written statement to the court hearing the case regarding the sentence to be imposed upon the defendant and that the court must consider any statement so made that is relevant.

Before imposing sentence in the case, the court must permit the individuals so identified in the report, complaint, indictment, or information to make an oral or written statement. Preexisting R.C. 2930.14(A)--not in the act--applies regarding any statement so made, and the court must consider a statement so made, in accordance with preexisting R.C. 2930.14(B)--not in the act--and with the act's provision described in the second preceding paragraph, above. (R.C. 2930.06(E).)

Jail terms

Terms of imprisonment/jail terms under former law and the act

The following chart describes the possible terms of imprisonment/jail terms for misdemeanors under former law and under the act (R.C. 2929.21(B) under former law, repealed by the act, and R.C 2929.24(A) under the act):

Degree of offense	Possible term of imprisonment under former law	Possible jail term under the act
M1	Not more than <i>6 months</i>	Not more than <i>180 days</i>
M2	Not more than 90 days	Not more than 90 days
M3	Not more than 60 days	Not more than 60 days
M4	Not more than 30 days	Not more than 30 days
MM	None	None

Under the act, except as otherwise provided in the act and unless another term is required or authorized pursuant to law, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a misdemeanor elects or is required to impose a jail term on the offender, the court generally must impose a definite jail term described in the third column in the preceding chart. (Note: the act replaces "term of imprisonment" with "jail term.") The act expressly prohibits a court from sentencing any person to a prison term for a misdemeanor or minor misdemeanor or to a jail term for a minor misdemeanor. As under former law, a court that sentences an offender to a jail term may permit the offender to serve the sentence in intermittent confinement or may authorize a limited release of the offender under a community residential sanction of the act described below.

Under the act, if a court sentences an offender to a jail term and the court assigns the offender to a county jail that has established a county jail industry program, the court must specify, as part of the sentence, whether the offender may be considered for participation in the program. During the offender's term in the county jail, the court retains jurisdiction to modify its specification regarding the offender's participation in the county jail industry program. (R.C. 2929.24(A) to (C) and 2929.26(D).)

Community control sanctions--generally

The act repeals a court's authority under prior law to impose probation as a condition of suspending an offender's sentence and generally replaces the repealed probation with the authority to: (1) directly sentence the offender to one or more "community control sanctions" (see "Definitions," below) that consist of



community residential sanctions, community nonresidential sanctions, and financial sanctions, or (2) sentence the offender to a jail term, and then suspend all or a portion of the term and impose community control sanctions.

Authority to impose community control sanctions--operation of the act

Under the general community control sanction provision the act enacts, except as otherwise provided in the act or when a jail term is required by law, in sentencing an offender for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, the sentencing court may do either of the following (R.C. 2929.25(A)(1) and (3) and 2951.10):

(1) Directly impose a sentence that consists of one or more community control sanctions. The court may impose any other conditions of release under a community control sanction that the court considers appropriate, including, but not limited to, requiring that the offender not ingest or be injected with a drug of abuse and submit to random drug testing to determine whether the offender ingested or was injected with a drug of abuse and requiring that the results of the drug test indicate that the offender did not ingest or was not injected with a drug of abuse. If the court imposes a jail term upon the offender, the court may impose any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions in addition to the jail term. At sentencing, the court must state the duration of the community control sanctions imposed under this provision and notify the offender that if any of the conditions of the community control sanctions are violated the court may take any of the actions described below under "**Violations of conditions of a community control sanction.**"

(2) Impose a jail term under the provisions described above in "**Jail terms**" from the range of jail terms authorized under those provisions for the offense, suspend all or a portion of the jail term imposed, and place the offender under a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions. An order described in this paragraph is a final order from which appeal may be prosecuted.

The duration of all community control sanctions imposed upon a misdemeanor offender and in effect for an offender at any time cannot exceed five years (R.C. 2929.25(A)(2)).

Authorization to impose probation--repealed

The act repeals former R.C. 2929.51 and makes conforming changes in former R.C. 2935.33(B) and 2947.21. Former R.C. 2929.51(A) authorized the court to do any of the following at the time of sentencing and after sentencing when imprisonment is imposed for a misdemeanor: (1) suspend the sentence and

place the offender on probation, (2) suspend the sentence upon any terms that the court considers appropriate, (3) permit the offender to serve the offender's sentence in intermittent confinement, overnight, or on weekends, or both, or at any other time or times that allowed the offender to continue at the offender's occupation or care for the offender's family, and (4) require the offender to serve a portion of the offender's sentence, which could be served in intermittent confinement, and suspend the balance of the sentence upon any terms that the court considered appropriate, or suspend the balance of the sentence and place the offender on probation. (Former R.C. 2929.51(A), repealed by the act.)

Also, under former R.C. 2929.51(B) and (C), at the time of sentencing and after sentencing in certain circumstances, the court could require the misdemeanor offender to serve a portion of the offender's sentence and suspend the balance of the sentence and place the offender on probation, with one of the conditions of probation being that the offender enter into an appropriate treatment program or facility and comply with the treatment prescribed at the program or facility. When a fine was imposed for a misdemeanor, at the time of sentencing and after sentencing, the court could do either of the following: (1) suspend all or any portion of the fine, upon any conditions that the court imposed in the interests of justice and the correction and rehabilitation of the offender, or (2) permit payment of all or any portion of the fine in installments, or by any other method and in any time and on any terms that the court considered just, except that the maximum time permitted for payment could not exceed two years. (Former R.C. 2929.51(B) and (C), repealed by the act.)

The act also repeals a separate provision of former law that provided that, without limiting any other power of a court to grant or revoke probation, if an offender was convicted of "endangering children" under R.C. 2919.22(B) or "domestic violence," the court could suspend execution of sentence and place the offender on probation conditioned upon the offender's participation, to the court's satisfaction, in a program of clinically appropriate psychiatric or psychological treatment (former R.C. 2933.16, repealed by the act).

Placement under probation department supervision, conditions of community control

Under the act, if a court sentences a misdemeanor offender to any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions, the court must place the offender under the general control and supervision of the court or of a department of probation in the jurisdiction that serves the court for purposes of reporting to the court a violation of any condition of the sanctions imposed. If the offender resides in another jurisdiction and a department of probation has been established to serve the municipal court or county court in that jurisdiction, the sentencing court may request the municipal court or the county

court to receive the offender into the general control and supervision of that department of probation for purposes of reporting to the sentencing court a violation of any of the conditions of the sanctions imposed. The sentencing court retains jurisdiction over any offender whom it sentences for the duration of the sanction or sanctions imposed.

The sentencing court must require as a condition of any community control sanction that the offender abide by the law and not leave Ohio without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer. In the interests of doing justice, rehabilitating the offender, and ensuring the offender's good behavior, the court may impose additional requirements on the offender. The offender's compliance with the additional requirements also must be a condition of the community control sanction imposed upon the offender. (R.C. 2929.25(B).)

The act amends the duties of probation officers to replace their duties relating to misdemeanor offenders who are on probation with duties relating to misdemeanor offenders who are subject to community control sanctions (R.C. 2951.02(A) and 2951.05(A)).

Violations of conditions of a community control sanction

If the court imposing sentence upon a misdemeanor offender sentences the offender to any community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions, and if the offender violates any condition of the sanctions, the public or private person or entity that supervises or administers the program or activity that comprises the sanction must report the violation directly to the sentencing court or to the department of probation or probation officer with general control and supervision over the offender. If the public or private person or entity reports the violation to the department of probation or probation officer, the department or officer must report the violation to the sentencing court.

If an offender violates any condition of a community control sanction, the sentencing court may impose upon the violator: (1) a longer time under the same community control sanction if the total time under all of the community control sanctions imposed on the violator does not exceed the five-year limit imposed under the act as described above, or (2) a more restrictive community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions, including a jail term. If the court imposes a jail term upon a violator, the total time spent in jail for the misdemeanor offense and the violation of a condition of the community control sanction cannot exceed the maximum jail term available for the offense for which the sanction that was violated was imposed. The court may reduce the longer period of time that the violator is required to spend under the longer sanction or the more restrictive sanction by all or part of the time the violator successfully spent under the sanction that was initially imposed. (R.C. 2929.25(C).)

The act amends a provision formerly relating to the duration of probation and the tolling of a probation period to make it instead apply to community control sanctions. Under the act, a community control sanction continues for the period that the judge or magistrate determines and, subject to the five-year limit imposed under the act (or imposed for felons under a preexisting provision of the Felony Sentencing Law, unchanged by the act), may be extended. If the offender under community control absconds or otherwise leaves the jurisdiction of the court without permission from the probation officer, the probation agency, or the court, or if the offender is confined in any institution for the commission of any offense, the period of community control ceases to run until the time that the offender is brought before the court for its further action. (R.C. 2951.07.)

Reduction for exemplary behavior

If an offender, for a significant period of time, fulfills the conditions of a community control sanction in an exemplary manner, the court may reduce the period of time under the community control sanction or impose a less restrictive community control sanction. But, fulfilling the conditions of a community control sanction does not relieve the offender of a duty to make restitution imposed under the act. (R.C. 2929.25(D).)

Probation criteria and procedures--repealed

Related to the act's repeal of the authorization to impose probation on a misdemeanor offender, it also eliminates the existing criteria and procedures related to the imposition of probation (R.C. 2951.02(A), (B), (C)(1), (D), and (E), repealed by the act).

Probation Law applicable to persons sentenced under laws in effect prior to January 1, 2004

Under the act, generally, the Probation Law (i.e., R.C. Chapter 2951. before its repeal or modification by the act), as it exists prior to January 1, 2004, applies to a person upon whom a court imposed a sentence for a misdemeanor offense prior to January 1, 2004, and a person upon whom a court, on or after January 1, 2004, and in accordance with law existing prior to January 1, 2004, imposed a sentence for a misdemeanor offense that was committed prior to January 1, 2004. The Community Control Sanction Law (i.e., R.C. Chapter 2951. as amended by the act), as it exists on and after July 1, 2003 (note that this date apparently was intended to be January 1, 2004, the effective date of the Community Control Sanction Law), applies to a person upon whom a court imposes a sentence for a misdemeanor offense committed on or after July 1, 2003 (again, apparently intended to be January 1, 2004). Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, other probation provisions apply to a person upon whom is imposed a term of



imprisonment under the law in existence prior to July 1, 1996, and to a person who is sentenced for a misdemeanor under the law in effect on and after July 1, 1996, but before January 1, 2004. (R.C. 2951.011(B).)

Community residential sanctions--operation of the act

Types of community residential sanctions

Except when a mandatory jail term is required by law, the court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, may impose upon the offender any community residential sanction or combination of community residential sanctions. Community residential sanctions include, but are not limited to, the following (R.C. 2929.26(A) and (F)):

(1) A term of up to 180 days in a halfway house or a term in a halfway house not to exceed the longest jail term available for the offense, whichever is shorter, if the political subdivision that would have responsibility for paying the costs of confining the offender in a jail has entered into a contract with the halfway house for use of the facility for misdemeanor offenders (the act also specifically authorizes political subdivisions and halfway houses to enter into contracts of this nature);

(2) A term of up to 180 days in an alternative residential facility or a term in an alternative residential facility not to exceed the longest jail term available for the offense, whichever is shorter. The court may specify the level of security in the alternative residential facility that is needed for the offender.

Service of the terms

The court that sentences an offender to a community residential sanction may do any of the following (R.C. 2929.26(B) and (C)):

(1) Permit the offender to serve the sentence in intermittent confinement, overnight, on weekends or at any other time or times that will allow the offender to continue at the offender's occupation or care for the offender's family;

(2) Authorize the offender to be released so that the offender may seek or maintain employment, receive education or training, receive treatment, perform community service, or otherwise fulfill an obligation imposed by law or by the court. Such a release must be only for the duration of time that is needed to fulfill the purpose of the release and for travel that reasonably is necessary to fulfill the purposes of the release.

(3) If the court permits the offender's release as described in (1) or (2), above, order that a reasonable portion of the income earned by the offender upon the release be applied to any financial sanction imposed.

The act enacts a provision for disease testing of offenders under a community residential sanction that parallels preexisting provisions for sentences to local correctional facilities (unchanged by the act). Under the act, if a court sentences a misdemeanor offender to a community residential sanction, at the time of reception and at other times the person in charge of the operation of the place at which the offender will serve the residential sanction determines to be appropriate, the person in charge may cause the offender to be examined and tested for tuberculosis, HIV infection, hepatitis, and other contagious diseases. The person in charge may cause an offender who refuses to be tested or treated to be tested and treated involuntarily. (R.C. 2929.26(E).)

Nonresidential sanctions--operation of the act

Generally

Except when a mandatory jail term is required by law, the court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, may impose upon the offender any nonresidential sanction or combination of nonresidential sanctions. Nonresidential sanctions include, but are not limited to, the following (R.C. 2929.27(A)):

- (1) A term of day reporting;
- (2) A term of house arrest with electronic monitoring, electronic monitoring without house arrest, or house arrest without electronic monitoring;
- (3) A term of community service of up to 500 hours for a misdemeanor of the first degree or 200 hours for a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree (see the last paragraph of this part of the analysis regarding community service for minor misdemeanors);
- (4) A term in a drug treatment program with a level of security for the offender as determined necessary by the court;
- (5) A term of intensive probation supervision;
- (6) A term of basic probation supervision;
- (7) A term of monitored time;

(8) A term of drug and alcohol use monitoring, including random drug testing;

(9) A curfew term;

(10) A requirement that the offender obtain employment;

(11) A requirement that the offender obtain education or training;

(12) Provided the court obtains the prior approval of the victim, a requirement that the offender participate in victim-offender mediation;

(13) If authorized by law, suspension of the offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle, immobilization or forfeiture of the offender's motor vehicle, a requirement that the offender obtain a valid motor vehicle operator's license, or any other related sanction;

(14) A requirement that the offender obtain counseling if the offense is domestic violence or the offense is assault involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violation, if the offender committed the offense in the vicinity of one or more children who are not victims of the offense, and if the offender or the victim is a parent, guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis of one or more of those children. This provision does not limit the court in requiring that the offender obtain counseling for any offense or in any circumstance not specified. (Note: this authorization parallels an authorization under former R.C. 2951.02(C), repealed by the act, that permitted a court to impose as a condition of probation that the offender receive counseling.

In addition to these sanctions, the court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, upon an offender who is not required to serve a mandatory jail term may impose any other sanction that is intended to discourage the offender or other persons from committing a similar offense if the sanction is reasonably related to the overriding purposes and principles of misdemeanor sentencing. The court imposing a sentence for a *minor misdemeanor* may impose a term of community service in lieu of all or part of a fine, and the term of community service imposed for a minor misdemeanor cannot exceed 30 hours. (R.C. 2929.27(B) and (C).)

Supervised community service

The act revises a preexisting provision authorizing supervised community service for probationers to make it instead apply to persons sentenced to a community control sanction of supervised community service under either the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law as amended by the act or the preexisting Felony Sentencing Law. It also consolidates analogous separate provisions applying to

misdemeanor offenders (required to perform the supervised community service as a condition of probation under former law, and, under the act, as part of a community control sanction), and felony offenders.

Under the act, if an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor or a felony, the court may require the offender, as a condition of the offender's sentence of a community control sanction for a misdemeanor or as a community control sanction for a felony, to perform supervised community service work in accordance with certain statutorily prescribed requirements. The supervised community service work must be under the authority of health districts, park districts, counties, municipal corporations, townships, other Ohio political subdivisions, or agencies of Ohio or any of its political subdivisions, or under the authority of charitable organizations that render services to the community or its citizens. The act repeals the former provision that specified that supervised community service work could not be required as a condition of probation or other suspension unless the offender agreed to perform the work offered as a condition of probation or other suspension by the court. Under the act, the court may require an offender who is ordered to perform the work to pay to it a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the offender's participation in the work, including, but not limited to, the costs of procuring a policy or policies of liability insurance to cover the period during which the offender will perform the work.

The supervised community service work that may be imposed as a community control sanction generally is subject to the same limitations as was supervised community service that was imposed under former law as a condition of probation, except for the number of hours an offender may serve. Under former law, the period of the work as fixed by the court could not exceed an aggregate of 200 hours. Under the act, the number of hours of community service may not exceed in the aggregate the number of hours of community service imposed by the court pursuant to the preexisting Felony Sentencing Law (up to 500 hours) or the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law as amended by the act (up to 500 hours for a misdemeanor of the first degree, 200 hours for a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree, or 30 hours for a minor misdemeanor). The total of any period of supervised community service work imposed on an offender plus the period of all other felony or misdemeanor community control sanctions imposed cannot exceed five years. (R.C. 2951.02(B).)

Related to these revisions, in a preexisting provision under the offense of "endangering children" that permits a court sentencing an offender for that offense to require the offender to perform supervised community service, the act eliminates language that restricts the court in imposing such a requirement to circumstances in which the offender agrees to perform the supervised community service (R.C. 2919.22(F)).

Financial sanctions

Overview

Formerly, a court could impose upon an offender for a misdemeanor a fine and generally could order the offender to make restitution. Courts could include in the sentence the costs of prosecution and could render a judgment against the defendant for those costs. Local detention facilities also were authorized to require a misdemeanor offender to reimburse the costs of confining the misdemeanor offender. (R.C. 2929.21 and 2947.23, and R.C. 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, and 2947.19--not in the act.)

The act replaces the provisions regarding fines with a broader authority to impose "financial sanctions," and modifies the other provisions. Under the act, in addition to imposing court costs pursuant to law (see below) the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a misdemeanor, including a minor misdemeanor, may sentence the offender to any financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions. Financial sanctions that may be imposed include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) a fine, (2) a state fine or cost, (3) restitution, and (4) reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government. A discussion of each of these financial sanctions follows. (R.C. 2929.28(A).)

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, in all criminal cases, including violations of ordinances, the judge or magistrate must include in the sentence the costs of prosecution and render a judgment against the defendant for those costs. If a jury has been sworn at the trial of a case, the fees of the jurors must be included in the costs, which must be paid to the public treasury from which the jurors were paid (R.C. 2947.23--not in the act).

Fines

Overview. The following chart compares the fines under former law with the fines available under the act (R.C. 2929.21(C) under former law, repealed by the act, and R.C. 2929.28(A)(2)(a) under the act):

Degree of offense	Maximum possible fine under former law	Maximum possible fine under the act
M1	Not more than \$1,000	Not more than \$1,000
M2	Not more than \$750	Not more than \$750
M3	Not more than \$500	Not more than \$500
M4	Not more than \$250	Not more than \$250
MM	Not more than \$100	Not more than \$150

Former law. Under former law, a court could impose upon an offender convicted of a misdemeanor a fine in the amount described in the second column of the preceding chart. Also, the court was prohibited from imposing a fine in addition to imprisonment for a misdemeanor unless a fine was specially adapted to deterrence of the offense or the correction of the offender, the offense had proximately resulted in physical harm to the person or property of another, or the offense was committed for hire or for purpose of gain. The court also was prohibited from imposing a fine or fines that, in the aggregate and to the extent not suspended by the court, exceeded the amount that the offender was or would be able to pay by the method and within the time allowed without undue hardship to the offender or the offender's dependents, or would prevent the offender from making restitution or reparation to the victim of the offender's offense. (R.C. 2929.22(C), (E), and (F).)

Operation of the act. The act expands the types of fines that a court is authorized to impose to also include "state fines and costs" (see **Definitions--State fine or cost,**" below). The act also increases the maximum conventional fine that a court may impose for a minor misdemeanor from \$100 to \$150 and repeals the former restrictions described above regarding the imposition of a fine. (R.C. 2929.28(A)(2), and repeal of former R.C. 2929.22(C), (E), and (F).)

Restitution

Former law. Under former law, the court could require a person who was convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor to make restitution for all or part of the property damage caused by the offense and for all or part of the value of the property under any theft offense the person committed. If the court determined that the victim of the offense was 65 years of age or older or permanently or totally disabled at the time of the commission of the offense, the court, regardless of whether the offender knew the age of victim, was required to consider that fact in favor of imposing restitution, but that fact did not control the court's decision. (R.C. 2929.21(E).)

Operation of the act. The act replaces the former restitution provision with expanded restitution provisions. Under the act, one financial sanction the court is authorized to impose is restitution by the offender to the victim of the offender's crime or any survivor of the victim. The amount of restitution is based on the victim's economic loss. The court must determine, or order to be determined, the amount of restitution the offender must pay. 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. The court must hold a hearing on restitution if the offender, victim, or survivor disputes the amount of restitution.

The court must order that the restitution be made to the victim in open court or to the adult probation department that serves the jurisdiction or the clerk of the court on behalf of the victim. The order may include a requirement that reimbursement be made to third parties, other than the offender's insurer, for amounts paid to the victim or any survivor of the victim for economic loss resulting from the offense. If reimbursement to third parties is required, the offender must make the reimbursement to any governmental agency to repay any amounts paid by the agency to the victim or survivor before the offender makes any reimbursement to any other person.

All restitution payments must 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. The court also may order that the offender pay a surcharge, of not more than 5% 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 prosecuting attorney 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. (R.C. 2929.28(A)(1), and repeal of former R.C. 2929.21(E).)

Reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government

Reimbursement. Under preexisting law, in specified circumstances recently revised in Sub. H.B. 170 of the 124th General Assembly, a local detention facility may collect from an offender the costs of confining the offender in the local detention facility (R.C. 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.21, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, 2929.35, 2929.36, 2929.37, 2929.38, and 2947.19).

The act retains these preexisting provisions, but relocates the misdemeanor sentencing-related provisions of former R.C. 2929.36 into the act's misdemeanor financial sanction provisions contained in R.C. 2929.28(A)(3) and (B) to (H), renumbers former R.C. 2929.35 as R.C. 2929.36, and makes technical and conforming changes in the other provisions (R.C. 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.21, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, 2929.28, 2929.36, 2929.37, 2929.38, and 2947.19, and repeal of former R.C. 2929.36).

In its misdemeanor financial sanction provisions, the act authorizes a court to require the offender to reimburse any or all of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government, including, but not limited to, the following (R.C. 2929.28(A)(3)):

(1) All or part of the costs of implementing any community control sanction, including a supervised community service supervision fee;

(2) All or part of the costs of confinement in a jail or other residential facility, including, but not limited to, a per diem fee for room and board, the costs of medical and dental treatment, and the costs of repairing property damaged by the offender while confined.

The amount of reimbursement so ordered cannot exceed the total amount of reimbursement the offender is able to pay and cannot exceed the actual cost of the sanctions. The court may collect any amount of reimbursement the offender is required to pay. If the court does not order reimbursement, confinement costs still may be assessed pursuant to a repayment policy adopted under preexisting R.C. 2929.37, unchanged by the act except for conforming changes. In addition, the offender may be required to pay the fees specified in preexisting R.C. 2929.38, unchanged by the act except for conforming changes in accordance with that section. (R.C. 2929.28(A)(3).)

Where the reimbursement goes. The offender must pay the reimbursements imposed upon the offender to pay the costs incurred by a political subdivision pursuant to any community control sanction or in operating a facility used to confine offenders serving a jail term to the treasurer of the particular political subdivision (i.e., the county or municipal corporation). The treasurer then must deposit the reimbursements in the county's or municipal corporation's general fund, as applicable. The political subdivision must use the amounts deposited in the Fund to pay the costs incurred by the political subdivision pursuant to any community control sanction or in operating a facility used to confine offenders serving a jail term. If the costs are incurred by a private provider, the offender must pay the reimbursements to the provider. (R.C. 2929.28(C) and (H).)

Procedure for determining or collecting financial sanctions and costs

Ability to pay hearing. Under the act, if the court determines a hearing is necessary, it may hold a hearing to determine whether a misdemeanor offender is able to pay the financial sanction imposed or court costs or is likely in the future to be able to pay the sanction or costs. If the court determines that the offender is indigent and unable to pay the sanction or costs, it must consider imposing and may impose a term of community service in lieu of imposing a financial sanction or court costs. If the court does not determine that the offender is indigent, the court may impose a term of community service in lieu of or in addition to imposing a financial sanction and in addition to imposing court costs. The court may order community service for a minor misdemeanor in lieu of or in addition to imposing a financial sanction and in addition to imposing court costs. If a person fails to pay a financial sanction or court costs, the court may order community

service in lieu of the financial sanction or court costs. (R.C. 2929.28(B) and 2951.02(B).)

Civil remedies. Generally, a financial sanction is a judgment in favor of the state or the political subdivision that operates the court that imposed the financial sanction. A financial sanction of reimbursement imposed upon an offender is a judgment in favor of the entity administering the community control sanction or the entity operating the jail or other residential facility. A financial sanction of restitution is a judgment in favor of the victim of the offender's criminal act. The offender subject to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. Once the financial sanction is imposed as a judgment, the victim, private provider, state, or political subdivision may bring an action to do any of the following:

(1) Obtain execution of the judgment through any available procedure, including an execution against the property or person of the judgment debtor, a proceeding in aid of execution (including a proceeding for the examination of the judgment debtor, a proceeding for attachment of the person of the judgment debtor, and a creditor's suit), the attachment of the property of the judgment debtor, and the garnishment of the property of the judgment debtor.

(2) Obtain an order for the assignment of wages of the judgment debtor.

The act specifies that these civil remedies supplement, but do not preclude, enforcement of the criminal sentence, and that no financial sanction precludes a victim from bringing a civil action against the offender. (R.C. 2929.28(D), (E), and (G) and, by cross-reference, 2929.18(D)(1)(a) to (e)--unchanged by the act.)

Collection. Each court imposing a financial sanction upon an offender may designate the clerk of the court or another person to collect the financial sanction. The clerk, or another person authorized by law or the court to collect the financial sanction, may do the following (R.C. 2929.28(F)):

(1) Enter into contracts with one or more public agencies or private vendors for the collection of amounts due under the sanction. Before entering into a contract for the collection of amounts due from an offender pursuant to any financial sanction, a court must comply with specified competitive bidding requirements.

(2) Permit payment of all or any portion of the sanction in installments, by financial transaction device if the court is a county court or a municipal court operated by a county, by credit or debit card or by another electronic transfer if the court is a municipal court not operated by a county, or by any other reasonable method, in any time, and on any terms that court considers just, except that the maximum time permitted for payment cannot exceed five years. If the court is a

county court or a municipal court operated by a county, the acceptance of payments by any financial transaction device is governed by the policy adopted by the board of county commissioners of the county pursuant to preexisting R.C. 301.28 (not in the act). If the court is a municipal court not operated by a county, the clerk may pay any fee associated with processing an electronic transfer out of public money or may charge the fee to the offender.

(3) To defray administrative costs, charge a reasonable fee to an offender who elects a payment plan rather than a lump sum payment of any financial sanction.

Order of assigning payments made by offender

Default order of assigning payments. Under preexisting law generally retained by the act, if a person who is sentenced for a misdemeanor is ordered to pay certain types of financial sanctions, those payments are assigned in the order described in the following chart, unless the court enters in the record of the case a different method. Payments made must be used to pay the entire amount described in a higher row before they may be used to pay any amount described in the immediately succeeding row. The act reorganizes the order of payment and expands the order of payment to also include "state fines and costs" (see "Definitions," below) and reimbursement. (R.C. 2949.111(B).)

Default order of payments under former law	Default order of payments under the act
Court costs, reimbursement for costs of confinement, house arrest fees, investigation or prosecution costs, or other court-ordered costs	"Court costs" (see " <u>Definitions</u> ," below)
N/A	State fines and costs (on a pro rata basis)
Restitution	Restitution
Fine	Fine
Community service or probation supervision fees	Reimbursement ³

³ As used in this provision, "reimbursement" means any reimbursement for the costs of confinement that the court orders an offender to pay pursuant to the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law, any supervision fee, any fee for the costs of house arrest with electronic monitoring that an offender agrees to pay, any reimbursement for the costs of an investigation or prosecution that the court orders a convicted arsonist to pay, or any other costs that the court orders an offender to pay. "Supervision fees" means any fees that a court, pursuant to the Felony Sentencing Law or Misdemeanor Sentencing Law, requires an offender who is under a community control sanction to pay for supervision services. (R.C. 2949.111(A)(3) and (4).)



Alternative order--operation of the act. As under preexisting law, if a person who is charged with a misdemeanor is convicted of or pleads guilty to the offense and if the court orders the offender to pay any combination of court costs, state fines or costs, restitution, fines, or reimbursements, the court, at the time it orders the offender to make those payments, may prescribe an order of payments that differs from the order set forth above by entering in the record of the case the order so prescribed. If a different order is entered in the record, on receipt of any payment, the clerk of the court must assign the payment in the manner prescribed by the court. (R.C. 2949.111(C).)

Definitions

The act amends or enacts definitions of the following terms:

Community control sanction

The Criminal Sentencing Law formerly defined "community control sanction" as a sanction that was not a prison term and that was described in R.C. 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 in the Felony Sentencing Law. The act expands the definition to also include a sanction that is not a jail term and that is described in R.C. 2929.26, 2929.27, or 2929.28 in the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law as enacted by the act. Under the act, "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. (R.C. 2929.01(F).)

Court costs

The act defines "court costs" as used in R.C. 2949.111 as any assessment that the court requires an offender to pay to defray the costs of operating the court (R.C. 2949.111(A)(1)).

Jail term

The act defines "jail term" in the Criminal Sentencing Law as the term in a jail that a sentencing court imposes or is authorized to impose pursuant to R.C. 2929.24 or 2929.25 of the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law or pursuant to any other Revised Code provision that authorizes a term in a jail for a misdemeanor conviction (R.C. 2929.01(T)).

Mandatory jail term

The act defines "mandatory jail term" in the Criminal Sentencing Law as the term in a jail that a sentencing court is required to impose for operating or being in physical control of any vessel underway or manipulating any water skis,

aquaplane, or similar device on Ohio waters, for driving under OVI suspension or revocation, or for state OVI (under preexisting R.C. 1547.99(G), 4510.14, or 4511.19(G), all unchanged by the act in this regard) or pursuant to any other Revised Code provision that requires a term in a jail for a misdemeanor conviction (R.C. 2929.01(U)).

Sanction

Formerly, in the Criminal Sentencing Law, "sanction" meant any penalty imposed upon an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense, as punishment for the offense, including any sanction imposed pursuant to any provision of the Felony Sentencing Law. The act expands this definition to also include any sanction imposed pursuant to the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law. (R.C. 2929.01(EE).)

Sentence

The act expands the definition of "sentence" in the Criminal Sentencing Law to mean the sanction or combination of sanctions imposed by the sentencing court on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to "an offense" (as opposed to "a felony" under former law) (R.C. 2929.01(FF)).

Stated prison term

The act modifies the definition of "stated prison term" (generally used in the Felony Sentencing Law) by replacing a reference to "electronically monitored house arrest" with a reference to "house arrest with electronic monitoring," to conform to changes that it makes in house arrest law described below in **PART III - MISCELLANEOUS--Electronically monitored house arrest** (R.C. 2929.01(GG)).

State fine or cost

The act defines "state fines or costs" as used in R.C. 2949.111 as any costs imposed or forfeited bail collected by the court under preexisting R.C. 2743.70 (not in the act) for deposit into the Reparations Fund or under R.C. 2949.091 (not in the act) for deposit into the General Revenue Fund and all fines, penalties, and forfeited bail collected by the court and paid to a law library association under R.C. 3375.50 to 3375.53 (not in the act) (R.C. 2949.111(A)(2)).

PART II - FELONY SENTENCING LAW

Nonresidential community control sanctions for felonies

Electronic monitoring

Formerly, under the Felony Sentencing Law, the court imposing a sentence for a felony upon an offender who was not required to serve a mandatory prison term could impose as a nonresidential community control sanction a term of *electronically monitored house arrest*, a term of electronic monitoring without house arrest, or a term of house arrest without electronic monitoring. The act replaces the phrase *electronically monitored house arrest* with the phrase *house arrest with electronic monitoring*. (R.C. 2929.17(B).) (See "**PART III - MISCELLANEOUS--Electronically monitored house arrest**," below.)

Drug and alcohol use monitoring

Formerly, under the Felony Sentencing Law, the court imposing a sentence for a felony upon an offender who was not required to serve a mandatory prison term could impose a term of drug and alcohol use monitoring, including random drug testing pursuant to R.C. 2951.05. The act removes the requirement that the drug testing be performed pursuant to R.C. 2951.05. (R.C. 2929.17(H).)

Preexisting law, substantively retained by the act, authorizes departments of probation and the Adult Parole Authority to require offenders who are subject to this requirement to submit to random drug testing that is performed by a contracting laboratory or entity or by a reputable public laboratory. The laboratory or entity is required to conduct the testing in accordance with certain criteria. (R.C. 2951.05.)

Supervised community service

The act revises a preexisting provision that pertains to community service for probationers and specifically makes the revised provision apply to persons sentenced to a community control sanction of supervised community service under either the Felony Sentencing Law or the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law (see "**PART I - MISDEMEANOR SENTENCING LAW--Supervised community service**," above). A separate provision of the Felony Sentencing Law that permits a court sentencing an offender for a felony to impose a nonresidential sanction of community service specifies, as amended by the act, that the community service is imposed pursuant to the provision described in the preceding sentence. Formerly, the separate provision specified that the community service was to be imposed pursuant to R.C. 2951.02(F)(2), which the act generally repeals. That former provision incorporated the limitations formerly imposed on probation-related



community service, except that it specified that the court was not required to obtain the agreement of the offender before imposing the community service, and it imposed a five-year limit (retained by the act) on the period of the community service plus all other sanctions imposed. (R.C. 2951.02 and 2929.17(C).)

Financial sanctions

Restitution

Under a preexisting provision of the Felony Sentencing Law, unchanged by the act, the court imposing a sentence for a felony upon an offender may impose various financial sanctions, including restitution. Formerly, if the court imposed restitution upon an offender convicted of a felony, the court was required to order that restitution be made to the adult probation department that serves the county on behalf of the victim, to the clerk of courts, or to another agency designated by the court. The act expands the methods by which the court may order the restitution to be made to also authorize the court to order that the restitution be made to the victim in open court.

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, also requires the court, at sentencing, to determine the amount of restitution to be made by the offender. The act enacts a series of provisions related to this determination: (1) it permits the court to 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, (2) it requires the court to hold a hearing on restitution if the offender, victim, or survivor disputes the amount, (3) it permits the court to order that the offender pay a surcharge of not more than 5% of the amount of the restitution otherwise ordered to the entity responsible for collecting and processing restitution payments, and (4) it permits the victim or survivor to request that the prosecuting attorney file a motion, or the offender to file a motion, for modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered, and provides that, if the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as it determines appropriate. (R.C. 2929.18(A)(1).)

Fines

In the Felony Sentencing Law provision pertaining to the imposition of a fine as a financial sanction for a felony, the act replaces the phrase "statutory fine" with the phrase "conventional fine" and clarifies that a day fine financial sanction may not exceed the maximum conventional fine authorized for the level of the offense (R.C. 2929.18(A)(2)).

State fine or cost

The act expands the specified types of financial sanctions that a court may impose upon a person convicted of a felony to also permit the court to impose a "state fine or costs" (R.C. 2929.18(A)(4)) (see **PART I - MISDEMEANOR SENTENCING LAW--Definitions**," above).

Reimbursement of the costs of community control sanctions

In a preexisting provision that authorizes a court to order a financial sanction of reimbursement upon a person convicted of a felony for all or part of the costs of implementing a community control sanction, specifies that the costs include a supervised community service supervision fee required under preexisting R.C. 2951.021 (R.C. 2929.18(A)(5)(a)(i)).

Reimbursement of the costs of confinement

Formerly. Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, the court imposing sentence upon a felony offender may impose a financial sanction of reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the costs of confinement, provided that the amount of reimbursement ordered does not exceed certain limitations. (R.C. 2929.18(A) and (A)(4)(a).)

Also, formerly, the law provided that, if a felony offender was sentenced to a sanction of confinement 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 specified Revised Code sections, the local governmental entity required prisoners convicted of an offense *other than a minor misdemeanor* to reimburse the local governmental entity for its expenses incurred by reason of the prisoner's confinement, and if the court did not impose a financial sanction that requires the offender to reimburse the local governmental entity for the cost of the confinement under the provision described in the preceding paragraph, confinement costs could be assessed under a policy adopted for the local facility under R.C. 2929.37. In addition, the court could impose any other financial sanction, and the offender could be required to pay fees under R.C. 2929.38. (R.C. 2929.18(A)(4)(b).)

Operation of the act. The act removes the express exclusion of persons convicted of minor misdemeanors from the application of the provision described in the preceding paragraph: confinement is not an option for persons convicted of minor misdemeanors, and the specified Revised Code provisions relating to local government entities do not refer to an exclusion for minor misdemeanors, and, thus, an express exclusion is unnecessary in this provision. (R.C. 2929.18(A)(5)(b).)

Collection of financial sanction

Preexisting law, retained by the act, specifies that a financial sanction imposed upon an offender convicted of a felony is a judgment. Formerly, the law also authorized each court imposing a financial sanction upon an offender to designate a court employee to collect, or to enter into contracts with one or more public agencies or private vendors for the collection of, amounts due under the financial sanction imposed (R.C. 2929.18(D) and (F)).

Under the act, such a court may designate the clerk of the court or another person, as opposed to a court employee, to collect the financial sanction. Also, the act authorizes the clerk or other person, rather than the court, to enter into contracts with one or more public agencies or private vendors for the collection of amounts due under the financial sanction. (R.C. 2929.18(F).)

PART III - MISCELLANEOUS

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law

Violation of duty to comply with Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law requirements

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, a sex offender who violates a requirement to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law (the SORN Law) is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree if the most serious sexually oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated is a felony, and a misdemeanor of the first degree if the most serious sexually oriented offense that was the basis of the requirement that was violated is a misdemeanor. In addition to any penalty or sanction imposed for the violation, if the offender is on parole, is subject to one or more post-release control sanctions, or is subject to any other type of supervised release at the time of the violation, the violation constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of the parole, post-release control sanction, or other type of supervised release; formerly, the provision also specified that, if the offender was on probation, the violation constituted a violation of the terms and conditions of the probation.

The act replaces the former reference to an offender being "on probation" with a reference to a person being "subject to a community control sanction" and the former reference to the terms and condition of "probation" with the terms and conditions of "the community control sanction." (R.C. 2950.99(A).)

Definition of "supervised release"

Formerly, in the SORN Law, "supervised release" meant a release of an offender from a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or another type of confinement that satisfied either of the following conditions: (1) the release was on parole, a conditional pardon, *or probation*, under transitional control, or under a post-release control sanction, and it required the person to report to or be supervised by a parole officer, probation officer, field officer, or another type of supervising officer or (2) the release was any type of release not described in (1) that required the person to report to or be supervised by a probation officer, a parole officer, a field officer, or another type of supervising officer.

The act modifies the definition of "supervised release" by replacing *on probation* with *under a community control sanction* (under either the Felony Sentencing Law or the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law). (R.C. 2950.01(F) and (P).)

Definition of "confinement"

Formerly, in the SORN Law, "confinement" included, but was not limited to, a community residential sanction imposed pursuant to the Felony Sentencing Law. The act expands the definition of "confinement" to also include community residential sanctions imposed pursuant to the Misdemeanor Sentencing Law, as amended by the act. (R.C. 2950.01(A).)

Right to jury trial

Under former law, at any trial, in any court, for the violation of any Ohio law, or of any ordinance of any municipal corporation, except in cases in which the penalty involved does not exceed a fine of \$100, the accused had the right to be tried by a jury. Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, specifies that this jury trial provision does not apply to, and there is no right to a jury trial for, a person who is the subject of a truancy related complaint filed in Juvenile Court against both a child and the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child.

Under the act, the accused has the right to be tried by a jury except when: (1) the violation is a minor misdemeanor, or (2) the potential penalty for the violation does not include the possibility of a prison term or jail term, and the possible fine for the violation does not exceed \$1,000. (R.C. 2945.17.)

Mayor's court--notice of arrest warrant to BMV; no registration or license

Formerly

Preexisting law, retained by the act but expanded as described below, permits a municipal court or county court, at the court's discretion, to order the

clerk of the court to send to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles a report containing the name, address, and such other information as the Registrar may require by rule, of any person for whom an arrest warrant has been issued by that court and is outstanding. Upon receipt of the report, the Registrar must enter the information contained in the report into the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Neither the Registrar nor any deputy registrar may do any of the following, until the Registrar receives notification from the particular court that there are no outstanding arrest warrants in the name of the person in question: (1) issue a certificate of registration for a motor vehicle owner or lessee, when a lessee is determinable under specified procedures established by the Registrar (see below), who is named in the report, or (2) issue a temporary instruction permit or driver's or commercial driver's license to the person named in the report, or renew the driver's or commercial driver's license of such person. The Registrar must determine the procedures and information necessary to implement these provisions in regard to motor vehicle lessees; the provisions do not apply to cases involving a motor vehicle lessee until those procedures are established.

The Registrar also must send a notice to the person named in the report, via regular first class mail sent to the person's last known address, informing the person that neither the Registrar nor any deputy registrar may issue a certificate of registration for a motor vehicle in the person's name, issue the person a temporary instruction permit or driver's or commercial driver's license, or renew the driver's or commercial driver's license for the person until the Registrar receives notification that there are no outstanding arrest warrants in the person's name.

A clerk who reports an outstanding arrest warrant as described above immediately must notify the Registrar when the warrant has been executed and returned to the issuing court or has been canceled. The clerk must charge and collect from the person named in the warrant a \$15 processing fee to cover the Bureau's costs in administering these provisions, and transmit all such processing fees to the Registrar for deposit into the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles Fund. Upon receipt of the notification, the Registrar must cause the report of that warrant to be removed from the Bureau's records and, if there are no other outstanding arrest warrants issued by a municipal court or county court in the name of the person and the person otherwise is eligible to be issued a certificate of registration or to be issued a driver's or commercial driver's license or have such a license renewed, the Registrar or a deputy registrar may issue a certificate of registration for a motor vehicle in the name of the person, or issue or renew a license to the person, named in the executed or canceled warrant.

Neither the Registrar, any employee of the Bureau, a deputy registrar, nor any employee of a deputy registrar is personally liable for damages or injuries resulting from any error made by a clerk in entering information contained in a



report submitted to the Registrar under these provisions. Any information submitted to the Registrar by a clerk under these provisions must be transmitted by means of an electronic data transfer system. (R.C. 4503.13 and 4507.091.)

Operation of the act

The act expands the provisions described above *so that they also apply regarding mayor's courts and arrest warrants issued by mayor's courts*. Under the act, a mayor's court, at the court's discretion, may order the clerk of the court to send to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles a report containing the name, address, and such other information as the Registrar may require by rule, of any person for whom an arrest warrant has been issued by that mayor's court and is outstanding. Under the act, when a mayor's court clerk sends such a report, all of the preexisting provisions described above regarding municipal courts and county courts, arrest warrants issued in those courts, and the restrictions regarding the issuance of vehicle registrations and the issuance and renewal of driver's and commercial driver's licenses and permits to persons identified in the reports, also apply regarding mayor's courts and the reports made by the clerks of mayor's courts. (R.C. 4503.13 and 4507.091.)

Disseminating matter harmful to juveniles and related provisions

Offense of "disseminating matter harmful to juveniles"

Former law. Formerly, the offense of "disseminating matter harmful to juveniles" prohibited a person, with knowledge of its character or content, from recklessly doing any of the following: (1) selling, delivering, furnishing, disseminating, providing, exhibiting, renting, or presenting to a juvenile any material or performance that is obscene or "harmful to juveniles" (see below), (2) offering or agreeing to sell, deliver, furnish, disseminate, provide, exhibit, rent, or present to a juvenile any material or performance that is obscene or "harmful to juveniles," or (3) allowing any juvenile to review or peruse any material or view any live performance that is "harmful to juveniles."

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, provided the following as affirmative defenses to a charge of a violation of the above-described prohibition that involved material or a performance that is harmful to juveniles but not obscene: (1) the defendant was the parent, guardian, or spouse of the juvenile involved, (2) the juvenile involved, at the time of the conduct in question, was accompanied by the juvenile's parent or guardian who, with knowledge of its character, consented to the material or performance being furnished or presented to the juvenile, or (3) the juvenile exhibited to the defendant or to the defendant's agent or employee a draft card, driver's license, birth record, marriage license, or other official or apparently official document purporting to show that the juvenile

was 18 years of age or over or married, and the person to whom that document was exhibited did not otherwise have reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile was under the age of 18 and unmarried. Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, provided as an affirmative defense to a charge of a violation of the above-described prohibition, involving material or a performance that is obscene or harmful to juveniles, that the material or performance was furnished or presented for a *bona fide* medical, scientific, educational, governmental, judicial, or other proper purpose, by a physician, psychologist, sociologist, scientist, teacher, librarian, clergyman, prosecutor, judge, or other proper person.

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, provided the following penalties for the violation: (1) if the material or performance involved was harmful to juveniles, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the violation was a misdemeanor of the first degree, (2) if the material or performance involved was obscene, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the violation was a felony of the fifth degree, and (3) if the material or performance involved was obscene and the juvenile to whom it was sold, delivered, furnished, etc., the juvenile to whom the offer was made or who was the subject of the agreement, or the juvenile who was allowed to review, peruse, or view it was under 13 years of age, the violation was a felony of the fourth degree. (R.C. 2907.31.)

Operation of the act. The act modifies the elements of the prohibition that constitutes the offense of "disseminating matter harmful to juveniles." Under the act, it prohibits a person, with knowledge of its character or content, from recklessly doing any of the following (the changes are in italics): (1) *directly* selling, delivering, furnishing, disseminating, providing, exhibiting, renting, or presenting to a juvenile, *a group of juveniles, a law enforcement officer posing as a juvenile, or a group of law enforcement officers posing as juveniles*, any material or performance that is obscene or "harmful to juveniles" (see below), (2) *directly* offering or agreeing to sell, deliver, furnish, disseminate, provide, exhibit, rent, or present to a juvenile, *a group of juveniles, a law enforcement officer posing as a juvenile, or a group of law enforcement officers posing as juveniles*, any material or performance that is obscene or "harmful to juveniles," or (3) *while in the physical proximity of the juvenile or law enforcement officer posing as a juvenile*, allowing any juvenile *or law enforcement officer posing as a juvenile* to review or peruse any material or view any live performance that is "harmful to juveniles." (R.C. 2907.31(A).)

Related to the prohibition, the act adds a new provision that specifies that a person directly sells, delivers, furnishes, disseminates, provides, exhibits, rents, or presents or directly offers or agrees to sell, deliver, furnish, disseminate, provide, exhibit, rent, or present material or a performance to a juvenile, a group of juveniles, a law enforcement officer posing as a juvenile, or a group of law

enforcement officers posing as juveniles in violation of the prohibition by means of an electronic method of remotely transmitting information if the person knows or has reason to believe that the person receiving the information is a juvenile or the group of persons receiving the information are juveniles (R.C. 2907.31(D)(1)).

Also related to the prohibition, the act adds a new provision that specifies that a person remotely transmitting information by means of a method of mass distribution does not directly sell, deliver, furnish, disseminate, provide, exhibit, rent, or present or directly offer or agree to sell, deliver, furnish, disseminate, provide, exhibit, rent, or present the material or a performance in question to a juvenile, a group of juveniles, a law enforcement officer posing as a juvenile, or a group of law enforcement officers posing as juveniles in violation of the prohibition if either: (1) the person has inadequate information to know or have reason to believe that a particular recipient of the information or offer was a juvenile, or (2) the method of mass distribution does not provide the person the ability to prevent a particular recipient from receiving the information (R.C. 2907.31(D)(2)).

Finally, the act specifies that, if any provision of R.C. 2907.31, or the application of any provision of that section to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the section or related sections that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To this end, the act states, the provisions are severable. (R.C. 2907.31(E).)

The act does not change the preexisting affirmative defenses or penalties that apply to the offense of disseminating matter harmful to juveniles.

Exemptions from, and affirmative defense to, certain obscenity-related, pornography-related, and matter harmful to juveniles-related offenses

Former law. Former law provided that R.C. 2907.31, 2907.311, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2907.34, and 2907.33(A) did not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from a computer facility, system, or network not under that person's control, including having provided transmission, downloading, intermediate storage, access software, or other related capabilities that were incidental to providing access or connection to or from a computer facility, system, or network, and that did not include the creation of the content of the material that was the subject of the access or connection. However, this exemption did not apply to a person who conspired with an entity actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of any of the cited sections or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature, or to a person who provides access or connection to a computer facility, system, or network that is engaged in the

violation of any of the cited sections and that contains content that person has selected and placed in or on the facility, system, or network or content over which that person exercises editorial control.

Former law also provided that it was an affirmative defense to a charge under R.C. 2907.31 or 2907.311 as the section applied to an image transmitted through the Internet that the person charged with violating the section took, in good faith, reasonable, effective, and appropriate actions under the circumstances to restrict or prevent access by juveniles to material that was harmful to juveniles, including any method feasible under available technology.

Finally, under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, an employer is not guilty of a violation of R.C. 2907.31, 2907.311, 2907.32, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, 2907.33, or 2907.34 based on the actions of an employee or agent of the employer unless the employee's or agent's conduct is within the scope of employee's or agent's employment or agency, and the employer either: (1) with knowledge of the employee's or agent's conduct, authorizes or ratifies the conduct, or (2) recklessly disregards the employee's or agent's conduct. (R.C. 2907.35(D) to (F).)

Operation of the act. The act modifies the former exemption and defense described above in the first and second paragraphs under "**Former law.**" Under the act:

(1) Regarding the exemption described above in the first paragraph under "**Former law.**" under the act, the provision specifies that the sections cited under former law do not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from *an electronic method of remotely transferring information* not under that person's control, including having provided capabilities that are incidental to providing access or connection to or from *the electronic method of remotely transferring the information*, and that do not include the creation of the content of the material that is the subject of the access or connection. Under the act, as under former law, this exemption does not apply to a person who conspires with an entity actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of any of the cited sections or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature. But under the act, the second exception to the exemption is modified so that the exemption also does not apply to a person who provides access or connection to *an electronic method of remotely transferring information* that is engaged in the violation of any of the cited sections and that contains content that person has selected and *introduced into the electronic method of remotely transferring information* or content over which that person exercises editorial control. (R.C. 2907.35(D).)

(2) Regarding the affirmative defense described above in the second paragraph under "***Former law***," under the act, the provision specifies that it is an affirmative defense to a charge under R.C. 2907.31 or 2907.311 as the section applies to an image transmitted through the Internet *or another electronic method of remotely transferring information* that the person charged with violating the section took, in good faith, reasonable, effective, and appropriate actions under the circumstances to restrict or prevent access by juveniles to material that is harmful to juveniles, including any method feasible under available technology (R.C. 2907.35(F)).

In addition to the above-described modifications, the act specifies that, if any provision of R.C. 2907.35, or the application of any provision of that section to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the section or related sections that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To this end, the act states, the provisions are severable. (R.C. 2907.35(G).)

Relevant definitions

Preexisting law defines a number of terms for use throughout R.C. Chapter 2907., including the definitions of "harmful to juveniles" and "material," which are relevant to, and are modified by, the act.

"Harmful to juveniles." The act modifies the definition of "harmful to juveniles." Under the act, "harmful to juveniles" means that quality of any material or performance describing or representing nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement, or "sado-masochistic abuse" (see **"Sado-masochistic abuse"**, below) in any form *to which all of the following apply*: (1) the material or performance, when considered as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex of juveniles, (2) the material or performance is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable for juveniles, and (3) the material or performance, when considered as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, and scientific value for juveniles. (R.C. 2907.01(E).)

Under prior law, material or a performance was "harmful to juveniles" if it was offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community with respect to what was suitable for juveniles, and if any of the following applied: (1) it tended to appeal to the prurient interest of juveniles, (2) it contained a display, description, or representation of sexual activity, masturbation, sexual excitement, nudity, bestiality, extreme or bizarre violence, cruelty, or brutality, or human bodily functions of elimination, (3) it made repeated use of foul language, (4) it contained a display, description, or representation in lurid detail of the violent physical torture, dismemberment, destruction, or death of a human being, or (5) it contained

a display, description, or representation of criminal activity tending to glorify or glamorize the activity, that, with respect to juveniles, had a dominant tendency to corrupt.

"Material." The act modifies the definition of "material" by eliminating much of the language recently enacted in Sub. H.B. 8 of the 124th General Assembly that applied when the term was used in certain criminal provisions regarding materials that were harmful to juveniles but not obscene. Under the former definition, enacted in Sub. H.B. 8, "material" meant one of the following (R.C. 2907.01(J)):

(1) As used in R.C. 2907.311 and in the portions of R.C. 2907.31 that pertain to materials that are harmful to juveniles but not obscene, "material" meant any book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, poster, print, picture, figure, image, description, motion picture film, phonographic record, tape, or other tangible thing capable of arousing interest through sight, sound, or touch and, except as provided in the next sentence, included an image or text appearing on a computer monitor or on a television screen, liquid crystal display, or similar display device used as a computer monitor or an image or text recorded on a computer hard disk, computer floppy disk, magnetic tape, or similar storage device. As used in R.C. 2907.311 and in the portions of R.C. 2907.31 that pertain to materials that are harmful to juveniles but not obscene, both of the following applied: (a) except as otherwise provided in clause (b), "material" did not include an image or text appearing on a computer monitor or on a television screen, liquid crystal display, or similar display device used as a computer monitor while the monitor, screen, display, or device was actively connected to a web site on the Internet, and (b) "material" included an image or text appearing on a computer monitor or on a television screen, liquid crystal display, or similar display device used as a computer monitor while the monitor, screen, display, or device was actively connected to a web site on the Internet if the image or text was contained in an e-mail message or if the image or text so appeared on the monitor, screen, display, or device during a direct presentation to a specific, known juvenile or group of known juveniles (clause (b) applied only regarding the application of R.C. 2907.311 and the "harmful to juveniles" portions of R.C. 2907.31 to the person who sends the e-mail message or who directly presents the image or text to the specific, known juvenile or group of known juveniles).

(2) As used in all provisions of R.C. 2907.01 to 2907.37 not identified in (1), above, "material" meant any book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, poster, print, picture, figure, image, description, motion picture film, phonographic record, or tape, or other tangible thing capable of arousing interest through sight, sound, or touch and included an image or text appearing on a computer monitor, television screen, liquid crystal display, or similar display device or an image or

text recorded on a computer hard disk, computer floppy disk, compact disk, magnetic tape, or similar data storage device.

The act modifies the definition of "material" by eliminating all of the language described above in (1) and making the language described above in (2) apply to all of R.C. Chapter 2907. Thus, under the act, for all of R.C. Chapter 2907., "material" means any book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, poster, print, picture, figure, image, description, motion picture film, phonographic record, or tape, or other tangible thing capable of arousing interest through sight, sound, or touch and includes an image or text appearing on a computer monitor, television screen, liquid crystal display, or similar display device or an image or text recorded on a computer hard disk, computer floppy disk, compact disk, magnetic tape, or similar data storage device. (R.C. 2907.01(J).)

"Sado-masochistic abuse." The act defines the new term "sado-masochistic abuse" as flagellation or torture by or upon a person or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained (R.C. 2907.01(P)).

Restoration of civil rights of a convicted felon

Former law

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, provides that a person convicted of a felony under the laws of Ohio or any other state or the United States, unless the conviction is reversed or annulled, is *incompetent to be an elector or juror or to hold an office of honor, trust, or profit*. But the law formerly provided that, when any person convicted of a felony under any law of that type was granted *probation*, parole, judicial release, or a conditional pardon or was released under a post-release control sanction, *the person was competent to be an elector during the period of probation*, parole, or release or until the conditions of the pardon were performed or had transpired *and was competent to be an elector thereafter following final discharge*. Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, the full pardon of a convict restores the rights and privileges so forfeited under this provision, but a pardon does not release a convict from the costs of the convict's conviction in this state, unless so specified. (R.C. 2961.01.)

Operation of the act

The act replaces the reference to a "release on probation" in the provision described above with a reference to a "release under a non-jail community control sanction" and defines a "non-jail community control sanction" as a community control sanction that is neither a term in a community-based correctional facility and program nor a term in a jail. Thus, under the act, when a person convicted of a felony under any law of that type is released under a community control sanction

that is neither a term in a community-based correctional facility and program nor a term in a jail, *the person is competent to be an elector during the period of the community control sanction and is competent to be an elector thereafter following final discharge*. The act also clarifies the application of the provision to persons released under a post-release control sanction and incorporates preexisting definitions regarding persons so released. (R.C. 2961.01.)

Electronically monitored house arrest

Operation of the act--house arrest with electronic monitoring

Formerly, under the Felony Sentencing Law, one nonresidential community control sanction that a court could impose was a term of *electronically monitored house arrest*, a term of electronic monitoring without house arrest, or a term of house arrest without electronic monitoring. A separate provision specifically authorized the use of electronically monitored house arrest for "eligible offenders" (see below). The act repeals the provisions authorizing electronically monitored house arrest (and the definition of electronically monitored house arrest) and instead authorizes a court to impose a term of *house arrest with electronic monitoring*, a term of electronic monitoring without house arrest, or a term of house arrest without electronic monitoring. "House arrest with electronic monitoring" is a broader term than "electronically monitored house arrest" (see below). (R.C. 2929.17(B) and 2929.01 and repeal of R.C. 2929.23.)

Related to this change, the act modifies the former definition of "house arrest" to remove references to "electronically monitored house arrest" and "eligible offenders" (offenders eligible under former law for electronically monitored house arrest). Thus, under the act, "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, and during which all of the following apply (R.C. 2929.01(Q)): (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, and (3) the offender is subject to any other restrictions and requirements that may be imposed by the sentencing court or by the Parole Board.

The act defines "electronic monitoring" as monitoring through the use of an electronic monitoring device (R.C. 2929.01(UU)). Under preexisting law, retained but relocated by the act, "electronic monitoring device" means any of the following (R.C. 2929.01(VV), relocated from repealed R.C. 2929.23(A)(1)):

(1) Any device that can be operated by electrical or battery power and that conforms with all of the following: (a) it has a transmitter that can be attached to a person, that will transmit a specified signal to a receiver of the type described in clause (b) of this paragraph 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 (DRC) 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) it has a receiver that can receive continuously the signals transmitted by a transmitter of the type described in clause (a), can transmit continuously those signals by telephone to a central monitoring computer of the type described in clause (c), 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, and (c) it has a central monitoring computer that can receive continuously the signals transmitted by telephone by a receiver of the type described in clause (b) and can monitor continuously the person to whom an electronic monitoring device of the type described in clause (a) is attached.

(2) Any device that is not a device of the type described in paragraph (1) and that conforms with all of the following: (a) it 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, and (b) it 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 DRC approval 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 DRC's Director, including, but not limited to, any satellite technology, voice tracking system, or retinal scanning system that is so approved.

The act also repeals, for the purposes of the Criminal Sentencing Law, the definitions of "electronically monitored house arrest" and "eligible offender" (repeal of former R.C. 2929.01(O) and (P)).

Former law--electronically monitored house arrest for eligible offenders

Electronically monitored house arrest. Under former law, a court could impose a term of "electronically monitored house arrest" (EMHA) upon an "eligible offender" convicted of a felony, except that the total of any period of EMHA imposed upon that offender plus the period of all other community control sanctions imposed upon the same offender could not exceed five years. Any court could impose a period of EMHA upon an eligible offender convicted of a misdemeanor in addition to or in lieu of any other sentence imposed or authorized for the offense, except that the total of any period of EMHA imposed upon that offender plus the period of any sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the same offender could not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that could be imposed upon the offender. Additional limitations applied if the offense for which an eligible offender was being sentenced was state OMVI or driving under a suspended license (in certain circumstances).

If a court imposed a period of EMHA upon an eligible offender, it had to require the offender to (1) wear, otherwise have attached to the offender's person, or otherwise be subject to monitoring by a certified electronic monitoring device or to participate in the operation of and monitoring by a certified electronic monitoring system, (2) remain in the offender's home or other specified premises for the entire period of EMHA except when the court permitted the offender to leave those premises to go to the offender's place of employment or to other specified premises, (3) be monitored by a central system that monitored the certified electronic monitoring device attached to the offender's person or otherwise being used to monitor the offender that could monitor and determine the offender's location at any time or at a designated point in time or to be monitored by the certified electronic monitoring system, (4) report periodically to a person designated by the court, and, (5) in return for receiving a period of EMHA, enter into a written contract with the court agreeing to comply with all restrictions and requirements imposed by the court, agreeing to pay any fee imposed by the court for the costs of the EMHA imposed by the court, and agreeing to waive the right to receive credit for any time served on EMHA toward any prison term or sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the offender for the offense for which the period of EMHA was imposed if the offender violates any of the restrictions or requirements of the period of EMHA. The court also could impose any other reasonable restrictions and requirements upon the eligible offender.

If an eligible offender violated any of the restrictions or requirements imposed upon the offender as part of the offender's period of EMHA, the offender did not receive credit for any time served on EMHA toward any prison term or sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the offender for the offense for which the period of EMHA was imposed. (R.C. 2929.17(B) and 2929.23(B).)

Former law also required the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to certify for use in cases of EMHA and in relation to an inmate on transitional control specific types and brands of electronic monitoring devices and electronic monitoring systems that comply with specified requirements. It also established procedures by which a manufacturer could obtain that certification and for the handling of fees paid by eligible offenders using EMHA and authorized the Superintendent to adopt rules relative to certification. (Repealed R.C. 2929.23(C), (D), and (E).)

Definition of "electronically monitored house arrest." Under former law, "electronically monitored house arrest" meant a period of confinement of an eligible offender in the eligible offender's home or in other premises specified by the sentencing court or a period of confinement of a delinquent child in the child's home or in other premises specified by the juvenile court, during which period of confinement certain criteria regarding electronic monitoring devices, electronic monitoring systems applied, and other safeguards applied (repealed R.C. 2929.23(A)(4)).

Definition of "eligible offender." Except as otherwise specified in the Judicial Release Law, under former law, "eligible offender" meant a person who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense, except that a person was not an "eligible offender" if any of the following applied in relation to the person, the offense, or both: (1) the person was subject to or was serving a term of life imprisonment, (2) the person was subject to and was serving a mandatory prison term, or (3) the offense was OVI and certain circumstances applied (repealed R.C. 2929.23(A)(3)).

Requirement of mayor of municipal corporation who conducts a mayor's court to annually register with the Supreme Court

Under preexisting law, unchanged by the act, in all municipal corporations not being the site of a municipal court nor a place where a judge of certain specified municipal courts sit, the mayor of the municipal corporation may conduct mayor's court. The mayor must obtain specified training to conduct mayor's court (R.C. 1905.01 and 1905.03--not in the act).

The act requires the mayor of a municipal corporation who conducts a mayor's court to register annually with the Supreme Court. The mayor must file the registration on a form prescribed by the Supreme Court and not later than January 15 in any year in which the mayor conducts a mayor's court or at least 15 days before the mayor first conducts mayor's court in a particular year, whichever is later. The registration must include the name of the mayor, the name of any magistrate appointed by the mayor, and the dates on which the mayor and magistrate last received the statutorily required basic training in the general

principles of law that apply to the hearing and determination of prosecutions and causes that are within mayor's court jurisdiction. (R.C. 1905.033(A).)

The act also requires the mayor of any municipal corporation who conducts a mayor's court to make the following reports (R.C. 1905.033(B)):

(1) A report to the Supreme Court of all cases filed, pending, or terminated in the mayor's court in the reporting period, and any financial, dispositional, and other information that the Supreme Court prescribes by rule. The mayor must make this report on a form prescribed by the Supreme Court and not later than the 15th day of January, April, July, and October of each year. The report must cover all cases filed, pending, or terminated in the mayor's court for the calendar quarter preceding the appropriate filing date.

(2) A report to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation of every conviction in the mayor's court for an offense that is a misdemeanor on a first offense and a felony on any subsequent offense. The mayor must make this report upon entry of the judgment of conviction for the offense.

The act specifies that a mayor of a municipal corporation who fails to comply with the general law on registering and reporting described above cannot conduct a mayor's court (R.C. 1905.033(C)).

Police officer deposit of seized property

Former law prohibited an officer, patrolman, or member of a municipal police force from neglecting or refusing to deposit property taken or found by the officer in possession of a person arrested. A person convicted of violating this prohibition forfeited his or her office and also had to be fined not less than twice the value of the property not deposited, not exceeding \$3,000, or be imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both. The act repeals this prohibition and the related penalty. (Repeal of R.C. 737.30 and 737.99.)

Bond for violating various provisions in Education Law

Formerly

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, prohibits a parent, guardian, or other person having care of a child of compulsory school age from violating any provision of R.C. 3321.01 (compulsory school age; admission to kindergarten or first grade), 3321.03 (parent's duty to see that child receives instruction), 3321.04 (scope of parent's duty; excuses from attendance), 3321.07 (requirements for child not attending public schools), 3321.10 (supervision of children employed on age and schooling certificates), 3321.19 (truancy; actions directed at parent, guardian, or responsible person), 3321.20 (warning to parent; complaint), and 3331.14 (age

and schooling certificate to be kept on file by parent or guardian). The juvenile court may require a person convicted of violating this prohibition to give bond in a sum of not more than \$500 with sureties to the approval of the court, conditioned that the person will cause the child under the person's charge to attend upon instruction as provided by law, and remain as a pupil in the school or class during the term prescribed by law. (R.C. 3321.38(A).) A person who violates this prohibition may be fined not more than \$500 or may be ordered to perform not more than 70 hours of community service work. (R.C. 3321.99--not in the act.)

Operation of the act

The act enacts a provision, related to the preexisting provisions described above, that prohibits a parent, guardian, or other person having care of a child of compulsory school age from failing to give bond as required above in the sum of \$100 with sureties as required by the court. There is no penalty for a violation of this prohibition. (R.C. 3321.38(D).)

Definition of term "imprisoned"

Former law

Under former law, as used in the Revised Code, "imprisoned" meant (R.C. 1.05):

(1) Imprisoned in a county, multicounty, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, if the offense is a misdemeanor;

(2) Imprisoned in a state correctional institution, if the offense is aggravated murder, murder, or an offense punishable by life imprisonment or if the offense is another felony for which the offender is sentenced to prison pursuant to R.C. 2929.14 or 2929.13(G)(2);

(3) Imprisoned in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse pursuant to R.C. 2929.16 if the offense is a felony or imprisoned in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse pursuant to R.C. 5120.161 if the offense is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree and is committed by a person who previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony, if the offense is not an offense of violence, and if DRC designates that the person is to be imprisoned in the jail or workhouse;

(4) Serving a term in a community-based correctional facility pursuant to R.C. 2929.16 and consistent with R.C. 2301.51 to 2301.56 and the rules of the Division of Parole and Community Services, DRC, and the facility's judicial corrections board;

(5) Serving a term in a halfway house or an alternative residential facility pursuant to the type described in R.C. 2929.16 or 2929.13(G)(1) and consistent with R.C. 2967.14 and the rules of the Division of Parole and Community Services and of DRC, if the offense is a felony and the offender is sentenced pursuant to that section or division;

The definition also specified that the inclusion of a community-based correctional facility, halfway house, or alternative residential facility in the definition did not cause the facility or house to be financially responsible for the payment of any medical or other health care expenses incurred in connection with an offender serving a term in the facility or house pursuant to R.C. 2929.16. Unless another section of the Revised Code required or authorized a community-based correctional facility, halfway house, or alternative residential facility to pay for those types of expenses, an offender serving a term in the facility or house pursuant to R.C. 2929.16 was financially responsible for the payment of those types of expenses (R.C. 1.05(D)(3)).

Operation of the act

The act modifies the definition of "imprisoned" (and also adopts the same definition for the term "imprisonment") so that it means being imprisoned under a sentence imposed for an offense or serving a term of imprisonment, prison term, jail term, term of local incarceration, or other term under a sentence imposed for an offense in an institution under DRC's control, a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, a minimum security jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, an alternative residential facility, or another facility described or referred to in R.C. 2929.34 (regarding the type of institution where a term of imprisonment is to be served--relocated from former R.C. 2929.221) for the type of criminal offense and under the circumstances specified or referred to in that section. (R.C. 1.05.)

Reference to community control sanction and post-release control sanction in the Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Law

The act adds references to "community control sanction" and "post-release control sanction" to the provisions in the Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Law that relate to definitions, discharge from hospitalization by the hospital's chief clinical officer, and a patient being absent without leave. Generally, the terms replace the term "probation" as used under current law. (R.C. 5122.01, 5122.10, 5122.21, and 5122.26.)

Penalty for R.C. 4511.69(H) violation

Formerly, a person who violated R.C. 4511.69(H), which pertains to the required marking of special parking locations for persons with disabilities, was issued a warning or, if the person previously was convicted of a violation of the provision or a substantially similar municipal ordinance, was fined \$25 for each parking location not properly marked or maintained. The act changes the fine for a second or subsequent conviction to "not more than \$25" for each such location. (R.C. 4511.69(J)(3).)

Designation of an unclassified offense as a minor misdemeanor

A preexisting provision of the Criminal Code describes the different "degrees" of criminal offenses. Portions of the provision unchanged by the act specify that, as used in the Revised Code: (1) offenses include aggravated murder, murder, felonies of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth degree, misdemeanors of the first, second, third, and fourth degree, minor misdemeanors, and offenses not specifically classified, (2) aggravated murder when a specification of an aggravating circumstance is charged, and any other offense for which death may be imposed as a penalty, is a capital offense, (3) aggravated murder and murder are felonies, (4) regardless of the penalty that may be imposed, any offense specifically classified as a felony is a felony and any offense specifically classified as a misdemeanor is a misdemeanor, (5) any offense not specifically classified is a felony if imprisonment for more than one year may be imposed as a penalty, and (6) any offense not specifically classified is a misdemeanor if imprisonment for not more than one year may be imposed as a penalty. Formerly, it also specified that, as used in the Revised Code, *any offense not specifically classified was a minor misdemeanor if the only penalty that could be imposed was a fine not exceeding \$100.* (R.C. 2901.02.)

The act modifies the general minor misdemeanor description set forth in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph to conform to other changes in the act regarding minor misdemeanor penalties. The act provides that any offense not specifically classified is a minor misdemeanor if the only penalty that may be imposed is one of the following: (1) for an offense committed prior to the act's effective date, a fine not exceeding \$100, or (2) for an offense committed on or after the act's effective date, a fine not exceeding \$150, community service under R.C. 2929.27(C), or a financial sanction other than a fine under R.C. 2929.28. (R.C. 2901.02.)

Delinquent child restitution orders

Preexisting law, unchanged by the act, provides a variety of dispositions that a juvenile court may impose upon a child who is adjudicated a delinquent

child (various provisions in R.C. Chapter 2152.). Among the authorized dispositions is an order requiring the child to make restitution to the victim of the delinquent act or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor of the victim. The law sets forth procedures and mechanisms for determining the amount and form of the restitution and for paying the restitution. Formerly, the law also specified that the victim or the survivor of the victim may request that the prosecuting authority file a motion, or the delinquent child may file a motion, for modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered, *based on a substantial change in the delinquent child's ability to pay.* (R.C. 2152.20(A)(3).)

The act revises the former provision regarding modification of the restitution order. It eliminates the reference to the motion for modification *being based on a substantial change in the delinquent child's ability to pay*, and adds a provision stating that, *if the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as it determines appropriate.* (R.C. 2152.20(A)(3).)

Relocation of R.C. 4511.512 penalties, consistent with Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly

Am. Sub. S.B. 231 of the 124th General Assembly, which took effect on October 24, 2002, enacted a series of prohibitions in R.C. 4511.512 pertaining to electric personal assistive mobility devices and enacted the penalties for violations of those prohibitions in R.C. 4511.99. Independently, Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly, which has taken effect but which delayed the effective date of its provisions until January 1, 2004, generally relocated all penalties for violations of prohibitions contained in R.C. Title XLIV from the ".99" section of the R.C. Chapter in which the prohibition is located to the actual R.C. section that sets forth the prohibition. For example, the act relocated the penalties for a violation of the prohibitions that constitute the offense of state OVI, which are located in R.C. 4511.19(A), from former R.C. 4511.99(A) to R.C. 4511.19(G). R.C. 4511.512, and the penalties provided for a violation of its prohibitions, did not exist during the General Assembly's consideration of Am. Sub. S.B. 123 and, as a result, it was not possible for Am. Sub. S.B. 123 to relocate the penalties from 4511.99 to 4511.512. Consistent with the philosophy of Am. Sub. S.B. 123, effective January 1, 2004, the act relocates the penalties for a violation of the prohibitions set forth in R.C. 4511.512, without change, from R.C. 4511.99 to R.C. 4511.512. (R.C. 4511.512(F) and 4511.99.)

Applicability

The act specifies that, notwithstanding existing R.C. 1.58(B), which is not in the act, the Revised Code provisions in existence prior to January 1, 2004, apply to a person upon whom a court imposed prior to that date a term of imprisonment for a misdemeanor offense and to a person upon whom a court, on or after that



date and in accordance with the law in existence prior to that date, imposed a term of imprisonment for a misdemeanor offense committed prior to that date. The provisions of the Revised Code in existence on and after January 1, 2004, apply to a person who commits a misdemeanor offense on or after that date. (Section 3 of the act.)

Relocated provisions

The act relocates, with no modifications or with minor modifications, a number of preexisting provisions in the Criminal Sentencing Law and related laws. The following chart describes the preexisting provision, its new location in the act, and a brief description of the subject of the provision.

Former law location of provision	New location of provision	Description of provision
2929.23(A)(1)--repealed by the act	2929.01(VV)	Definition of electronic monitoring device.
2929.22(G)--repealed by the act	2929.22(D)(2)	Court must notify offense victim of the victim's right to apply for an award of reparations under the Crime Victims Reparations Law.
2929.21(G), (H), and (I)--repealed by the act	2929.23	Court's duties regarding an offender who is sentenced for a misdemeanor sexually oriented offense (expanded to include a reference to the recently enacted duty of certain offenders under R.C. 2950.04(G) to provide notice of "an intent to reside" in a county).
2929.21(F)(1)--repealed by the act	2929.24(C)	Misdemeanor offender's participation in a county jail industry program.
2929.21(F)(2)--repealed by the act	2929.24(D)	Court must include in a misdemeanor sentence certain notices regarding possibility of reimbursement under local policy.
2929.25	2929.32	Additional fine for certain offenders; Crime Victims Recovery Fund.
2929.221	2929.34	Place of imprisonment according to offense (modified to clarify terminology regarding prison terms, jail terms, and terms of imprisonment).
2929.24	2929.42	Reports to licensing boards of criminal offenses involving licensed health care professionals.
2929.29	2929.43	Guilty plea or conviction of peace officer of felony charge; notice; report.
2929.28	2929.71	Convicted arsonist to make restitution to investigating or prosecuting public agency.

Former law location of provision	New location of provision	Description of provision
2929.35	2929.36	Definitions for certain local correctional facility reimbursement provisions.
2929.51(B)(3) and (4)--repealed by the act	2929.24(B), 2929.26(B)(1)	Serving term imposed for a misdemeanor in intermittent confinement.
2929.51(C)(2)--repealed by the act	2929.28(F)	Authorization to pay financial sanction for a misdemeanor in installments.
2951.09, second paragraph (first paragraph is repealed by the act)	2951.08(D)	Probation officer expenses.

Conforming changes

The act amends numerous Revised Code sections to conform the sections to the changes made by the substantive provisions of the act or to change cross-references to provisions relocated by the act (R.C. 109.42, 109.511, 109.77, 306.352, 307.93, 311.04, 321.44, 341.14, 341.19, 341.21, 341.23, 505.49, 509.01, 511.232, 737.052, 737.162, 737.41, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 1501.013, 1503.29, 1517.10, 1531.132, 1541.11, 1545.13, 1547.523, 1547.99, 1702.80, 1713.50, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2301.03, 2301.27, 2301.28, 2301.30, 2301.32, 2301.56, 2305.234, 2903.13, 2905.12, 2907.15, 2907.27, 2919.22, 2923.14, 2925.11, 2929.01, 2929.18, 2929.19, 2929.31, 2929.32, 2929.34, 2929.36, 2929.37, 2929.38, 2929.41, 2935.33, 2937.07, 2947.06, 2947.19, 2947.21, 2949.111, 2950.01(F)(1) and (P), 2950.99, 2951.01, 2951.02, 2951.021, 2951.041, 2951.05, 2951.06, 2951.07, 2951.08, 2951.09 (repeal of first paragraph), 2953.31, 2953.32, 2953.33, 2963.01, 2963.11, 2963.20, 2963.21, 2967.02, 2967.22, 2967.26, 2969.11, 2969.12, 2969.13, 2969.14, 3313.65, 3345.04, 3719.12, 3719.121, 3719.70, 3734.44, 3735.311, 3748.99, 3793.13, 3937.43, 3959.13, 4510.037, 4510.14, 4511.181, 4511.19, 4511.213, 4717.05, 4734.35, 4761.13, 4973.171, 5101.28, 5101.45, 5119.14, 5120.10, 5120.102, 5120.103, 5120.56, 5123.13, 5147.12, 5147.30, 5149.03, 5149.18, 5149.31, 5321.01, 5502.14, 5743.45, 5907.021, and 6101.75.

Conforming changes of note include the following: R.C. 120.06, 120.16, and 120.26 (amended to include a provision that the State Public Defender must provide, and that a county public defender and joint county public defender may provide, legal representation in matters relating to the revocation of community control or post-release control under a community control sanction or post-release

control sanction in addition to matters relating to parole or probation revocation as previously required--the State Public Defender or local public defender is not required to provide legal representation if the alleged violator of a community control sanction or post-release control sanction has the financial capacity to retain the alleged violator's own counsel); and R.C. 149.43 (provides that records pertaining to proceedings related to the imposition of community control sanctions and post-release control sanctions, in addition to previously exempted records pertaining to probation or parole proceedings, are not public records).

Delayed effective date

The act provides that its operative provisions, other than those described below in "**Limited driving privileges--suspension of a juvenile's license**," take effect January 1, 2004 (Section 4 of the act). The limited driving privilege provisions described below have a regular 90-day effective date and remain in effect until January 1, 2004 (Sections 6 to 8 of the act).

Limited driving privileges--suspension of a juvenile's license

Formerly

Suspensions. Preexisting law, unchanged by the act and in effect until January 1, 2004, when it will be replaced by provisions enacted in Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly, provides that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles must 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 18th birthday, any of the following: (1) three separate violations of R.C. 2903.06, 2903.08, 2921.331, 4511.12, 4511.13, 4511.15, 4511.191, 4511.192, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.202, 4511.21, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25 to 4511.48, 4511.57 to 4511.65, 4511.75, 4549.02, 4549.021, or 4549.03, R.C. 2903.04 in specified circumstances, or any municipal ordinances similarly relating to the offenses referred to in those sections, (2) one violation of R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance, or (3) two separate violations of any section referred to in clause (1) or any municipal ordinance substantially similar to any of those sections.

A suspension pursuant to clause (1) of the preceding paragraph remains in effect until one year has elapsed since the date of suspension, a suspension pursuant to clause (2) remains in effect until six months have elapsed since the date of the suspension, and a suspension pursuant to clause (3) remains in effect until 90 days have elapsed since the date of the suspension. If the person's license or permit is under suspension on the date the court imposes sentence upon the person for a violation described in clause (2), the suspension takes effect on the

next day immediately following the end of that period of suspension. If the person is 16 years of age or older and pleads guilty to or is convicted of a violation described in clause (2) and the person does not have a current, valid license or permit, the Registrar must deny the issuance to the person of a license or permit 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 16 years on the date the court imposes sentence for the violation, the period of denial commences on the date the person attains the age of 16 years. (R.C. 4507.162(A).)

Driving privileges. Former law that was related to the above-described suspensions and that also was to remain in effect only until January 1, 2004, provided that, subject to the limitation described in the next paragraph, if a person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed *a third violation* of R.C. 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 or any similar municipal ordinance, the court in which the third conviction, finding, plea, or adjudication was made, upon petition of the person, *could grant the person occupational driving privileges* if it found that the person would reach the person's 18th birthday *before the period of suspension required to be imposed under clause (1) of the second preceding paragraph expired* and further found reasonable cause to believe that the suspension, if continued beyond the person's 18th birthday, *would seriously affect the person's ability to continue in employment.* The occupational driving privileges were effective on the person's 18th birthday and during the period following such birthday for which the suspension otherwise would be imposed. In granting occupational driving privileges, the court was required to specify the times and places at which the person could drive and could impose any other conditions upon the person's use of a motor vehicle that the court considered reasonable and necessary.

A person was not entitled to request, and a court could not grant to the person, occupational driving privileges as described in the preceding paragraph if a person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed a third violation of R.C. 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 or any similar municipal ordinances, and the person, *within the preceding seven years, had been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed three or more violations of one or more of the following:* (1) R.C. 4511.19(A) or (B), (2) a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or both, (3) a municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the blood, breath, or urine, (4) R.C. 2903.04 in specified circumstances, (5) R.C. 2903.06(A)(1) or R.C. 2903.08(A)(1) or a municipal ordinance substantially similar to either of those divisions, or (6) R.C. 2903.06(A)(2), (3), or (4), R.C.

2903.08(A)(2), or former R.C. 2903.07, or a municipal ordinance substantially similar to any of those provisions, in a case in which the jury or judge found that the person was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or both.

If a person who was granted occupational driving privileges under these provisions was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed, a violation of R.C. 4507.02, or a fourth or subsequent violation of any of the other Revised Code sections listed in clause (1), above, under "Suspensions," or any similar municipal ordinance during the period for which the person was granted occupational driving privileges, the court that granted the privileges was required to revoke them and cancel the person's permit card. The court or the clerk of the court immediately had to forward the person's license or permit together with written notification of the court's action to the Registrar, and the Registrar had to suspend the person's license or permit for a period of one year. The Registrar was required to retain the license or permit during the period of suspension, and no further occupational driving privileges could be granted during that period. (R.C. 4507.162(C) and (D).)

Operation of the act

The act modifies the former "driving privileges provisions" described above. *The act's provisions will remain in effect until January 1, 2004, at which time they will be replaced by the previously enacted provisions of Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly, as described below.* Briefly, the act renames the driving privileges that may be granted as "limited driving privileges," expands the reasons for which the privileges may be granted to include other reasons in addition to occupational purposes, permits the privileges to become operational before the person attains 18 years of age, and permits a person whose license was suspended for a second violation (as well as one whose license has been suspended for a third violation, as under existing law) to be granted the privileges.

Under the act, subject to the limitation described in the next paragraph, if a person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed *a second or third violation* of R.C. 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 or any similar municipal ordinance and his or her license or permit is suspended under preexisting law, 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* for the purposes described below, *during the period during which the suspension otherwise would be in effect*, 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.* A grant of limited driving privileges under this provision may be *for the purpose of assisting the person to continue in*



employment, educational training, vocational training, or treatment or to permit the person to practice driving with the person's parent, guardian, or custodian during the period of the suspension. In granting privileges, the court must specify the purposes, times, and places of the privileges and may impose any other conditions upon the person's use of a motor vehicle that the court considers reasonable and necessary.

Under the act, a person is not entitled to request, and a court cannot grant to the person, limited driving privileges as described in the preceding paragraph if a person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed *a second or third violation* of R.C. 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 or any similar municipal ordinances, and the person, within the preceding seven years, has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed three or more violations of one or more of the offenses specified in former law. The act makes conforming changes in the other provisions of preexisting and former law described above, to conform to the changes described in the preceding paragraph. (R.C. 4507.162(C) and (D), as contained in Section 6 of the act; Section 8 of the act.)

Am. Sub. S.B. 123 provisions

Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly, which takes effect on January 1, 2004, will make significant changes to the "driving privileges provisions" described above, that are similar to the changes contained in the act. Briefly, the most significant of those changes will be to rename the driving privileges that will be granted as "limited driving privileges," to expand the reasons for which the privileges may be granted to include other reasons in addition to occupational purposes, to permit the privileges to become operational before the person attains 18 years of age, and to permit a person whose license was suspended for a second violation (as well as one whose license has been suspended for a third violation, as under existing law) to be granted the privileges.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	01-29-02	p. 1337
Reported, H. Criminal Justice	06-06-02	pp. 1899-1900
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Reported, S. Judiciary on Criminal Justice	12-05-02	pp.	2276-2277
Passed Senate (31-0)	12-05-02	pp.	2282-2284
House concurred in Senate changes (94-0)	12-06-02	pp.	2295-2296

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