



## **H.B. 393**

124th General Assembly  
(As Introduced)

**Reps. Latta, Womer Benjamin, Seitz, Gilb, Schmidt, Lendrum, Willamowski, Cirelli**

---

### **BILL SUMMARY**

- Expands the circumstances that require the mandatory transfer of a child to criminal court to require a child to be transferred if the child is charged with a certain type of offense, the child was 16 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the act charged, and the child is alleged to have had a firearm on or about the child's person or under the child's control while committing the act charged and to have brandished the firearm.
- Clarifies that an existing five-year limit relative to the duration of commitments to DYS for a specification applies to commitments for two or more specifications.
- Adds another financial disposition to the Juvenile Delinquency Law: the court may order the parent of the delinquent child to pay restitution to the victim of the delinquent act or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor of the victim in an amount based upon the victim's economic loss caused by or related to the delinquent act.
- Revises the procedure by which restitution is made: (1) eliminates the requirement that restitution be made directly to the victim in open court or to the probation department that serves the jurisdiction or the clerk of courts on behalf of the victim, (2) requires restitution by a parent be only in the form of a cash reimbursement paid in a lump sum or in installments; permits the parent to submit recommendations as to the amount of restitution.

- Revises, in a largely technical manner the methods by which the prosecuting attorney may initiate the process to permit a court to impose a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence.
- Expands the traditional dispositions that may be made to include all possible traditional juvenile dispositions: (1) as the juvenile portion of a mandatory serious youthful offender dispositional sentence and (2) in discretionary serious youthful offender cases in which the court does not impose a discretionary serious youthful offender dispositional sentence.
- Requires the motion that the prosecuting attorney may file to initiate the process to invoke the adult portion of a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence to also state that at least one incident of misconduct upon which the motion is based occurred after the person reached 14 years of age.
- If a court decides to invoke the adult portion of a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, permits the court to modify the adult sentence that the court invokes to consist of any lesser prison term that could be imposed for the offense and, in addition to the prison term or in lieu of the prison term if the prison term was not mandatory, any community control sanction that the offender was eligible to receive at sentencing.
- Clarifies that for the purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law, adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense includes a child who receives a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for committing a sexually oriented offense.
- Expressly subjects a general provision in the Juvenile Delinquency Law that limits when DYS may release a child to a supervised release or to a discharge of the child from DYS custody for medical reasons.
- Replaces the formula for determining when the court can grant a judicial release to court supervision or a judicial release to DYS supervision with the formula that existed prior to the enactment of Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly.
- Repeals provisions that specified: (1) for the purposes of transacting the official business of the Release Authority of DYS, a majority of the

members of the Release Authority constitutes a quorum, and a majority vote of the quorum determines the actions of the Release Authority, and (2) the Release Authority is prohibited from delegating its authority to make final decisions regarding policy or the release of a child.

- Permits, rather than requires, the Director of DYS to designate certain employees as employees authorized to carry a firearm.
- Limits the community service that the court may require the unruly child to serve to up to 30 hours.
- Reenacts a provision stating that the parents of any child affected, if they are living, or the nearest of kin of the child, if the parents are deceased, may inspect these juvenile court records, either in person or by counsel during the hours in which the court is open.
- Encourages the Supreme Court to amend the Juvenile Rules.
- Declares an emergency.

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview.....	4
Mandatory transfers--brandishing a firearm.....	4
Existing law.....	4
Operation of the bill.....	5
Traditional delinquent child dispositions .....	5
Commitment to DYS pursuant to a specification.....	5
Restitution .....	7
Serious youthful offenders .....	8
Overview of existing law.....	8
Initiating a serious youthful offender case .....	8
Serious youthful offender disposition.....	9
Invoking adult portion of serious youthful offender dispositional sentence.....	10
Serious youthful offenders and the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law.....	12
Release of a child from DYS.....	12
Release from DYS custody for medical reasons .....	12
Judicial release to court supervision .....	13
Judicial release to DYS supervision.....	14
Department of Youth Services.....	14
Release Authority of DYS.....	14

DYS employees authorized to carry a firearm.....	15
Community service disposition imposed on an unruly child.....	15
Operation of the bill.....	15
Existing law.....	15
Who may inspect juvenile court records .....	15
Existing law.....	15
Operation of the bill.....	16
Supreme Court Rules .....	16
Technical changes.....	16
Effective date.....	17

---

## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Overview

Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly enacted substantial revisions to the Juvenile Delinquency Law and is scheduled to take effect January 1, 2002. This bill further revises the changes made by Am. Sub. S.B. 179 to the Juvenile Delinquency Law.

### Mandatory transfers--brandishing a firearm

#### Existing law

Existing law describes circumstances in which a child is eligible for a mandatory transfer or a discretionary transfer for trial in criminal court.

One circumstance in which the Juvenile Delinquency Law provides that a child is eligible for a mandatory transfer, and must be transferred, is that the child is charged with a category two offense other than kidnapping, was 16 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the act charged, and is alleged to have had a firearm on or about the child's person or under the child's control while committing the act charged and to have displayed the firearm, indicated possession of the firearm, or used the firearm to facilitate the commission of the act charged. (R.C. 2152.10(A)(2)(b).)<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> "Category two offense" means any of the following: a violation of R.C. 2903.03 (voluntary manslaughter), 2905.01 (kidnapping), 2907.02 (rape), former 2907.12 (felonious sexual penetration), 2909.02 (aggravated arson), 2911.01 (aggravated robbery), or 2911.11 (aggravated burglary) or R.C. 2903.04 (involuntary manslaughter) as a proximate result of the offender's committing or attempting to commit an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult (R.C. 2152.02(CC)).

But a parallel discretionary transfer provision is broader. Under the discretionary transfer provisions, after a complaint has been filed alleging that a child is a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the juvenile court at a hearing may transfer the case if the court finds: (1) the child was 14 years of age or older at the time of the act charged, (2) there is probable cause to believe that the child committed the act charged, and (3) the child is not amenable to care or rehabilitation within the juvenile system, and the safety of the community may require that the child be subject to adult sanctions. In determining whether the child is amenable to care or rehabilitation within the juvenile system, the court must consider whether certain statutorily specified factors indicating that the case should be transferred outweigh certain statutorily specified factors indicating that the case should not be transferred. One of the factors that the court considers in favor of a transfer is that the child had a firearm on or about the child's person or under the child's control at the time of the act charged, the act charged is not carrying a concealed weapon, and the child, during the commission of the act charged, allegedly used or displayed the firearm, *brandished the firearm*, or indicated that the child possessed a firearm. (R.C. 2152.12(B) and (D)(5).)

### **Operation of the bill**

The bill adds brandishing the firearm to the circumstances described above under "**Existing law**" that permit a mandatory transfer. Thus, a child must be transferred for trial in criminal court if the child is charged with a category two offense other than kidnapping, was 16 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the act charged, and is alleged to have had a firearm on or about the child's person or under the child's control while committing the act charged and to have displayed the firearm, *brandished the firearm*, indicated possession of the firearm, or used the firearm to facilitate the commission of the act charged. (R.C. 2152.10(A)(2)(b).)

### **Traditional delinquent child dispositions**

#### **Commitment to DYS pursuant to a specification**

**Existing law.** The court may commit a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for an act, other than carrying concealed weapons, that would be a felony if committed by an adult and who would be guilty of certain types of specifications if an adult, to the Department of Youth Services (DYS) for an additional specified period of time as set forth below for the specification (R.C. 2152.17(A), (C), and (D)):

(1) For a firearm possession specification, permissive commitment for a definite period of up to one year;

(2) For a specification alleging that the child displayed, brandished, or indicated possession of a firearm or that the child used it to facilitate the act, mandatory commitment for a definite period of not less than one and not more than three years;<sup>2</sup>

(3) For an automatic firearm or silencer specification or a drive by shooting specification, mandatory commitment for a definite period of not less than one and not more than five years;<sup>3</sup>

(4) For a gang activity specification in relation to certain serious violations, mandatory commitment for institutionalization in a secure facility for a definite period of not less than one and not more than three years;<sup>4</sup>

(5) For a body armor specification in relation to felony offense of violence violations, permissive commitment for institutionalization in a secure facility for two years.

A court that imposes a period of commitment under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) may impose an additional period of commitment under paragraph (4) or (5), that imposes a period of commitment under paragraph (4) may impose an additional period of commitment under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (5), and that imposes a period of commitment under paragraph (5) may impose an additional period of commitment under paragraph (4). (R.C. 2152.17(D)(2).)

Under existing law, the court is prohibited from committing a child to DYS *for a specification* for a period that exceeds five years for any one delinquent act. Any specification commitment is in addition to, and is to be served consecutively with and prior to, a period of commitment ordered for the underlying delinquent act, and each specification commitment is in addition to, and is to be served consecutively with, any other specification commitment period. If a commitment is imposed under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) and a commitment also is imposed under paragraph (4), the period imposed under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) must be served prior to the period imposed under paragraph (4). The total of all the periods of commitment imposed for any specification and for the underlying offense may not exceed the child's attainment of 21 years of age. (R.C. 2152.17(D).)

---

<sup>2</sup> *The court also must commit the child to DYS for the underlying delinquent act.*

<sup>3</sup> *The court also must commit the child to DYS for the underlying delinquent act.*

<sup>4</sup> *The court also must commit the child to DYS for the underlying delinquent act.*

**Operation of the bill.** The bill clarifies that the five-year limit described in the preceding paragraph applies to commitments for two or more specifications (R.C. 2152.17(E)).

The bill also makes a number of technical changes to R.C. 2152.17 to harmonize Am. Sub. S.B. 179 and Am. Sub. S.B. 222 of the 123rd General Assembly (R.C. 2152.17 and 5139.06(A)(2)).

### **Restitution**

**Existing law.** Existing law authorizes a court to impose financial dispositions on a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender, including a requirement that the child make restitution to the victim of the child's delinquent act or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor of the victim in an amount based upon the victim's economic loss caused by or related to the delinquent act.

Restitution must be made directly to the victim in open court or to the probation department that serves the jurisdiction or the clerk of courts on behalf of the victim and may include reimbursement to third parties, other than the delinquent child's insurer, for amounts paid to the victim or to any survivor of the victim for economic loss resulting from the delinquent act. Restitution may be in the form of a cash reimbursement paid in a lump sum or in installments, the performance of repair work to restore any damaged property to its original condition, the performance of a reasonable amount of labor for the victim or survivor of the victim, the performance of community service work, any other form of restitution devised by the court, or any combination of the previously described forms of restitution.

The court may base the restitution order on an amount recommended by the victim or survivor of the victim, the delinquent child, a presentence investigation report, estimates or receipts indicating the cost of repairing or replacing property, and any other information. If the amount of the restitution is disputed by the victim or survivor or by the delinquent child, the court must hold a hearing on the restitution. All restitution payments must be credited against any recovery of economic loss in a civil action brought by or on behalf of the victim against the delinquent child or the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or other custodian.

The court may order that the delinquent child pay a surcharge not exceeding 5% of the amount of restitution to the entity responsible for collecting and processing the restitution payments. 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).)

**Operation of the bill.** The bill adds another financial disposition: the court may order the parent of the child to pay restitution to the victim of the delinquent act or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor of the victim in an amount based upon the victim's economic loss caused by or related to the delinquent act. The restitution made by the parent is subject to the same restitution procedure as the child, as modified in the following paragraph.

The bill relocates and revises the restitution procedure described under "**Existing law**," above. The bill eliminates the requirement that restitution be made directly to the victim in open court or to the probation department that serves the jurisdiction or the clerk of courts on behalf of the victim. Restitution a parent must make may only be in the form of a cash reimbursement paid in a lump sum or in installments. The court may base the restitution order on an amount recommended by the parent. (R.C. 2152.17(A)(3), (A)(5), and (F).)

### **Serious youthful offenders**

#### **Overview of existing law**

The Juvenile Delinquency Law permits, and in certain circumstances requires, the juvenile court to impose a "serious youthful offender dispositional sentence" upon a delinquent child. This dispositional sentence consists of a juvenile portion that consists of one or more traditional juvenile dispositions and of an adult portion that consists of a criminal sentence. The adult portion is held in abeyance until the child turns 21 or it is "invoked." If the child turns 21 without the adult portion being invoked, the adult portion terminates. If the child misbehaves in a statutorily specified manner, the court holds a hearing and may invoke the adult portion of the dispositional sentence.

#### **Initiating a serious youthful offender case**

The bill revises, in a largely technical manner the methods by which the prosecuting attorney may initiate the process to permit a court to impose a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence to permit the prosecuting attorney to initiate the process in any of the following ways (R.C. 2152.13(A) and R.C. 2151.28(A)(1) and 2151.314(A)):

- (1) Obtaining an indictment of the child as a serious youthful offender;
- (2) The child waives the right to indictment, charging the child in a bill of information as a serious youthful offender;
- (3) Pending indictment or information, requesting a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence in the original complaint alleging that the child is a delinquent child;

(4) Pending indictment or information, if the original complaint does not request a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, filing with the juvenile court a written notice of intent to seek a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence generally within 20 days after the later of the following: (a) the date of the child's first juvenile court hearing regarding the complaint or (b) the date the juvenile court determines not to transfer the case to criminal court under the Juvenile Transfer Law.

**Serious youthful offender disposition**

**Operation of the bill.** The bill revises the traditional juvenile dispositions that a court may impose upon a delinquent child as part of a serious youthful offender disposition. If the court is required to impose a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, the bill permits the court to impose as part of the traditional juvenile disposition any financial dispositions available for delinquent children and any additional periods of commitment to DYS otherwise authorized because of a specification. These dispositions are in addition to DYS commitments and other dispositional orders permitted under existing law. In a discretionary serious youthful offender case in which the court does not impose a discretionary serious youthful offender dispositional sentence the bill permits the court to impose upon the delinquent child any financial disposition available for delinquent children in addition to all the other types of commitments available to such children under existing law. (R.C. 2152.20(D)(1)(b) and (D)(2)(b).)

**Existing law--mandatory serious youthful offender disposition.** If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act under circumstances that require the juvenile court to impose upon the child a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, all of the following apply (R.C. 2152.13(E)(1)):

(1) The juvenile court must impose upon the child a sentence available for the violation, as if the child were an adult, under the Criminal Code, except that the juvenile court is prohibited from imposing on the child a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole.

(2) The juvenile court also must impose upon the child one or more traditional juvenile dispositions under R.C. 2152.16 (DYS commitments) or R.C. 2152.19 (additional dispositional orders). Existing law does not authorize financial dispositions or DYS commitments made pursuant to specifications, but the bill, as discussed above, does permit such dispositions and commitments.

(3) The juvenile court must stay the adult portion of the serious youthful offender dispositional sentence pending the successful completion of the traditional juvenile dispositions imposed.

**Existing law--discretionary serious youthful offender disposition.** If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act under circumstances that allow, but do not require, the juvenile court to impose on the child a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, all of the following apply (R.C. 2152.13(E)(2)(a)):

(1) If the juvenile court on the record makes certain findings, the juvenile court may impose upon the child a sentence available for the violation, as if the child were an adult, under the Criminal Code, except that the juvenile court is prohibited from imposing on the child a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole.

(2) The juvenile court also must impose upon the child one or more traditional juvenile dispositions under the Juvenile Delinquency Law (all types of dispositions are authorized).

(3) The juvenile court must stay the adult portion of the serious youthful offender dispositional sentence pending the successful completion of the traditional juvenile dispositions imposed.

But, if the juvenile court does not find that a discretionary serious youthful offender dispositional sentence should be imposed, the juvenile court may impose one or more traditional juvenile dispositions under R.C. 2152.16 (DYS commitments) 2152.19 (additional dispositional orders), and, if applicable, 2152.17 (DYS commitments made pursuant to specifications). Existing law does not authorize financial dispositions, but the bill does (R.C. 2152.13(E)(2)(b)).

**Invoking adult portion of serious youthful offender dispositional sentence**

**Operation of the bill--DYS, the juvenile court, or the probation department requests prosecutor to file motion.** The bill revises the content of the motion to invoke the adult portion of a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence that the prosecuting attorney may file pursuant to a request by the Director of DHS, the juvenile court that imposed the sentence on the person, or the probation department supervising the person if a person is at least 14 years of age, is serving the juvenile portion of a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, and is on parole or aftercare from a DHS facility, or on community control. Under the bill, the motion also must state that at least one incident of misconduct occurred after the person reached 14 years of age. This change is consistent with a requirement in existing law for such a motion when DHS requests the motion for a child who is serving the juvenile portion of the sentence in a DHS institution or is an escapee from such custody. (R.C. 2152.14(B).)

**Operation of the bill--upon the filing of a motion.** The bill permits the court to modify the adult sentence that the court invokes to consist of any lesser prison term that could be imposed for the offense and, in addition to the prison term or in lieu of the prison term if the prison term was not mandatory, any community control sanction that the offender was eligible to receive at sentencing (R.C. 2152.14(E)(2)).

**Existing law--DYS requests prosecutor to file motion.** The Director of DYS may request the prosecuting attorney of the county in which is located the juvenile court that imposed a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence upon a person to file a motion with that juvenile court to invoke the adult portion of the dispositional sentence if all of the following apply to the person: (1) the person is at least 14 years of age, (2) the person is in the institutional custody, or an escapee from the custody, of DYS, and (3) the person is serving the juvenile portion of the serious youthful offender dispositional sentence.

The motion must state that there is reasonable cause to believe that either of the following misconduct has occurred *and shall state that at least one incident of misconduct of that nature occurred after the person reached 14 years of age*: (1) the person committed an act that is a violation of the rules of the institution and that could be charged as any felony or as a first degree misdemeanor offense of violence if committed by an adult, or (2) the person has engaged in conduct that creates a substantial risk to the safety or security of the institution, the community, or the victim. (R.C. 2152.14(A).)

**Existing law--DYS, the juvenile court, or the probation department requests prosecutor to file motion.** If a person is at least 14 years of age, is serving the juvenile portion of a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, and is on parole or aftercare from a DYS facility, or on community control, the Director of DYS, the juvenile court that imposed the serious youthful offender dispositional sentence on the person, or the probation department supervising the person may request the prosecuting attorney of the county in which is located the juvenile court to file a motion with the juvenile court to invoke the adult portion of the dispositional sentence. The prosecuting attorney may file a motion to invoke the adult portion of the dispositional sentence even if no request is made. The motion must state that there is reasonable cause to believe that either of the following misconduct occurred (there is no requirement that the motion state that at least one act of misconduct occurred after the age of 14): (1) the person committed an act that is a violation of the conditions of supervision and that could be charged as any felony or as a first degree misdemeanor offense of violence if committed by an adult, or (2) the person has engaged in conduct that creates a substantial risk to the safety or security of the community or of the victim. (R.C. 2152.14(B).)

**Existing law--upon the filing of a motion.** Upon the filing of a motion described above, the juvenile court may hold a hearing to determine whether to invoke the adult portion of a person's serious juvenile offender dispositional sentence. The juvenile court is prohibited from invoking the adult portion without a hearing. The juvenile court may invoke the adult portion if the juvenile court finds all of the following on the record by clear and convincing evidence: (1) the person is serving the juvenile portion of a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence, (2) the person is at least 14 years of age and has been admitted to a DYS facility, or criminal charges are pending against the person, and (3) the person engaged in the conduct or acts charged under the motion, and the person's conduct demonstrates that the person is unlikely to be rehabilitated during the remaining period of juvenile jurisdiction.

If a juvenile court issues an order invoking the adult portion, the juvenile portion of the dispositional sentence terminates, and DYS must transfer the person to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) or place the person under another sanction imposed as part of the sentence. The time the person must serve on a prison term imposed under the adult portion is subject to statutorily specified limitations. (R.C. 2152.14(D), (E), and (F).)

### **Serious youthful offenders and the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law**

The bill defines, for the purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law, "adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense" to include a child who receives a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for committing a sexually oriented offense (R.C. 2950.01(N)).

### **Release of a child from DYS**

#### **Release from DYS custody for medical reasons**

If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the juvenile court may commit the child to the legal custody of DYS for secure confinement for a period determined by the seriousness of the act. The court retains control over the commitment for a statutorily specified minimum period. DYS may release a delinquent child committed to it at any time after the minimum period of court control ends. (R.C. 2152.16(A) and (B) and 5139.05(B)(1).)

The bill expressly subjects a commitment under the above provision to a supervised release or to a discharge of the child from DYS custody for medical reasons (R.C. 2152.16(B)(2) and 5139.05(B)(1)).

Under existing R.C. 5139.54(A), unchanged by the bill, notwithstanding any other provision for determining when a child is to be released or discharged from DYS's legal custody, DYS's release authority, for medical reasons, may release a child upon supervised release or discharge the child from DYS custody when the child (1) is terminally ill or otherwise in imminent danger of death, (2) is incapacitated due to injury, disease, illness, or other medical condition and is no longer a threat to public safety, or (3) appears to be a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization by court order or a mentally retarded person subject to institutionalization by court order.

**Judicial release to court supervision**

**Operation of the bill.** The bill replaces the existing formula discussed below for determining when the court may grant a judicial release to court supervision with the formula that existed prior to the enactment of Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly. Thus, under the bill, the court that commits a delinquent child to DYS may grant judicial release of the child to court supervision during the first half of the prescribed minimum term for which the child was committed to DYS or, if the child was committed to DYS until the child attains 21 years of age, during the first half of the prescribed period of commitment that begins on the first day of commitment and ends on the child's 21st birthday, provided any specification commitment period has ended. (R.C. 2152.22(B)(1).)

**Existing law.** The court that commits a delinquent child to DYS may grant "judicial release of the child to court supervision," during any of the following periods that are applicable, provided any specification commitment period has ended (see "**Traditional delinquent child dispositions--Commitment to DYS pursuant to a specification,**" above) (R.C. 2152.22(B)(1)):

(1) If the child was committed to DYS for committing an act that would be a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree if committed by an adult, at any time during the first 90 days of the period of court control over the child (the period of court control over the child is the first six months of the commitment);

(2) If the child was given a traditional juvenile disposition or a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for committing an act that would be a felony of the first or second degree if committed by an adult, at any time during the first 180 days of the period of court control over the child (the period of court control over the child is the first year of the commitment);

(3) If the child was committed to DYS until the child attains 21 years of age for an act that would be aggravated murder or murder if committed by an

adult, at any time during the first half of the prescribed period of that commitment of the child.

### **Judicial release to DYS supervision**

**Operation of the bill.** The bill replaces the existing formula discussed below for determining when the court may grant a judicial release to DYS supervision with the formula that existed prior to the enactment of Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly. Thus, the court that commits a delinquent child to DYS may grant judicial release of the child to DYS supervision during the second half of the prescribed minimum term for which the child was committed to DYS or, if the child was committed to DYS until the child attains 21 years of age, during the second half of the prescribed period of commitment that begins on the first day of commitment and ends on the child's 21st birthday, provided any specification commitment period has ended. (R.C. 2152.22(C)(1).)

**Existing law.** The court that commits a delinquent child to DYS may grant "judicial release of the child to DYS supervision," during any of the following periods that are applicable, provided any specification commitment period has ended (R.C. 2152.22(C)(1)):

(1) If the child was committed to DYS for an act that would be a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree if committed by an adult, at any time during the period of court control over the child, provided that at least 90 days of that period have elapsed (the period of court control over the child is the first six months of the commitment);

(2) If the child was given a traditional juvenile disposition or a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for an act that would be a felony of the first or second degree if committed by an adult, at any time during the period of court control over the child, provided that at least 180 days of that period have elapsed (the period of court control over the child is the first year of the commitment);

(3) If the child was committed to DYS for an act that would be aggravated murder or murder if committed by an adult until the child attains 21 years of age, at any time during the second half of the prescribed period of that commitment of the child.

### **Department of Youth Services**

#### **Release Authority of DYS**

The bill repeals the following provisions that had been enacted in Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly (R.C. 5139.50(D) and (G)):

(1) A provision providing that, for the purposes of transacting the official business of the Release Authority of DYS, a majority of the members of the Release Authority constitutes a quorum, and a provision stating that a majority vote of the quorum determines the actions of the Release Authority.

(2) A provision prohibiting the Release Authority from delegating its authority to make final decisions regarding policy or the release of a child.

### **DYS employees authorized to carry a firearm**

The bill permits, rather than requires, the Director of DYS to designate as employees authorized to carry a firearm some of the DYS employees who are authorized to execute an order of apprehension or a warrant for, or otherwise to arrest, children in DYS custody who are violating or are alleged to have violated the terms and conditions of supervised release or judicial release to DYS supervision. (R.C. 5139.53(A)(2).)

### **Community service disposition imposed on an unruly child**

#### **Operation of the bill**

The bill limits the community service that a court may require an unruly child to serve to a period not to exceed 30 hours (R.C. 2151.354(A)(2)).

#### **Existing law**

A juvenile court may place a child it adjudicates an unruly child on community control under any sanctions, services, and conditions that the court may prescribe for delinquent children. One community control sanction the court may prescribe for delinquent children is a period of community service of up to 500 hours for an act that would be a felony or a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, up to 200 hours for an act that would be a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, or up to 30 hours for an act that would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult. The law establishes no limit for community service for an unruly child. (R.C. 2151.354(A)(2) and 2152.19(A)(3)(d).)

### **Who may inspect juvenile court records**

#### **Existing law**

Under existing law, the juvenile court must maintain records of all official cases brought before it (R.C. 2151.18(A)). Prior to Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly, this provision also specified that the parents of any child affected, if they are living, or the nearest of kin of the child, if the parents are

deceased, may inspect these records, either in person or by counsel during the hours in which the court is open. Am. Sub. S.B. 179 repealed this latter provision.

Similarly, the Juvenile Delinquency Law enacted in Am. Sub. S.B. 179 requires the juvenile court to maintain records of all official cases brought before it. The court must maintain a separate docket for traffic cases and must record all traffic cases on the separate docket instead of on the general appearance docket. (R.C. 2152.71(A)(1).)

### **Operation of the bill**

The bill reenacts the provision stating that the parents, guardian, or other custodian of any child affected, if they are living, or the nearest of kin of the child, if the parents are deceased and would be entitled to inspect the records, may inspect these juvenile court records, either in person or by counsel during the hours in which the court is open. The bill also enacts a parallel provision in the Juvenile Delinquency Law that permits only the parents and not the guardian or custodian of the child to inspect the records. (R.C. 2151.18(A) and 2152.71(A)(1).)

### **Supreme Court Rules**

The bill provides that the General Assembly encourages the Supreme Court to amend the Juvenile Rules to do both of the following (Section 4):

(1) Make clear that, while a magistrate may not try or sentence a case involving an alleged or adjudicated serious youthful offender, a magistrate may handle ministerial duties in that type of case, including arraignment and setting bail;

(2) Make clear that juvenile courts may establish traffic bureaus.

### **Technical changes**

The bill repeals a provision stating that the Release Authority of the Department of Youth Services is prohibited from releasing the child from institutional care or institutional care in a secure facility and as a result is prohibited from discharging the child or ordering the child's release on supervised release prior to the expiration of the prescribed minimum period of institutionalization or institutionalization in a secure facility or prior to the child's attainment of 21 years of age, whichever is applicable under the order of commitment. This provision appears redundant of the provisions described under "**Release of a child from DYS--Release from DYS custody for medical reasons,**" above. (R.C. 2151.38(A).)

**Operation of the bill.** The bill repeals this apparently redundant second paragraph (R.C. 2151.38(A)). The bill also corrects an erroneous cross-reference in R.C. 2152.18(D)(2).

**Effective date**

The bill's operative provisions take effect on the later of January 1, 2002, or the earliest time permitted by law (Section 3). Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly is scheduled to take effect January 1, 2002.

---

**HISTORY**

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	10-03-01	p. 876

h0393-i.124/kl