



**H.B. 652**

124th General Assembly  
(As Introduced)

**Reps. Grendell, Calvert, Willamowski, Young, McGregor, Roman, Latta, Otterman, Britton, Allen**

---

**BILL SUMMARY**

- Expands the victim and community notification provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law (SORN Law) to apply to all persons convicted of a sexually oriented offense.
- Requires an offender who has the duty to register resulting from the offender's conviction of a sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this bill to continue to comply with victim and community notifications provisions after a judge determines the offender is no longer a sexual predator.
- Authorizes the use of the Internet to publicly disseminate information regarding an offender subject to the victim and community notification provisions of the SORN Law.
- Establishes the Sex Offender Technology fund for a sex offender tracking program established by the Attorney General and for the costs of sheriffs' use of the Internet to publicly disseminate information under the SORN Law.
- Provides for a \$5.00 supervision fee to be assessed to certain persons convicted of a sexually oriented offense.
- Requires the Attorney General to establish and operate the Sex Offender Tracking Program.
- Provides for a \$60.00 compliance fee to be assessed to persons convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent children for, a sexually oriented offense to be paid upon their registration or address verification and to be used by the sheriff for their costs under the SORN Law.

- Authorizes the use of the Internet for the public dissemination of information contained in the Sex Offender Tracking Program.
- Expands the information included in a registration or residence address verification form under the SORN Law.
- Modifies the deadline imposed upon sex offenders for address verification under the SORN Law.
- Authorizes a sheriff who uses the Internet for the public dissemination of information regarding offenders subject to the victim and community notification provisions of the SORN Law to receive funds from the Board of Trustees of the Law Library Association.

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview.....	3
Notice provided to the offender regarding duties under the SORN Law .....	3
Notice to offender.....	3
Sex offender registration requirements.....	4
Time and place of registration .....	4
Requirements for completion of registration form.....	4
Verification of an offender's current address .....	6
Existing law.....	6
Operation of the bill .....	7
Compliance fee .....	7
Public records status of information .....	8
Existing law.....	8
Operation of the bill .....	8
Classification as a sexual predator or habitual sex offender .....	9
Classification as a sexual predator .....	9
Determination of sexual predator status .....	10
Determination that a person no longer is a sexual predator.....	11
Habitual sex offender determination.....	13
Victim notification.....	14
Existing law.....	14
Operation of the bill .....	15
Community notification.....	15
Existing law.....	15
Operation of the bill .....	18
Attorney General duties.....	19
Sex offender technology fund.....	19

Monthly supervision fee .....	19
Payment of monthly supervision fee.....	20
Disposition of monthly supervision fees collected.....	21
Law Library Association.....	21
Definitions .....	22

---

## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Overview

Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code (the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law, hereinafter the SORN Law) sets forth requirements regarding registration, address verification, victim notification, and community notification for certain specified offenders and delinquent children who have committed "sexually oriented offenses" (see "Definitions," below).

### Notice provided to the offender or delinquent child regarding duties under the SORN Law

#### Notice to offender or delinquent child

Under existing law, a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense, or who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant, and who has a duty to register under the SORN Law must be provided notice of the following: (1) the person's duty to register the person's residence address with the appropriate sheriff, (2) the person's duty to provide notice of any change in the person's residence address and to register the new residence address, and (3) the person's duty to periodically verify the person's residence address (R.C. 2950.03(A)).

Under existing law, any notice so provided to an offender or delinquent child must contain all of the information required by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII), including, but not limited to, a statement that the subject delinquent child if applicable has been classified by the adjudicating juvenile court judge or the judge's successor in office a juvenile sex offender registrant and has a duty to register, a statement as to whether the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in question, a statement as to whether the offender or delinquent child has been determined to be a habitual sex offender, a statement as to whether the offense for which the offender has the duty to register is an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after June 13, 2002, an explanation of the periodic residence address verification process and of the

frequency with which the offender or delinquent child will be required to verify the residence address under that process, and a statement that the offender or delinquent child must verify the residence address at the times specified under that process or face criminal prosecution or a delinquent child proceeding. The bill adds to the above list of required information a requirement that the notice include a statement as to whether the offense for which the offender has the duty to register is a sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this bill. (R.C. 2950.03(B)(1)(d).)

### **Sex offender registration requirements**

#### **Time and place of registration**

Under existing law, generally an offender or delinquent child who is required to register under the SORN Law must register personally with the sheriff of the county within seven days of the offender or delinquent child coming into a county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than seven days. (R.C. 2950.04(A).)

#### **Requirements for completion of registration form**

**Existing law.** Existing law states that an offender or delinquent child who is required to register personally must obtain from the sheriff or from a designee of the sheriff a registration form, must complete and sign the form, and must return the completed form together with the offender's or delinquent child's photograph to that sheriff or the designee. The sheriff or designee must sign the form and indicate on the form the date on which it was returned. The registration required is complete when the offender or delinquent child returns the form, containing the requisite information, photograph, signatures, and date, to the sheriff or designee.

Existing law further provides that the registration form to be used must contain the current residence address of the offender or delinquent child who is registering, the name and address of the offender's or delinquent child's employer, if the offender or delinquent child is or will be employed, and any other information required by BCII and must include the offender's or delinquent child's photograph. Additionally, if the offender or delinquent has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in question and the court has not subsequently determined that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or if the sentencing judge determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender, the offender or delinquent child must include on the signed, written registration form all of the following information: (1) a specific declaration that the person has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator or has been determined to be a habitual sex offender, whichever is applicable, and (2) if the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as

being a sexual predator, the identification license plate number of each motor vehicle the offender or delinquent child owns and of each motor vehicle registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name.

Existing law also states that, after an offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff, the sheriff must forward the signed, written registration form and photograph to BCII. BCII must include the information and materials forwarded to it in the State Registry of Sex Offenders that it maintains. No person who is required to register may fail to register as required. (R.C. 2950.04(B) through (E).)

**Operation of the bill.** The bill enacts new provisions in regard to the above-described written registration form and the procedures the offender or delinquent child must follow in order for registration under the SORN Law to be complete. The signed, written registration form that must be completed by the offender or delinquent child and returned to the sheriff under the SORN Law must include all of the following in addition to what must be included under existing law (R.C. 2950.04(B) and (C)):

- (1) A statement that all information provided on the form is accurate;
- (2) The date on which the offender or delinquent child committed each sexually oriented offense that is the basis of the registration;
- (3) If the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator or habitual sex offender relative to the sexually oriented offense in question and the court has not subsequently determined that the offender or delinquent child is no longer a sexual predator and the habitual offender determination has not been removed, the make, model, year, and color of each motor vehicle the offender or delinquent child owns or is registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name and any other identifying information that the sheriff requires for each motor vehicle that the offender or delinquent child owns or is registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name.

Under the bill, generally an offender or delinquent child is required to pay a compliance fee of \$60.00 when they return the completed registration form to the sheriff (see "**Compliance fee**," below). If an offender or delinquent child pays a compliance fee while registering, the sheriff must provide to the offender or delinquent child a signed receipt that indicates the payment of the fee, the date on which and county in which it was paid, and the fact that it was paid in relation to the offender's or delinquent child's registration. (R.C. 2950.04(B).)

## Verification of an offender's current address

### Existing law

Existing law states that an offender or delinquent child who is required to register under the SORN Law must periodically verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address. The frequency and manner of verification is determined as follows: (1) the offender or delinquent child must verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address every 90 days after the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender is required to register, regardless of when the sexually oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child is required to register was committed, if the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense and if the court has not subsequently entered a determination that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or if the offender committed an aggravated sexually oriented offense, and (2) the offender or delinquent child must verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address on each anniversary of the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register in all circumstances not described in (1) above. (R.C. 2950.06(A) and (B).)

An offender or delinquent child who is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address must verify the address with the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered by personally appearing before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff, no earlier than ten days before the date on which the verification is required and no later than the date so required for verification, and completing and signing a copy of the verification form prescribed by BCII. The sheriff or designee must sign the completed form and indicate on the form the date on which it is completed. The verification is complete when the offender personally appears before the sheriff or designee and completes and signs the form.

Existing law further provides that, to facilitate the verification of an offender's or delinquent child's current residence address, the sheriff may mail a nonforwardable verification form prescribed by BCII to the offender's, delinquent child's, and delinquent child's parents' last reported address, with a notice that conspicuously states that the offender or delinquent child must personally appear before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff to complete the form and the date by which the form must be so completed. Regardless of whether a sheriff mails a form to an offender or delinquent child, each offender or delinquent child who is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address must personally appear before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff to verify the address.

The verification form to be used must contain the current residence address of the offender or delinquent child, the name and address of the offender's or delinquent child's employer if the offender or delinquent child is or will be employed, and any other information required by BCII. (R.C. 2950.06(C) and (D).)

### **Operation of the bill**

Under the bill, an offender or delinquent child who is required to verify a residence address annually is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address each year on the day that is *ten days before* the anniversary of the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register. The offender or delinquent child is also generally required to pay a \$60.00 compliance fee when verifying the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address (see "**Compliance fee**," below). (R.C. 2950.06(B)(2), (C), and (E).)

The bill expands the information that the verification form must contain to include (R.C. 2950.06(D)):

- (1) The date on which the offender or delinquent child committed each sexually oriented offense that is the basis of the verification;
- (2) The identification license plate number, make, model, year, and color of each motor vehicle the offender or delinquent child owns and of each motor vehicle registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name, and any other identifying information that the sheriff requires for each motor vehicle that the offender or delinquent child owns or is registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name.

### **Compliance fee**

Under the bill, each offender or delinquent child who is required to register with a sheriff in this state or who is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's residence address with a sheriff must pay to the sheriff or designee of the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child registers or verifies the residence address a compliance fee of \$60.00. An offender is required to pay only one compliance fee in any calendar year for all registrations and address verifications in that calendar year. If an offender or delinquent child pays a compliance fee while registering or verifying an address, the sheriff must provide to the offender or delinquent child a signed receipt that indicates the payment of the fee, the date on which and county in which it was paid, and the fact that it was paid in relation to the offender's or delinquent child's registration or verification.

If an offender or delinquent child pays a compliance fee for registration or address verification in any county in this state during a calendar year, if the offender or delinquent child subsequently is registering with a sheriff in the same calendar year or subsequently is verifying the offender's or delinquent child's residence address with a sheriff in the same calendar year, and if the offender or delinquent child produces to that sheriff or that sheriff's designee at the time of the subsequent registration or address verification a signed receipt evidencing the payment of the prior compliance fee, the sheriff or designee must not charge the offender or delinquent child a compliance fee for the subsequent registration or address verification.

An offender or delinquent child who is required to pay a compliance fee for registration or address verification must pay the fee at the time of the return to the sheriff or the sheriff's designee of the completed registration form or verification form, whichever is applicable. (R.C. 2950.061(A), 2950.05(B) and (D)(2), and 2950.06(C)(1) and (E).)

A sheriff must use all compliance fees paid to that sheriff to pay the sheriff's costs in publicly disseminating or causing to be publicly disseminated by means of the internet any statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints or the sheriff's costs in performing any duties imposed under the SORN Law (R.C. 2950.061(B)).

### **Public records status of information**

#### **Existing law**

Any statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints that the registration, change of address, and address verification provisions of the SORN Law require a person to provide and that are provided by a person who registers, who provides notice of a change of residence address and registers the new residence address, or who provides verification of a current residence address pursuant to any provision, and that are in the possession of BCII are not open to inspection by the public or by any person other than a regularly employed peace officer or other law enforcement officer and an authorized BCII employee for specified purposes. Any such statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints that are in the possession of a county sheriff are public records open to public inspection under the Public Records Law. (R.C. 2950.08 and 2950.081.)

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

The bill provides that the above prohibition against the statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints that are in the possession of BCII not being open to public inspection do not apply to such statements, information,



photographs, or fingerprints that are contained in the Sex Offender Tracking Program established by the Attorney General and that are disseminated under the Sex Offender Tracking Program. The bill also allows a sheriff to publicly disseminate or cause to be publicly disseminated by means of the Internet the information contained in the statutorily required notice given to specified persons as part of the SORN Law's community notification provisions. (See "Attorney General duties" and "Community notification," below.) (R.C. 2950.08(B), 2950.081(A), and 2950.11(E).)

### *Classification as a sexual predator or habitual sex offender*

#### *Classification as a sexual predator*

Under existing law, if a person is convicted of committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is a sexually violent offense and also is convicted of a sexually violent predator specification, the conviction of the specification automatically classifies the offender as a sexual predator for purposes of the SORN Law. If a person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense in another state, or in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court and if, as a result of that conviction, the person is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted, to register as a sex offender until the person's death and is required to verify the person's address on at least a quarterly basis each year, that conviction, plea, or adjudication automatically classifies the offender as a sexual predator for purposes of the SORN Law, but the offender may challenge that classification.

In all other cases, a person who is or has been convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense may be classified as a sexual predator, only in accordance with specified procedures. The judge who is to impose sentence upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense must conduct a hearing to determine whether any of the following apply, regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed: (1) if the person is to be sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for a sexually oriented offense that is not a sexually violent offense, (2) if the person is to be sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for a sexually oriented offense that is a sexually violent offense and the person was not charged with a sexually violent predator specification, or (3) the offender is to be sentenced on or after May 7, 2002, for a sexually oriented offense and was acquitted of a sexually violent predator specification. With respect to a delinquent child, the judge must determine whether the juvenile SORN Law provisions require the court to classify the child a juvenile sex offender registrant or a judge under that law determined the child is such a registrant.

The judge must conduct the hearing prior to sentencing and, if the sexually oriented offense is a felony, may conduct it as part of the sentencing hearing. The court must give the offender, delinquent child, and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender for the sexually oriented offense or handled the child's case notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing. At the hearing, the offender, delinquent child, and the prosecutor have an opportunity to testify, present evidence, call and examine witnesses and expert witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses and expert witnesses regarding the determination as to whether the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator. The offender or delinquent child has the right to be represented by counsel and, if indigent, the right to have counsel appointed to represent the offender or delinquent child. (R.C. 2950.01(B) and (G) and 2950.09(A) and (B)(1) and (2).)

Special sexual predator determination provisions apply regarding certain offenders who are imprisoned for a sexually oriented offense (R.C. 2950.09(C)).

#### **Determination of sexual predator status**

**Existing law.** Existing law provides that, in making a determination as to whether an offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator, the judge must consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the following: (1) the offender's or delinquent child's age, (2) the offender's or delinquent child's prior criminal record regarding all offenses, including, but not limited to, all sexual offenses, (3) the age of the victim of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed, (4) whether the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed involved multiple victims, (5) whether the offender or delinquent child used drugs or alcohol to impair the victim of the sexually oriented offense or to prevent the victim from resisting, (6) if the offender or delinquent child previously has been convicted of any criminal offense, whether the offender or delinquent child completed any sentence imposed for the prior offense and, if the prior offense was a sex offense or a sexually oriented offense, whether the offender or delinquent child participated in available programs for sexual offenders, (7) any mental illness or mental disability of the offender or delinquent child, (8) the nature of the offender's or delinquent child's sexual conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context with the victim of the sexually oriented offense and whether the sexual conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context was part of a demonstrated pattern of abuse, (9) whether the offender or delinquent child, during the commission of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed, displayed cruelty or made one or more threats of cruelty, and (10) any additional behavioral characteristics that contribute to the offender's or delinquent child's conduct (R.C. 2950.09(B)(3)).

After reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at the hearing and the factors specified above, the judge must make a determination by clear and convincing evidence whether the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator. If the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator, the judge must specify in the offender's delinquent child's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence the judge's determination. If the judge determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator, the judge must specify in the offender's or delinquent child's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence the judge's determination and must specify how the determination was achieved. The offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender or delinquent child for the sexually oriented offense in question may appeal as a matter of right the judge's determination as to whether the offender or delinquent child is, or is not, a sexual predator.

A sexual predator hearing cannot be conducted regarding an offender or delinquent child if the sexually oriented offense in question is a sexually violent offense and the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense also included a sexually violent predator specification. (R.C. 2950.09(B)(4) and (5).)

**Operation of the bill.** Under the bill, in any case in which the sexually oriented offense in question was committed by the offender on or after the effective date of this bill, the court must specify in the offender's sentence and judgment of conviction that the offender committed the sexually oriented offense on or after the effective date of the bill (R.C. 2950.09(B)(4)).

**Determination that a person no longer is a sexual predator**

**Existing law.** Existing law specifies that, upon the expiration of the applicable period of time specified below, an offender who has been convicted of a sexually oriented offense and who has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense may petition the judge who made the determination that the offender was a sexual predator, or that judge's successor in office, to enter a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. Upon the filing of the petition, the judge may review the prior sexual predator determination that comprises the sexual violent predator adjudication, and, upon consideration of all relevant evidence and information, including, but not limited to, the factors for consideration set forth above, must enter either a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator or an order denying the petition. The judge cannot enter a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator unless the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is unlikely to commit a sexually oriented offense in the future. If the judge enters a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator, the

judge must notify BCII and the Parole Board of the determination. Upon receipt of the notification, BCII promptly must notify the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered of the determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. If the judge enters an order denying the petition, the prior adjudication of the offender as a sexual predator remains in effect.

An offender determined to be a sexual predator may file a petition prior to the expiration of the following periods of time: (a) the offender initially may file the petition not earlier than one year prior to the offender's release from confinement, regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, if, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is imprisoned or sentenced to confinement for the sexually oriented offense in relation to which the determination was made; the offender initially may file the petition upon the expiration of one year after the entry of the offender's judgment of conviction if the offender is sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for the sexually oriented offense in relation to which the determination is made and is not imprisoned or sentenced to confinement for the sexually oriented offense, or (b) an offender may file a petition upon the expiration of five years after the court has entered an order denying the most recent petition the offender has filed after the offender's initial filing of a petition.

Except as otherwise described in this paragraph, the provisions described in the preceding paragraph do not apply to a person who is classified as a sexual predator as a result of being convicted of a sexual predator specification or as a result of an out-of-state conviction. If a person who is so classified was sentenced to a sexually violent predator prison term and if the sentencing court terminates the term, the court's termination of the term automatically constitutes a determination by the court that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. If the court so terminates the offender's prison term, the court must notify BCII and the Parole Board of the determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. Upon receipt of the notification, the Bureau promptly must notify the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. If an offender who is classified as a sexual predator is released from prison pursuant to a pardon or commutation, the classification of the offender as a sexual predator must remain in effect after the offender's release, and the offender may file one or more petitions in accordance with the appropriate procedures and time limitations for a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. (R.C. 2950.09(D).)

***Operation of the bill.*** Under the bill, if the judge enters a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator and if the offender has a duty to register resulting from the offender's conviction of or plea of guilty to a sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this bill, the entry of

the determination does not affect the offender's duty to comply with victim and community notification requirements as a result of that conviction or plea of guilty to that offense (R.C. 2950.09(D)).

### **Habitual sex offender determination**

If a person is convicted of committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense and is determined to be a juvenile sex offender registrant, the judge who is to impose sentence on the offender or is to impose an order of adjudication on the delinquent child must determine, prior to sentencing or imposing an order of adjudication, whether the offender or delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense and is a habitual sex offender. If the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense, the judge must specify in the offender's sentence or the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile sex offender registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a habitual sex offender. If the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense, the judge must specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile sex offender registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and may impose a requirement in that sentence and judgment of conviction or dispositional order that the offender or delinquent child be subject to the SORN Law's community notification provisions regarding the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence. Unless the habitual sex offender also has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in question, the offender or delinquent child cannot be subject to those community notification provisions if the court does not impose the requirement in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile sex offender registrant. (R.C. 2950.09(E).)

The bill provides that the community notification provisions automatically apply regarding an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after June 13, 2002, or was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this bill (R.C. 2950.09(E)).

## Victim notification

### Existing law

Under existing law, if a person is or has been convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, if the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense, and the court has not subsequently determined that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or the offender or delinquent child has been determined to be a habitual sex offender and the court has imposed a requirement subjecting the habitual sex offender to victim notification requirements, if the offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff under the SORN Law, and if the victim of the sexually oriented offense has made a request that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described below, the sheriff must notify the victim of the sexually oriented offense, in writing, that the offender or delinquent child has registered and include in the notice the offender's or delinquent child's name and residence address or addresses. The sheriff must provide the notice to the victim at the most recent residence address available for that victim, not later than 72 hours after the offender or delinquent child registers with the sheriff. Similar provisions apply for when the offender or delinquent child changes the offender's or delinquent child's residence address. (R.C. 2950.10(A)(1) and (2).)

If an offender is or has been convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and if the offender or delinquent child is adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense or the offender is determined to be a habitual sex offender and is made subject to the registration requirements, the victim of the offense may make a request that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the above-referenced notices. If the victim makes such a request, the sheriff must provide the victim with the notices. (R.C. 2950.10(A)(3).)

If a victim makes a request that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the specified notices, all information a sheriff obtains regarding the victim from or as a result of the request is confidential, and the information is not a public record. The notices described above are in addition to any notices regarding the offender that the victim is entitled to receive under the Crime Victims Rights Law. (R.C. 2950.10(A)(4) and (5).)

A victim of a sexually oriented offense is not entitled to be provided any of the above-described notices unless the offender is adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense and the court has not subsequently determined that the offender no longer is a sexual predator or the offender has been determined to be a habitual sex offender and the court has imposed a requirement subjecting the habitual sex offender to victim notification. A victim of a sexually oriented offense is not entitled to any notice unless the victim makes a request that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices. This provision does not affect any rights of a victim of a sexually oriented offense to be provided notice regarding an offender that are described in the Crime Victims Rights Law. (R.C. 2950.10(B)(2).)

### **Operation of the bill**

Under the bill, the duty to provide notice as described above will also apply when the sexually oriented offense for which the offender has the duty to register was committed on or after the effective date of this bill in this state or another state, under the law of the United States, or under the law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, regardless of whether the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to that offense, regardless of whether the offender has been determined to be a habitual sex offender, and regardless of whether that offense is an aggravated sexually oriented offense. (R.C. 2950.10(B)(1)(d).)

### **Community notification**

#### **Existing law**

Existing law provides that, if a person is or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, a sexually oriented offense or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and if the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense and the court has not subsequently determined that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or the offender or delinquent child has been determined to be a habitual sex offender and the court has imposed a requirement under that division subjecting the habitual sex offender to community notification requirements, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child has most recently registered, within the period of time specified below, must provide a written notice containing specified information to all of the following persons: (1) all occupants of residences within 1,000 feet of the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence that are located within the county served by the sheriff and all additional neighbors of the offender or delinquent child who are

within any category that the Attorney General requires by rule to be provided the notice and who reside within the county served by the sheriff, (2) the executive director of the public children services agency that has jurisdiction within the "specified geographical notification area" (an area designated by the Attorney General by rule within which the notifications described in (2) to (8) must be given) and that is located within the county served by the sheriff, (3) the superintendent of each board of education of a school district that has schools within the specified geographical notification area and that is located within the county served by the sheriff, (4) the appointing or hiring officer of each chartered nonpublic school located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff or of each other school located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff and that is not operated by a board of education, (5) the director, head teacher, elementary principal, or site administrator of each preschool program located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff, (6) the administrator of each child day-care center or type A family day-care home located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff, and the provider of each certified type B family day-care home located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff, (7) the president or other chief administrative officer of each institution of higher education located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff, and the chief law enforcement officer of the state university law enforcement agency or campus police department, if any, that serves that institution, (8) the sheriff of each county that includes any portion of the specified geographical notification area, and (9) if the offender or delinquent child resides within the county served by the sheriff, the chief of police, marshal, or other chief law enforcement officer of the municipal corporation in which the offender resides or, if the offender or delinquent child resides in an unincorporated area, the constable or chief of the police department or police district police force of the township in which the offender or delinquent child resides. (R.C. 2950.11(A).)

The notice required above must include all of the following information regarding the subject offender or delinquent child: (1) the offender's or delinquent child's name, (2) the address or addresses at which the offender or delinquent child resides, (3) the sexually oriented offense of which the offender was convicted, to which the offender pleaded guilty, or for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child, and (4) a statement that the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator and that, as of the date of the notice, the court has not entered a determination that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator, or a statement that the sentencing or reviewing judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and that determination has not been removed (R.C. 2950.11(B)).

If a sheriff with whom an offender or delinquent child registers under the SORN Law is required to provide notices regarding an offender and if, pursuant to that requirement, the sheriff provides a notice to a sheriff of one or more other counties as described in (8) of the second preceding paragraph, the sheriff of each of the other counties who is provided the notice must provide the proper notices to each person or entity entitled to the notices, as described in the second preceding paragraph, that is located within the geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff in question. A sheriff who is required to provide notices regarding an offender or delinquent child must provide the notice to the neighbors and to law enforcement personnel that are entitled to those notices no later than 72 hours after the offender or delinquent child registers with the sheriff or, as applicable, no later than 72 hours after the sheriff is provided the notice. A sheriff required to provide notices regarding an offender or delinquent child must provide the notices to all the other specified persons not later than seven days after the offender registers with the sheriff or, as applicable, no later than 72 hours after the sheriff is provided the notice.

If a sexual predator verifies his or her current residence address with a sheriff, the sheriff may provide a written notice containing the information to the persons identified in (1) to (9) of the third preceding paragraph. If a sheriff provides that notice to the sheriff of one or more other counties, the sheriff of each of the other counties who is provided the notice may provide, but is not required to provide, a written notice containing the information to the persons identified in (1) to (7) and (9) of that paragraph. (R.C. 2950.11(C) and (D).)

All information that a sheriff possesses regarding a sexual predator or a habitual sex offender and that must be provided in certain specified notices or that may be provided in other specified notices is a public record that is open to inspection the state's existing Public Records Law (R.C. 2950.11(E)).

The duty to provide the notices described above apply regarding any offender or delinquent child who is in any of the following categories (R.C. 2950.11(F)):

(1) The offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child has the duty to register, and the court has not subsequently determined pursuant to that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator.

(2) The offender or delinquent child has been determined to be a habitual sex offender, the court has imposed a requirement under that division or section subjecting the habitual sex offender to this section, and the determination has not been removed.

(3) The sexually oriented offense for which the offender has the duty to register is an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after June 13, 2002, regardless of whether the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the offense or has been determined to be a habitual sex offender and, if the offender has been so adjudicated or determined, regardless of whether the court has subsequently determined that the offender no longer is a sexual predator or whether the habitual sex offender determination has not been removed.

### **Operation of the bill**

Under the bill, the sheriff with whom the offender has most recently registered under the SORN Law must provide a statutorily prescribed written notice to the following persons and entities in addition to the persons and entities that receive notice under existing law (R.C. 2950.11(A)):

(1) If the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence is in a municipal corporation, all occupants of residences within 1,760 feet of the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence that are located within the county served by the sheriff;

(2) If the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence is within an unincorporated area, all occupants of residences that are within one mile of the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence that are located within the county served by the sheriff.

The bill provides that the statutorily prescribed notice must also contain the following (R.C. 2950.11(B)(4)): (1) a statement that the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator for an offense committed prior to the effective date of this bill and that, as of the date of the notice, the court has not entered a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator, (2) a statement that the sentencing or reviewing judge has determined that the offender is a habitual sex offender regarding two or more offenses committed prior to the effective date of this bill, or (3) a statement that the offender has committed a sexually oriented offense on or after the effective date of this bill.

Under the bill, in addition to when the notices are required under existing law, the duty to provide the notices apply regarding any offender or delinquent child when the sexually oriented offense for which the offender has the duty to register was committed on or after the effective date of this bill in this state or another state, under the law of the United States, or under the law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, regardless of whether the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to that offense, regardless of whether the offender has been determined to be a habitual sex offender, and regardless of

whether that offense is an aggravated sexually oriented offense. (R.C. 2950.11(F)(1)(d).)

### **Attorney General duties**

The bill requires the Attorney General to establish and operate a Sex Offender Tracking Program, using the information in the State Registry of Sex Offenders. Under the bill, the Attorney General may do any of the following: (1) publicly disseminate or cause to be publicly disseminated by means of the Internet the information contained in the Sex Offender Tracking Program, including, but not limited to, information that is statutorily prescribed to be included in community notifications or (2) in consultation with local law enforcement representatives adopt rules that establish one or more categories of neighbors of an offender or delinquent child who, in addition to the occupants of residences within 1,760 feet or one mile, whichever is applicable, of an offender's or delinquent child's place of residence, must be given community notification. (R.C. 2950.13.)

### **Sex offender technology fund**

The bill establishes in the state treasury the Sex Offender Technology Fund. The Attorney General must administer the fund, and it can be used only for the following purposes (R.C. 2950.021(A)):

(1) The establishment and operation by the Attorney General of a Sex Offender Tracking Program, including, if applicable, to pay costs associated with publicly disseminating or causing to be publicly disseminated by means of the Internet the information contained in the program;

(2) The making of payments to sheriffs for their costs in publicly disseminating or causing to be publicly disseminated by means of the Internet any statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints of the type described in (4) above or performing any duties imposed upon sheriffs by the SORN Law.

### **Monthly supervision fee**

If, on or after the effective date of this bill, a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense, if the sexually oriented offense is a misdemeanor and the court places the offender on probation for the offense or the sexually oriented offense is a felony and court places the offender under a community control sanction for the offense, and if the court places the offender under the control and supervision of a probation agency, the court must require the offender, as a condition of the probation or the community control, to pay a monthly supervision fee of \$5. If, on or after the effective date of this bill, a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is a

felony, if the offender subsequently is granted a parole from a prison term imposed for the offense, and if the offender is placed under the control and supervision of a probation agency, the Adult Parole Authority (APA) must require the offender, as a condition of the parole, to pay a monthly supervision fee of \$5. The fee required is in addition to and independent of any fee for supervision services imposed under R.C. 2950.021. No person can be assessed, in any month, more than \$5.00 in supervision fees.

If the offender will be under the control of a county department of probation, a multicounty department of probation, or a municipal court department of probation, the court or APA imposing the fee must specify whether the offender is to pay the fee to the probation agency that will have control over the offender or to the clerk of the court for which the supervision agency is established. If the offender will be under the control of the APA, the court or APA imposing the fee must specify that the offender is to pay the fee to the clerk of the court of common pleas.

The failure of an offender to comply with a condition of probation, of community control, or of a parole that requires the offender to pay a monthly supervision fee must constitute the basis for a revocation of the offender's probation and the imposition of the offender's sentence, the modification of the offender's community control sanctions, or the revocation of the offender's parole.

The prosecuting attorney of the county or the chief legal officer of a municipal corporation in which is located the court that imposed the sentence upon an offender may bring a civil action to recover unpaid monthly supervision fees that the offender was required to pay under the bill. Any amount recovered in the civil action must be paid into the Sex Offender Technology Fund.

A child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and who is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication is not required to pay the monthly supervision fee. (R.C. 2950.021(B).)

#### **Payment of monthly supervision fee**

Prior to the last day of the month in each month during the period of probation, community control, or parole, an offender who is ordered to pay a monthly supervision fee must pay the fee to the probation agency that has control and supervision over the offender or to the clerk of the court for which the probation agency is established, as specified by the court, except that, if the probation agency is the APA, the offender must pay the fee to the clerk of the court of common pleas. Each probation agency or clerk of a court that receives any monthly supervision fees must keep a record of the monthly supervision fees

that are paid to the agency or the clerk and must give a written receipt to each person who pays a supervision fee to the agency or clerk. (R.C. 2950.021(C).)

**Disposition of monthly supervision fees collected**

A probation agency or a clerk of a court must dispose of all monthly supervision fees collected in accordance with the bill. For offenders who are under the control and supervision of a county department of probation, a municipal court department of probation, or a multicounty department of probation, on or before the fifth business day of each month, the chief probation officer, the chief probation officer's designee, or the clerk of the court must transmit all monthly supervision fees collected in the previous month to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Sex Offender Technology Fund. For offenders who are under the control and supervision of the APA, the clerk of the court of common pleas, on or before the fifth business day of January, April, July, and October, must transmit all monthly supervision fees collected by the clerk in the previous three months to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Sex Offender Technology Fund. The Treasurer of State must deposit all fees received into the Sex Offender Technology Fund. (R.C. 2950.021(D).)

If the clerk of a court of common pleas or the clerk of a municipal court collects any monthly supervision fees, the clerk may retain up to two per cent of the fees so collected to cover any administrative costs experienced in complying with the clerk's duties (R.C. 2950.021(E)).

**Law Library Association**

Under the bill, if a sheriff publicly disseminates or causes to be publicly disseminated by means of the Internet a notice containing the information set forth in "**Community notification**," above, or any other statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints, and if in any fiscal year the supervision fees paid to the sheriff and the compliance fees collected by the sheriff are insufficient in that fiscal year to pay the costs of publicly disseminating or causing to be publicly disseminated by means of the Internet the notices or other statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints, the sheriff may certify that fact to the board of trustees of the law library association in the county served by the sheriff and specify the amount of the deficit in that fiscal year. The sheriff must provide the certification to the board of trustees of the law library association no later than 30 days prior to the end of that fiscal year. Upon receipt of the certification, the board of trustees of the law library association must pay to the sheriff, out of the money that is paid to the board, the amount of the deficit specified in the certification for the fiscal year in question, provided that in no case can a sheriff be paid more than \$5,000 for any fiscal year out of that money. (R.C. 3375.54(B).)

## Definitions

As used in the SORN Law, unless the context clearly requires otherwise (R.C. 2950.01):

(1) "Confinement" includes, but is not limited to, a community residential sanction imposed pursuant to R.C. 2929.16.

(2) "Habitual sex offender" means, except when a juvenile judge removes this classification pursuant to R.C. 2152.84(A)(2) or R.C. 2152.85(C)(2), a person to whom both of the following apply:

(a) The person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense, or the person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication.

(b) One of the following applies to the person: (i) regarding a person who is an offender, the person previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more sexually oriented offenses or previously was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more sexually oriented offenses and was classified a juvenile sex offender registrant or out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant based on one or more of those adjudications, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense, or (ii) regarding a delinquent child, the person previously was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more sexually oriented offenses, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense.

(3) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in R.C. 2935.01.

(4) "Sexually oriented offense" means any of the following:

(a) Any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person 18 years or older: (i) regardless of the age of the victim of the offense, rape, sexual battery, or gross sexual imposition, (ii) any of the following offenses involving a minor, in the circumstances specified: (A) kidnapping, abduction, unlawful restraint, criminal child enticement, or corruption of a minor when the victim of the offense is under 18 years of age, (B) compelling prostitution when the person who is compelled, induced, procured, encouraged, solicited, requested, or facilitated to engage in, paid or agreed to be paid for, or allowed to engage in the sexual activity in question is under 18 years of age, (C) certain pandering obscenity or pandering sexually oriented matter involving minor violations, (D)

certain illegal use of a minor in nudity oriented material or performance violations, (E) certain endangering children offenses when the child who is involved in the offense is under 18 years of age, or (F) importuning involving telecommunications devices, (iii) regardless of the age of the victim of the offense, aggravated murder, murder, felonious assault, or kidnapping, or involuntary manslaughter that is committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the offender, (iv) a sexually violent offense, (v) a violation of any former law of this state that was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in (4)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), above, (vi) a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, a violation under the law applicable in a military court, or a violation under the law applicable in an Indian tribal court that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in (4)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), above, or (vii) an attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in (4)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) above;

(b) An act committed by a person under 18 years old that is any of the following: (i) regardless of the age of the victim of the violation, rape, sexual battery, or gross sexual imposition, (ii) any of the following acts involving a minor in the circumstances specified: (A) kidnapping or abduction, or of former R.C. 2905.04, when the victim of the violation is under 18 years of age, (B) compelling prostitution when the person who is compelled, induced, procured, encouraged, solicited, requested, or facilitated to engage in, paid or agreed to be paid for, or allowed to engage in the sexual activity in question is under 18 years old, (C) certain child endangering violations when the child who is involved in the violation is under 18 years old, (iii) any sexually violent offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree, (iv) aggravated murder, murder, felonious assault, kidnapping, or abduction, certain involuntary manslaughter violations, or an attempt to violate any of those sections or that division that is committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the child committing the violation, (v) certain pandering obscenity involving a minor, pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor, or illegal use of minor in nudity-oriented material or performance violations, or an attempt to commit those offenses, if the person who violates or attempts to violate the division is four or more years older than the minor who is the victim of the violation, (vi) any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, or any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (b)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v), above, and that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree, (vii) any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (b)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi), above, (viii) if the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution, the act is any violation listed in division (a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or

(vi), above, or would be any offense listed in any of those divisions if committed by an adult.

(5) "Sexual predator" means a person to whom either of the following applies:

(a) The person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing a sexually oriented offense and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses.

(b) The person has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, was 14 years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, was classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses.

(6) An offender or delinquent child is "adjudicated as being a sexual predator" or "adjudicated a sexual predator" if any of the following applies and if that status has not been removed pursuant to R.C. 2152.84, 2152.85, or 2950.09:

(a) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is a sexually violent offense and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information that charged the sexually violent offense.

(b) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is sentenced for a sexually oriented offense, and the sentencing judge determines pursuant to R.C. 2950.09(B) that the offender is a sexual predator.

(c) The delinquent child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and has been classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and the adjudicating judge or that judge's successor in office determines pursuant to R.C. 2950.09(B) or pursuant to R.C. 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 that the delinquent child is a sexual predator.

(d) Prior to January 1, 1997, the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and was sentenced for, a sexually oriented offense, the offender is imprisoned in a state correctional institution on or after January 1, 1997, and the court determines pursuant to R.C. 2950.09(C) that the offender is a sexual predator.

(e) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender or delinquent child is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense in another state or in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the offender or delinquent child is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, to register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death and to verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year, and, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than seven days, unless a court of common pleas or juvenile court determines that the offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator pursuant to R.C. 2950.09(F).

(7) "Supervised release" means a release from a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or another type of confinement that satisfies either of the following conditions:

(a) The release is on parole, a conditional pardon, or probation, under transitional control, or under a post-release control sanction, and it requires the person to report to or be supervised by a parole officer, probation officer, field officer, or another type of supervising officer.

(b) The release is any type of release that is not described in (a) and that requires the person to report to or be supervised by a probation officer, a parole officer, a field officer, or another type of supervising officer.

(8) "Sexually violent predator specification" and "sexually violent offense" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(9) "Juvenile sex offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense, who is 14 years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and who a juvenile court judge, pursuant to an order issued under R.C. 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85, classifies a juvenile sex offender registrant and specifies has a duty to register under R.C. 2950.04.

(10) "Out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense in another state or in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, who on or after January 1, 2002, moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than seven days, and who under R.C. 2950.04 has a duty to register in this state.

---

## HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	10-22-02	p. 2020

h0652-i.124/jc

