Michael J. O'Neill *Legislative Service Commission*

H.B. 151

125th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Latta, McGregor, Hollister, Calvert, Kearns, Collier, Husted, Wagner, Webster, D. Evans, Raga, C. Evans, Schaffer, Widener, Allen

BILL SUMMARY

- Prohibits a person from committing state OVI and refusing to submit to any chemical test as required by the existing Implied Consent Law or the bill's involuntary blood test provisions, if the person, within ten years of the offense, has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of state OVI, state OVUAC, or an equivalent offense or has refused to submit to any chemical test as required by the Implied Consent Law.

- Requires a police officer to request a person to submit, and requires a person to submit, to a chemical test or tests of the person's system for the purpose of determining the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content of the person's system if the person is involved in an accident or collision while operating a vehicle and if either the accident or collision results in the death of another person or the person likely contributed to the accident or collision, the accident or collision results in serious physical harm to another person, and that serious physical harm creates a substantial risk that the other person will die as a result of the accident or collision.

- If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test upon a request of the type described in the preceding dot point, authorizes a police officer who makes the request to employ whatever reasonable means are necessary to ensure that the person submits to a chemical test of the person's blood.

- Specifies that the person's refusal to take the chemical test also subjects the person to the penalties for refusing a chemical test under the Implied Consent Law and specifies that a person whose chemical test results indicate a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's system also subjects the person to the penalties described in the Implied Consent Law

for a person whose chemical test results indicate that the person had a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's system.

- Increases from six to ten years the "lookback" period in specified OVI-related provisions.

- If a person who has been issued a driver's license, commercial driver's license, or state identification card has pleaded guilty to or has been convicted of state OVI, state OVUAC, or an equivalent offense within the ten years preceding the issuance or renewal of the driver's license, commercial driver's license, or state identification card, requires the license or card to be printed on an orange card.

- Requires that a licensee or cardholder who has been issued a license or card printed on an orange card, upon request, be issued a license or card that is not printed on an orange card if ten years have elapsed since the licensee or cardholder most recently pleaded guilty to or was convicted of state OVI, state OVUAC, or an equivalent offense.

- Prohibits a person from knowingly making a false statement, or knowingly swearing or affirming the truth of a false statement previously made, when the statement is made in a police report regarding a stolen vehicle, the vehicle is not actually stolen, and the person making the statement made the statement with the intent to disguise the commission of state OVI or state OVUAC.

- Expands the duty of a driver or operator of a motor vehicle under the Failure to Stop Laws to additionally require the driver or operator to make reasonable efforts to promptly provide the driver's or operator's name and address and, if the driver or operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle, together with the registered number of the motor vehicle, to the police department of the city or village in which the accident or collision occurred or, if it occurred outside the corporate limits of a city or village, to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or collision occurred.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

State OVI and chemical tests

Background--state OVI

R.C. 4511.19(A) prohibits a person from operating any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within Ohio, if, at the time of the operation, the person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them or the person has a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's system.[1] A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them (state OVI). The penalties for state OVI range from a misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the third degree, depending on the number of times the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to state OVI, operating a vehicle after underage alcohol consumption (state OVUAC), or an "equivalent offense."[2] The penalties

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[1] *The prohibited concentrations of alcohol in the person's system are as follows (R.C. 4511.19(A)(2) to (9)): (1) a concentration of 0.08% or more by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood, (2) a concentration of 0.096% or more by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma, (3) a concentration of 0.08 grams or more by weight of alcohol per 210 liters of the person's breath, and (4) a concentration of 0.11 grams or more by weight of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the person's urine. These concentrations were changed by Am. Sub. H.B. 87. The bill contains an earlier version of R.C. 4511.19.*

[2] *"Equivalent offense" means any of the following (R.C. 4511.181(A)): (1) state OVI or state OVUAC, (2) a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, (3) involuntary*

also include mandatory jail terms or terms of imprisonment, mandatory fines, required participation in driver's intervention programs, required participation in alcohol or drug addiction treatment programs, vehicle immobilization or forfeiture, and suspension of the person's driver's license. The precise penalties depend on the amount of alcohol in the person's system and the number of times the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to state OVI, state OVUAC, or an "equivalent offense." (R.C. 4511.19(A) and (G)(1).)

Background--Implied Consent Law

Implied consent. The Implied Consent Law deems any person who operates a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for vehicular travel or parking within Ohio or who is in physical control of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine to determine the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content of the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine if arrested for state OVI, state OVUAC, having physical control of a vehicle while under the influence, or a municipal OVI ordinance. The chemical test or tests must be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or in physical control of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley in violation of a prohibition or ordinance of that nature. Any person who is dead or unconscious, or who otherwise is in a condition rendering the person incapable of refusal, is deemed to have consented, and the test or tests generally may be administered. (R.C. 4511.191(A)(2) to (4).)

Suspensions for refusal. If the person refuses to take the chemical test, the arresting officer must administratively suspend the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege for whichever of the following periods applies (R.C. 4511.191(B)(1)):

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manslaughter in a case in which the offender was subject to certain OVI-related sanctions, (4) OVI-related aggravated vehicular homicide, aggravated vehicular assault, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to either of those offenses, (5) recklessness-related aggravated vehicular homicide, vehicular homicide, vehicular manslaughter, vehicular assault, or former R.C. 2903.07, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to any of those offenses or that former section, in a case in which a judge or jury as the trier of fact found that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them, (6) a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance, law of another state, or law of the United States that is substantially equivalent to state OVI or state OVUAC, and (7) a violation of a former Ohio law that was substantially equivalent to state OVI or state OVUAC.

(1) Generally, the suspension is a Class C suspension (see "***Background--suspension durations***," below).

(2) If the arrested person, within six years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused one previous request to consent to a chemical test, the suspension is a Class B suspension.

(3) If the arrested person, within six years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused two previous requests to consent to a chemical test, the suspension is a Class A suspension.

(4) If the arrested person, within six years of the date on which the person refused the request to consent to the chemical test, had refused three or more previous requests to consent to a chemical test, the suspension is for five years.

The Registrar is required to terminate the administrative suspension upon receipt of notice that the person has entered a plea of guilty to, or has been convicted of, state OVI or state OVUAC or a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, if the offense for which the conviction is had or the plea is entered arose from the same incident that led to the administrative suspension. The Registrar must credit against any judicial suspension any time during which the person serves a related administrative suspension. (R.C. 4511.191(B)(2).)

Suspensions for failure to pass chemical test. If the person takes the chemical test and the test results indicate that the person has a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's system, the arresting officer must administratively suspend the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege for whichever of the following periods applies (R.C. 4511.191(C)(1)):

(1) Generally, the suspension is a Class E suspension.

(2) If, within six years of the date the test was conducted, the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of state OVI, state OVUAC, one other equivalent offense, the suspension is a Class C suspension.

(3) If, within six years of the date the test was conducted, the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of the type described in paragraph (2), the suspension is a Class B suspension.

(4) If, within six years of the date the test was conducted, the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to more than two violations of the type described in paragraph (2), the suspension is a Class A suspension.

The Registrar must terminate the administrative suspension upon receipt of notice that the person has entered a plea of guilty to, or has been convicted of, state OVI or state OVUAC or a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance, if the offense for which the conviction is had or the plea is entered arose from the same incident that led to the administrative suspension. The Registrar must credit against any judicial suspension any time during which the person serves a related administrative suspension. (R.C. 4511.191(C)(2).)

Operation of the bill--refusal to submit to a chemical test

The bill prohibits a person from committing state OVI and refusing to submit to any chemical test as required by the existing Implied Consent Law or the bill's serious accident testing provisions, below, if the person, within ten years of the offense, has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of state OVI, state OVUAC, or an equivalent offense or has refused to submit to any chemical test as required by the existing Implied Consent Law. A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree on a first offense, a misdemeanor of the second degree on a second offense, and a misdemeanor of the first degree on a third or subsequent offense. (R.C. 4511.198.)

Operation of the bill--request to submit to a chemical test related to a serious accident

The bill authorizes a police officer to request a person to submit, and requires a person to submit, to a chemical test or tests of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content of the person's blood, breath, or urine if both of the following apply (R.C. 4511.199(A)):

(1) The person is involved in an accident or collision while operating a vehicle.

(2) Either of the following applies: (a) the accident or collision results in the death of another person, or (b) the person likely contributed to the accident or collision, the accident or collision results in serious physical harm to another person, and that serious physical harm creates a substantial risk that the other person will die as a result of the accident or collision.[3]

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[3] *"Serious physical harm to another person" means any of the following (R.C. 4511.199(D), by reference to R.C. 2901.01(A)(5)): (1) any mental illness or condition of such gravity as would normally require hospitalization or prolonged psychiatric treatment, (2) any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death, (3) any physical harm that involves some permanent incapacity, whether partial or total, or that involves some temporary, substantial incapacity, (4) any physical harm that involves some*

If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test upon a request of that nature, the police officer who makes the request may employ whatever reasonable means are necessary to ensure that the person submits to a chemical test of the person's blood. If the police officer's request that the person submit to a chemical test also constitutes a request under the existing Implied Consent Law, the offender also is subject to the penalties described in that Law for refusing to submit to the chemical test. If the results of the chemical test indicate that the person had a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's blood, breath, or urine at the time of the accident or collision, the person also is subject to the penalties described in the existing Implied Consent Law for a person whose chemical test results indicate that the person had a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the person's blood, breath, or urine. (R.C. 4511.191(I) and 4511.199(B).)

Similar to the Implied Consent Law, if the chemical test to which a person submits under this provision is a blood test, only a physician, registered nurse, or qualified technician, chemist, or phlebotomist may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content. A person authorized to draw blood under this provision may refuse to withdraw blood if, in that person's opinion, the physical welfare of the person would be endangered by the withdrawing of blood. The taking of breath and urine specimens is not subject to the limitations described in this provision. Similar to the existing Implied Consent Law, the law enforcement agency that employs the police officer who requested the person to submit to the test designates which of the tests is administered.

Also, similar to the existing Implied Consent Law, an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the Director of Health must analyze, in accordance with methods approved by the Director of Health, any bodily substance withdrawn pursuant to these provisions.[4] (R.C. 3701.143 and 4511.199(C).)

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permanent disfigurement or that involves some temporary, serious disfigurement, and (5) any physical harm that involves acute pain of such duration as to result in substantial suffering or that involves any degree of prolonged or intractable pain.

[4] *R.C. 3701.143 requires the Director of Health to determine, or cause to be determined, techniques or methods for chemically analyzing a person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance in order to ascertain the amount of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse in the person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance. That section also requires the Director to approve satisfactory techniques or methods, ascertain the qualifications of individuals to conduct such analyses, and issue permits to qualified persons authorizing them to perform such analyses. The permits are subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the Director.*

Increasing "lookback" period to ten years

A number of provisions in the Revised Code depend on how many prior OVI-related convictions an offender has within a specified period of time (the "lookback" period).[5] Under existing law, the lookback period is six years. The bill changes the lookback period to ten years. Specifically, the bill changes the lookback period from six to ten years in the provisions dealing with the following:

(1) The circumstances under which the penalty is enhanced for the offenses of state OVI, OVI-related aggravated vehicular homicide, aggravated vehicular assault, and driving under OVI suspension (R.C. 2903.06(B)(1)(a) and 2903.08(B)(1), 4510.14(B)(2) and (3), and 4511.19(G)(1)(b) to (d));

(2) In the Implied Consent Law, the class of the administrative license suspension that is imposed upon a person who refuses to submit to a chemical test or whose test results indicate that the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine contained a concentration of alcohol prohibited under state OVI (R.C. 4511.191(B)(1) and (C)(1));

(3) The vehicle immobilization, license plate impoundment, and criminal forfeiture of a vehicle related to a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance (R.C. 4511.193(B)(2));

(4) If a person is arrested for state OVI or state OVUAC, the circumstances under which a law enforcement officer must seize the vehicle that a person was operating at the time of the alleged offense (and its license plates) if the vehicle is registered in the arrested person's name (R.C. 4511.195(B)(1));

(5) The circumstances under which a court may grant limited driving privileges for licenses suspended for specified OVI-related offenses and violations (R.C. 2919.22(G)(2), 4510.13(A)(3), 4510.17(E), and 4510.31(C)(3));

(6) The jurisdiction of a mayor's court to hear and determine prosecutions involving a violation of municipal ordinance relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them or relating to operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine and to hear and determine criminal causes involving state OVI and state OVUAC that occur on a state highway located within the boundaries of the municipal corporation (R.C. 1905.01(B)).

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[5] *Note, the specific offenses in the list of OVI-related offenses varies among the provisions described.*

Orange driver's or commercial driver's license for state OVI and state OVUAC offenders

Existing law prescribes the information required to be contained on, and the required characteristics of, driver's licenses, commercial driver's licenses, and state identification cards, including a requirement that the license or card of a person under 21 years of age have characteristics prescribed by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles distinguishing it from that issued to a person who is 21 years of age or older. (R.C. 4506.11(A), 4507.13(A), and 4507.52(A).)

Under the bill, if a licensee or cardholder has pleaded guilty to or has been convicted of state OVI, state OVUAC, or an equivalent offense within the ten years preceding the issuance or renewal of the driver's license, commercial driver's license, or state identification card, the license or card must be printed on an orange card. A licensee or cardholder who has been issued a license or card printed on an orange card must be issued, upon request, a license or card that is not printed on an orange card if ten years have elapsed since the licensee or cardholder most recently pleaded guilty to or was convicted of an offense of that nature. (R.C. 4506.11(D), 4507.13(A), and 4507.52(A).)

Falsification of a stolen vehicle report

The existing offense of falsification generally prohibits a person from knowingly making a false statement, or knowingly swear or affirm the truth of a false statement previously made, under certain specified circumstances. Under most of the specified circumstances, falsification is a misdemeanor of the first degree. But falsification to purchase a firearm is a felony of the fifth degree, and the penalty for falsification in a theft offense ranges from a misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the fifth degree depending on the value of the property or services stolen.

A person who commits the offense of falsification is liable in a civil action to any person harmed by the commission of the offense for injury, death, or loss to person or property incurred as a result of the commission of the offense and for reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses incurred as a result of prosecuting the civil action. This civil action is not the exclusive remedy of a person who incurs injury, death, or loss to person or property as a result of the commission of the offense of falsification. (R.C. 2921.13(A), (B), (E), and (F).)

The bill creates a new offense: falsification of a stolen vehicle report. The bill prohibits a person from knowingly making a false statement, or knowingly swearing or affirming the truth of a false statement previously made, when: (1) the statement is made in a police report regarding a stolen vehicle, (2) the vehicle is not actually stolen, and (3) the person making the statement made the statement

with the intent to disguise the commission of state OVI or state OVUAC. A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of falsification of a stolen vehicle report, a felony of the fifth degree. (R.C. 2921.13(A)(14) and (E)(4).)

Failure to stop offenses

Operation of the bill

Under existing law, if a driver or operator of a motor vehicle is involved in an accident or collision with another motor vehicle or with property, the driver or operator must stop at the scene of the accident or collision and provide specified information. If the person fails to comply with these requirements, the person is guilty of one of three failure to stop offenses. (R.C. 4549.02, 4549.021, and 4549.03.) The bill expands the required duties of a driver or operator of a motor vehicle who is involved in an accident or collision.

Under the bill, if the accident or collision occurred on a public road or highway and if the driver or operator does not give the information to a police officer at the scene of the accident or collision, the driver or operator also is required to make reasonable efforts to promptly provide the driver's or operator's name and address and, if the driver or operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle, together with the registered number of the motor vehicle, to the police department of the city or village in which the accident or collision occurred or, if it occurred outside the corporate limits of a city or village, to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or collision occurred (R.C. 4549.02(A)).

Also, under the bill, if the accident or collision occurred on a nonpublic road or on private property, or if the driver is involved in an accident resulting in damage to real property, or personal property attached to real property, legally upon or adjacent to a public road or highway, the driver or operator also must make reasonable efforts to promptly provide the driver's or operator's name and address and, if the driver or operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle, together with the registered number of the motor vehicle, to the police department of the city or village in which the accident or collision occurred or, if it occurred outside the corporate limits of a city or village, to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or collision occurred (R.C. 4549.021(A) and 4549.03(A)).

Existing law

Failure to stop after an accident. Under existing law, in case of accident to or collision with persons or property upon any of the public roads or highways, due to the driving or operation thereon of any motor vehicle, the person driving or

operating the motor vehicle, having knowledge of the accident or collision, immediately must stop the motor vehicle at the scene of the accident or collision and remain at the scene of the accident or collision until the driver or operator has given the driver's or operator's name and address and, if the driver or operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of that motor vehicle, together with the registered number of that motor vehicle, to any person injured in the accident or collision or to the operator, occupant, owner, or attendant of any motor vehicle damaged in the accident or collision, or to any police officer at the scene of the accident or collision.

If the injured person is unable to comprehend and record the information, the other driver involved in the accident or collision immediately must notify the nearest police authority concerning the location of the accident or collision and the driver's name, address, and the registered number of the motor vehicle the driver was operating. The driver or operator then must remain at the scene of the accident or collision until a police officer arrives, unless removed from the scene by an emergency vehicle operated by a political subdivision or an ambulance.

If the accident or collision is with an unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle, the operator who collides with the motor vehicle must securely attach the information required to be given, in writing, to a conspicuous place in or on the unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle.

A person who fails to comply with the preceding requirements is guilty of failure to stop after an accident, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm or death to a person, failure to stop after an accident is a felony of the fifth degree. The court, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, is required to impose upon the offender a Class 5 suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege. No judge may suspend the first six months of the suspension. (R.C. 4549.02.)

Failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident. In case of accident or collision resulting in injury or damage to persons or property upon any public or private property other than public roads or highways, due to the driving or operation thereon of any motor vehicle, the person driving or operating the motor vehicle, having knowledge of the accident or collision, is required to stop, and, upon request of the person injured or damaged, or any other person, is required to give that person the driver's or operator's name and address, and, if the driver or operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of that motor vehicle, together with the registered number of that motor vehicle, and, if available, exhibit the driver's or operator's driver's or commercial driver's license.

If the owner or person in charge of the damaged property is not furnished such information, the driver of the motor vehicle involved in the accident or collision, within 24 hours after the accident or collision, is required to forward to the police department of the city or village in which the accident or collision occurred or if it occurred outside the corporate limits of a city or village to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or collision occurred the same information required to be given to the owner or person in control of the damaged property and give the date, time, and location of the accident or collision.

If the accident or collision is with an unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle, the operator who collides with the motor vehicle must securely attach the information required to be given, in writing, to a conspicuous place in or on the unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle.

A person who fails to comply with the preceding requirements is guilty of failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm or death to a person, failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident is a felony of the fifth degree. The court, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, must impose upon the offender a Class 5 suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege. No judge may suspend the first six months of the suspension. (R.C. 4549.021.)

Failure to stop after an accident involving the property of others. Under existing law, the driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to real property, or personal property attached to real property, legally upon or adjacent to a public road or highway is required to immediately stop and take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of the property of that fact, of the driver's name and address, and of the registration number of the vehicle the driver is driving and, upon request and if available, must exhibit the driver's or commercial driver's license. If the owner or person in charge of the property cannot be located after reasonable search, the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident resulting in damage to the property, within 24 hours after the accident, is required to forward to the police department of the city or village in which the accident or collision occurred, or if it occurred outside the corporate limits of a city or village to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or collision occurred, the same information required to be given to the owner or person in control of the property and give the location of the accident and a description of the damage insofar as it is known.

A person who fails to comply with these requirements is guilty of failure to stop after an accident involving the property of others, a misdemeanor of the first degree. (R.C. 4549.03.)

Technical changes

The bill also makes a number of technical changes:

(1) It clusters the definitions in R.C. 2919.22 (endangering children) (R.C. 2919.22(C)(2), (D)(4), (G)(2)(b), and (I)(3) to (7)).

(2) Existing law contains cross-references to R.C. 2919.22(G)(2)(b) to (h). Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly replaced the list of offenses described in those divisions with the term "equivalent offense," as defined in R.C. 4511.181, with the result that the cross-references to R.C. 2919.22(G)(2)(b) refers to "equivalent offense" and cross-references to R.C. 2919.22(G)(2)(c) to (h) refer to nothing. The bill replaces references to R.C. 2919.22(G)(2)(b) to (h) with references to "equivalent offense." (R.C. 4510.13(A)(3), 4510.31(C)(3), and 2919.22(G)(2).)

Delayed effective date

The bill will take effect on the later of January 1, 2004, or the earliest time permitted by law (Section 3 of the bill).

Background--suspension durations

Judicial license suspensions

R.C. 4510.02(A) sets forth the range of durations for judicial license suspensions, which are a definite period from the range specified for the suspension class:

(1) For a Class 1 suspension, a definite period for the life of the person subject to the suspension;

(2) For a Class 2 suspension, a definite period of three years to life;

(3) For a Class 3 suspension, a definite period of two to ten years;

(4) For a Class 4 suspension, a definite period of one to five years;

(5) For a Class 5 suspension, a definite period of six months to three years;

(6) For a Class 6 suspension, a definite period of three months to two years;

(7) For a Class 7 suspension, a definite period not to exceed one year.

Administrative license suspensions

R.C. 4510.02(B) sets forth the range of administrative license suspensions, which are as follows:

(1) For a Class A suspension, three years;

(2) For a Class B suspension, two years;

(3) For a Class C suspension, one year;

(4) For a Class D suspension, six months;

(5) For a Class E suspension, three months;

(6) For a Class F suspension, until conditions are met.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	04-01-03	p. 308

H0151-I-125.doc/jc