



H.B. 108

126th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Hagan, Willamowski, C. Evans, D. Evans, Webster, McGregor,
DeGeeter, Harwood, Beatty

BILL SUMMARY

- Allows a person who receives injuries as a result of a motor vehicle accident that is proximately caused by a violation of state OVI or a similar municipal ordinance and who receives medical treatment either at the scene of the accident by emergency medical services personnel or at a hospital, ambulatory care facility, physician's office, specialist's office, or other medical care facility to receive the rights of a victim under the Victim's Rights Law.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The bill

The bill expands the definition of "crime" and "victim" under the Victim's Rights Law, described below in "*A summary of the Victim's Rights Law*," so that injured victims of an accident proximately caused by a person committing state OVI or a substantially similar municipal ordinance may receive the rights of a victim under the Victim's Rights Law. Under the bill, a qualifying crime under the Victim's Rights Law also includes a violation of R.C. 4511.19(A) (state OVI) or of a substantially similar municipal ordinance that is the proximate cause of a motor vehicle accident in which the victim receives injuries for which the victim receives medical treatment either at the scene of the accident by emergency medical services personnel or at a hospital, ambulatory care facility, physician's office, specialist's office, or other medical care facility. Additionally, the bill expands the definition of "victim" to include a person who receives injuries as a result of a motor vehicle accident that is proximately caused by a violation of state OVI or a similar municipal ordinance and who receives medical treatment as described in the preceding sentence. (R.C. 2930.01(A)(3) and (H)(2).)

A summary of the Victim's Rights Law

The Victim's Rights Law, codified in R.C. Chapter 2930., gives certain rights to victims of crime. As used in the Victim's Rights Law, crime means any felony and the misdemeanor offenses of negligent homicide, aggravated vehicular homicide, vehicular homicide, vehicular manslaughter, assault, aggravated menacing, menacing by stalking, menacing, sexual imposition, domestic violence, intimidation of an attorney, victim, or witness in a criminal case, or a violation of a substantially similar municipal ordinance. (R.C. 2930.01(A).)

After its initial contact with a victim of a crime, the law enforcement agency responsible for investigating the crime promptly must give the victim, in writing, an explanation of the victim's rights under R.C. Chapter 2930., information about medical, counseling, housing, emergency, and other services available to the victim, information about compensation for the victim from the Victim's Reparations Fund, and information about protection that is available for the victim. As soon as practicable after the initial contact with the victim, the investigating law enforcement agency must give the victim the business telephone number of the officer assigned to investigate the case, the office address and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney in the case, and a statement that, if the victim is not notified of an arrest in the case within a reasonable period of time, the victim may contact the law enforcement agency to learn the status of the case. (R.C. 2930.04, *not in the bill*.)

Once an offender is arrested in the case, the law enforcement agency that investigates the crime must notify the victim, within a reasonable period of time, of the arrest, the name of the defendant, whether the defendant is eligible for pretrial release, the telephone number of the law enforcement agency, and the victim's right to call the agency to learn whether the defendant has been released (R.C. 2930.05, *not in the bill*).

To the extent practicable, the prosecutor in the case must confer with the victim before any pretrial diversion, amendment or dismissal of the indictment, agreement to a negotiated plea, or a trial. In addition, once a prosecution has begun, the prosecutor, to the extent practicable, promptly must give the victim the name of the crime with which the defendant has been charged and the name of the defendant, the file number of the case, a brief statement regarding the procedural aspects of the case, a summary of the victim's rights, procedures the victim or the prosecutor may follow if the victim becomes subject to threats or intimidation by the defendant or another person, the name and business number of a person to contact for further information on the case, the right of the victim to have a victim's representative exercise the victim's rights, and notice that certain notifications, described in the next paragraph, will only be made to the victim upon the victim's request. (R.C. 2930.06(A) and (B), *not in the bill*.)

The victim may also request the following information (R.C. 2930.06(C), 2930.12, 2930.15, 2930.16, *not in the bill*):

(1) The date, time, and place of any scheduled criminal proceedings in the case and notice of any changes in those proceedings or in the schedule of the case;

(2) Notice of the defendant's acquittal or conviction;

(3) Notice of the defendant's appeal;

(4) Notice of the defendant's incarceration;

(5) If applicable, notice of the defendant's hearing for judicial release, a possible pardon or commutation of sentence, the pendency of the defendant's transfer to transitional control, the defendant's escape, the defendant's death while in confinement or custody, the defendant's release from confinement, and the terms and conditions of the release.

Victims are also permitted to make victim impact statements if the court orders the preparation of a statement (R.C. 2930.13, *not in the bill*). A victim may also make a statement before the defendant is sentenced (R.C. 2930.14, *not in the bill*).

The Victim's Rights Law also prohibits a victim's employer from discharging, disciplining, or otherwise retaliating against the victim, a member of the victim's family, or a victim's representative for participating, at the prosecutor's request, in preparations for a criminal proceeding. An employer who knowingly violates this prohibition is in contempt of court. (R.C. 2930.18, *not in the bill*.)

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	03-02-05	p. 271

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