

Crimes, Corrections, and Law Enforcement

Sub. H.B. 60

Reps. Patmon and Hall, Antonio, Brown, Patterson, Gerberry, Slaby, LaTourette, Grossman, Boyd, Cera, Barnes, Leland, Lepore-Hagan, Phillips, Sheehy, Romanchuk, Blessing, Ruhl, Anielski, Ashford, Baker, Celebrezze, Dovilla, Driehaus, Fedor, Hackett, Hambley, Henne, Howse, G. Johnson, T. Johnson, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Pelanda, Ramos, Rogers, Schuring, Sears, Slesnick, K. Smith, Sweeney

Sens. Hite, Gardner, Peterson, LaRose, Bacon, Beagle, Brown, Cafaro, Coley, Eklund, Gentile, Hottinger, Hughes, Lehner, Obhof, Oelslager, Patton, Sawyer, Skindell, Tavares, Thomas, Uecker, Williams, Yuko

Effective Date: September 13, 2016

Cruelty against companion animals

- Prohibits a person from knowingly causing serious physical harm to a companion animal and specifies that a violation of the prohibition is a fifth degree felony.
- Clarifies that the laws that prohibit cruelty against companion animals apply to dogs and cats kept in pet stores.
- Revises the prohibition against knowingly committing specified acts of cruelty against a companion animal that apply to an owner, manager, or employee of a dog kennel who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of the animal.
- Revises the prohibition against negligently committing specified acts of cruelty against a companion animal that apply to any person who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of the companion animal, including an owner, manager, or employee of a dog kennel.
- Prohibits a humane society or its agent from employing an attorney or assistant attorneys to prosecute a felony violation of the law prohibiting cruelty against companion animals.
- Authorizes a county humane society to use fine money derived from violations of the law prohibiting cruelty against companion animals to provide additional training to humane agents.

Killing a police dog or horse

- Modifies the penalty for assaulting a police dog or horse, if the dog or horse is killed, to require a mandatory prison term and a mandatory fine.

Use of animals to secure opioids

- Requires state agency collaboration in the development of resources and educational materials to enhance the ability of veterinarians to identify current or potential clients who may abuse opioids and may use animals in their care to improperly secure them.

Sub. H.B. 110

Reps. Hill, Blessing, Brown, Rezabek, Rogers, Dever, Antonio, Baker, Boose, Buchy, Duffey, Green, Grossman, Hambley, T. Johnson, Kraus, Landis, Manning, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Patterson, Perales, Phillips, Ruhl, Schaffer, Slaby, K. Smith, Stinziano, Young, Rosenberger

Sens. Eklund, Balderson, Burke, Coley, Hackett, Hite, Jones, LaRose, Manning, Seitz, Uecker

Effective date: September 13, 2016

Failure to stop after an accident

- Modifies the requirements for giving specified information after a public or nonpublic road accident.
- Increases the penalties for failure to stop after an accident when the offense results in the death or serious physical harm to a person and the offender knows that result.
- Names the act's "failure to stop" penalty changes "Brandon's Law."

Disclosure of naloxone administration

- Requires emergency medical service personnel to report the administration of naloxone on request of a law enforcement agency in specified circumstances and for specified purposes.

Medical assistance for drug overdose

- Provides immunity from arrest for a minor drug possession offense to a person who seeks medical help for a drug overdose being experienced by that person or another, or who is the subject of another person seeking medical assistance for a drug overdose, if all of the following apply:
 - The evidence of the violation came from seeking medical help.
 - Within 30 days after seeking or obtaining the medical assistance, the person seeks and obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment from a community addiction services provider or a credentialed addiction treatment professional.
 - The person who obtains the screening and referral submits documentation to any prosecuting attorney, on request, verifying that the person satisfied

those requirements. (The documentation is limited to the dates and times of the screening and referral.)

- Exempts from the immunity a person who is under a community or post-release control sanction and a person who twice previously has been granted an immunity under these provisions.
- Specifies that the immunity provisions do not compel any protected individual to disclose protected health information in a way that conflicts with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act or specified federal regulations.
- Limits the availability of imprisonment as a penalty for a violation of a felony community control sanction resulting from seeking or obtaining medical help as described above.
- Requires a court or the Parole Board to first consider drug treatment or mitigation of the penalty for violation of a community or post-release control sanction resulting from seeking or obtaining medical help as described above.
- Requires a court or the Parole Board to consider the seeking or obtaining of medical help as described above as a mitigating factor in imposing a penalty for violation of a community or post-release control sanction based on a minor drug possession offense.
- Requires that "public safety answering point personnel" who are certified as "emergency service telecommunicators" receive training in informing individuals who call about an apparent drug overdose about the act's immunity from prosecution for a minor drug possession offense.
- Requires those personnel, upon receiving a call about an apparent drug overdose, to make reasonable efforts, upon the caller's inquiry, to inform the caller about that immunity.
- Requires that the basic training course for emergency service telecommunicators include instructional or training units in informing individuals who call about an apparent drug overdose about the act's immunity from prosecution for a minor drug possession offense.
- Prohibits construing the act's immunity provisions from affecting certain matters related to evidence, arrest, and other immunities.

H.B. 123

Reps. G. Johnson and Cupp, Butler, Rogers, Stinziano, S. O'Brien, Rezabek, Celebrezze, Antonio, Boose, Boyd, Clyde, Dever, Fedor, Gerberry, Hackett, Kraus, Kuhns, Leland, Lepore-Hagan, Manning, M. O'Brien, Patterson, Phillips, Ramos, Ryan, Sheehy, K. Smith, Sprague, Strahorn, Sykes

Sens. Coley, Eklund, Jones, Lehner, Manning, Obhof, Oelslager, Patton, Schiavoni, Seitz, Yuko

Effective date: September 14, 2016

- Increases from three to seven the minimum number of days before trial by which a criminal defendant must notify the prosecutor of an intent to claim an alibi, in conformance with the Criminal Rules.
- Authorizes, but does not require, a sentencing court to dispense with a presentence investigation report before placing a felony offender under a community control sanction if the defendant and prosecutor agree to waive the report.
- Requests the Supreme Court to modify the Criminal Rules to conform to the act's provisions on presentence investigation reports.

Sub. H.B. 151

Reps. Anielski, Grossman, LaTourette, Kraus, Dever, Blessing, Rogers, Brown, Butler, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Baker, Boose, Conditt, Cupp, Driehaus, Duffey, Ginter, Hambley, Hayes, Howse, T. Johnson, Koehler, Kunze, Landis, Leland, Manning, McClain, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Patterson, Pelanda, Retherford, Schaffer, Scherer, Sears, Sheehy, Slaby, K. Smith, Sprague, Sweeney, Young, Rosenberger, Boyce

Sens. Eklund, Burke, Cafaro, Coley, Hackett, Hite, Hughes, LaRose, Lehner, Manning, Oelslager, Patton, Schiavoni, Tavares, Thomas, Uecker, Williams

Effective date: August 16, 2016

Menacing by stalking

- Expands the offense of "menacing by stalking" by additionally prohibiting:
 - (1) A person by engaging in a pattern of conduct from knowingly causing another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm or mental distress to a family or household member of the other person;
 - (2) A person through the use of any form of written communication from posting a message or using any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture to violate or urge or incite another person to violate the previously described prohibition;
 - (3) A person through the use of a telecommunications device from posting a message or using any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with either of the purposes described in (2).

Telecommunications harassment

- Modifies the offense of "telecommunications harassment" to also apply to communications made for the purpose of intimidation.
- Removes from the prohibition the requirement that the caller failed to identify the caller to the recipient of the telecommunication.
- Prohibits any person from knowingly making or causing to be made, or permitting a telecommunication to be made from a telecommunications device under the person's control, to another if the caller does any of the following:
 - (1) Knowingly makes any comment, request, suggestion, or proposal to the recipient of the telecommunication that is threatening, intimidating, menacing, coercive, or obscene with the intent to abuse, threaten, or harass the recipient.
 - (2) Without a lawful business purpose, knowingly interrupts the telecommunication service of any person.
 - (3) Without a lawful business purpose, knowingly transmits to any person, regardless of whether the telecommunication is heard in its entirety, any file, document, or other communication that prevents that person from using the person's telephone service or electronic communication device.
 - (4) Knowingly makes any false statement concerning the death, injury, illness, disfigurement, reputation, indecent conduct, or criminal conduct of the recipient or any family or household member of the recipient with purpose to abuse, threaten, intimidate, or harass the person.
 - (5) Knowingly incites another person through a telecommunication or other means to harass or participate in the harassment of a person.
 - (6) Knowingly alarms the recipient by making a telecommunication without a lawful purpose at an hour or hours known to be inconvenient to the recipient and in an offensively or repetitive manner.
- Prohibits a person from knowingly posting a text or audio statement or an image on an Internet website or webpage for the purpose of abusing, threatening, or harassing another person.
- Provides that the new telecommunications harassment prohibitions and a continuing prohibition regarding unwanted calls do not apply to a person employed or contracted by a specified type of news medium while gathering, editing, or disseminating information for the general public.
- Specifies that, with respect to conduct taken under a court order related to a telecommunications harassment investigation or prosecution, a provider of an

"interactive computer service" will receive the same protection against causes of action and the same immunity as a provider of a telecommunications service or information service.

- Specifies that the offense of telecommunications harassment does not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control.
- Specifies that any person providing access or connection will not be liable for any action voluntarily taken in good faith to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that the person believes is, or will be sent, in violation of the offense of telecommunications harassment.
- Specifies that the two preceding provisions:
 - Do not create an affirmative duty for any person providing access or connection to block the receipt or transmission of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of the offense of telecommunications harassment except as otherwise provided by law; and
 - Do not apply to a person who conspires with a person actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of the offense of telecommunications harassment or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature.
- Specifies that a provider or user of an interactive computer service must neither be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider nor held civilly or criminally liable for the creation or development of information provided by another information content provider.

Am. Sub. H.B. 164

Reps. Pelanda and Rogers, Becker, Fedor, Rezabek, K. Smith, Lepore-Hagan, Sykes, Antonio, Ashford, Baker, Boyce, Boyd, Brenner, Buchy, Cera, Clyde, Craig, Grossman, Howse, G. Johnson, T. Johnson, Kuhns, Leland, Manning, McClain, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Patterson, Perales, Phillips, Ramos, Reece, Retherford, Sheehy, Slesnick, Sprague, Stinziano, Sweeney, Young

Sens. Eklund, Hackett, LaRose, Lehner, Seitz, Tavares

Effective date: September 14, 2016

- Allows a person who is convicted of an offense that previously could not be sealed to apply to have the conviction sealed if, after that conviction, the penalty for or

classification of the offense is changed so that convictions for the offense can be sealed.

- Specifies that investigation reports the Inspector General maintains are not "official records" sealable or expungable under various record sealing laws, expungement laws, and related laws, to the extent the report contains information that pertains to an individual who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense discovered in or related to the investigation.

H.B. 171

Reps. Blessing and Dever, Hood, Becker, R. Smith, Thompson, Butler, Anielski, Baker, Boose, Brown, Buchy, Burkley, Condit, Cupp, Dovilla, Ginter, Green, Grossman, Hackett, Hagan, Hayes, T. Johnson, Koehler, Kraus, LaTourette, Maag, Manning, McClain, McColley, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Pelanda, Rogers, Ryan, Sears, Sprague, Sweeney, Terhar, Young

Sens. Coley, Eklund, Hughes, LaRose, Obhof, Oelslager, Patton, Uecker, Yuko

Effective date: September 14, 2016

- Reduces the amount of heroin that must be trafficked or possessed to require the maximum prison term for a first degree felony for a major drug offender.

Am. Sub. H.B. 185

Reps. Koehler, Grossman, Becker, Amstutz, Buchy, Anielski, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Baker, Boose, Brown, Burkley, Celebrezze, Cera, Cupp, Fedor, Green, Hackett, Hambley, Hayes, Henne, Kunze, Landis, Leland, Lepore-Hagan, Manning, M. O'Brien, Pelanda, Perales, Rogers, Ruhl, Schaffer, R. Smith, Sprague, Strahorn, Sweeney, Thompson

Sens. Eklund, Hite, Thomas, Uecker

Effective date: March 21, 2017

- Expands the offense of arson by prohibiting causing or creating a substantial risk of damage by fire or explosion to a structure that is not an occupied structure without requiring proof that the owner did not consent.
- Creates an affirmative defense that the owner consented to the damage.
- Modifies a statute regarding the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction or a political subdivision contracting for the private operation and management of correctional facilities to:

(1) Expand the types of facilities that may be the subject of such a contract;

(2) Authorize use of the facility for out-of-state prisoners in certain circumstances; and

(3) With respect to a contract entered into by the Department, consider the facility as if it were a state correctional facility.

Sub. H.B. 300

Reps. Baker and Manning, Cupp, Schaffer, Butler, Conditt, Dever, Rezabek, Anielski, Arndt, Boose, Brown, Buchy, Burkley, Hackett, Hayes, Hill, Huffman, Koehler, Lepore-Hagan, Maag, McClain, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Patterson, Perales, Rogers, Sweeney, Rosenberger

Sens. Coley, Eklund, Hite, Hughes, Manning, Patton, Seitz, Uecker

Effective date: March 14, 2017

- Modifies the waiting period during which a person cannot file a motion to modify or terminate a driver's license suspension that exceeds 15 years, as follows:
 - A person whose suspension resulted from a felony may not apply for the modification or termination until 15 years have elapsed since the suspension began.
 - A person whose suspension resulted from a misdemeanor may not apply for the modification or termination until five years have elapsed since the suspension began.
 - A person whose suspension resulted from an OVI-related aggravated vehicular homicide offense may not apply for the modification or termination until 15 years have elapsed since the person was released from prison.
- Modifies the conditions that a person must meet to be eligible for the modification or termination of a driver's license suspension that exceeds 15 years.
- Authorizes a court to grant limited driving privileges during a driver's license suspension to allow a person to:
 - Attend any court proceeding related to the offense for which the person's suspension was imposed; or
 - Transport a minor to a child care provider, day-care, preschool, school, or to any other location for purposes of receiving child care.

Sub. H.B. 388

Reps. Scherer, T. Johnson, Anielski, Arndt, Landis, Young, Zeltwanger, Antani, Antonio, Barnes, Boose, Brown, Buchy, Butler, Conditt, Craig, Dean, Dovilla, Duffey, Grossman, Hagan, Hambley, Hayes, Howse, Kunze, Leland, McClain, M. O'Brien, Patmon, Perales, Reineke, Rogers, Ruhl, Slaby, Sprague, Sweeney, Terhar, Vitale

Sens. Bacon, LaRose, Tavares, Thomas, Balderson, Beagle, Burke, Cafaro, Coley, Eklund, Faber, Gardner, Hackett, Hite, Hottinger, Hughes, Jones, Lehner, Obhof, Oelslager, Patton, Sawyer, Seitz, Uecker

Effective date: April 6, 2017

Unlimited driving privileges with IID (for first-time OVI offender)

- Allows a first-time OVI (operating a vehicle while intoxicated) offender to petition the court for unlimited driving privileges with a certified ignition interlock device (IID) during the offender's driver's license suspension.
- Authorizes the court to grant unlimited driving privileges with an IID to a first-time OVI offender under any circumstance in which the court is authorized to grant limited driving privileges, which allow an offender to drive only for specified purposes (for example, getting to and from work).
- If the court grants a first-time offender unlimited driving privileges with an IID, requires the court to suspend any jail term imposed for the OVI offense, and authorizes it to reduce the suspension by up to half.
- If a first-time offender violates any term or condition imposed by the court during the suspension, requires the court to order the offender to serve the suspended jail term.
- Requires a first-time offender who is granted unlimited driving privileges with an IID to obtain a restricted driver's license that indicates on its face that the offender is required to use the IID.
- Prohibits a first-time offender who is granted unlimited driving privileges with an IID from operating a motor vehicle prior to obtaining a restricted driver's license, and applies the penalties for driving under an OVI suspension for violating the prohibition.

Limited driving privileges with an IID

- Prohibits an OVI offender who is granted *limited* driving privileges with an IID from operating a motor vehicle prior to obtaining a restricted driver's license, and applies the penalties for driving under an OVI suspension for violating the prohibition.

Penalties for an IID violation

- Applies the existing penalties for an IID violation to first-time OVI offenders, underage OVI offenders, and offenders who commit an OVI violation in another state.
- Establishes a compliance-based removal system, whereby any IID violation committed by an offender within the last 60 days of the suspension extends the suspension for 60 days from the violation.
- Modifies the process for appealing an IID violation that results in an increase of the suspension.

New requirements related to IIDs

- Requires an IID manufacturer, as part of its application for a license issued by the Department of Public Safety (DPS), to agree to both:
 - Install and monitor all IIDs produced by that manufacturer; and
 - Charge a reduced fee for an IID, established by DPS, to any person who is deemed to be an indigent offender by the court.
- Requires the Director of Public Safety to establish a certificate of installation, and requires the manufacturer to use the certificate to certify proper installation of the device.
- Requires the Director to establish procedures for confirming and inspecting the installation of an IID.
- Requires an IID manufacturer to monitor each IID that it installs in an offender's vehicle, rather than requiring a governmental agency, a private corporation, or other entity to monitor IIDs as under prior law.
- Requires a manufacturer to inform the court and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles as soon as practicable after an IID violation occurs.
- Beginning January 1, 2020, requires IIDs to be equipped with a camera.

Other OVI-related provisions

- Extends the "lookback" period for OVI and OVI-related offenses from six to ten years.
- Modifies the permissive length of time of a required driver's license suspension for a first, second, or third OVI offense.
- Eliminates the requirement that a second-time "standard level" OVI offender who is granted limited driving privileges must display restricted license plates.

- Requires the Director to study the act's effect on the number of IIDs installed, the number of drunk driving accidents and deaths, and the recidivism rate for OVI offenses, and to issue a report regarding the study April 6, 2021 (48 months after the act's effective date).

Notice from a salvage motor vehicle auction

- Requires a salvage motor vehicle auction that is seeking a salvage title to a motor vehicle to send a written request for the removal of a motor vehicle to the vehicle's owner and any known lienholder using a nationally recognized courier service, rather than by certified mail, return receipt requested, as under prior law.

H.B. 436

Reps. Cupp and Rogers, Amstutz, Arndt, Blessing, Celebrezze, Grossman, G. Johnson, Manning, S. O'Brien, Rezabek, Sheehy, Slaby, Sprague, Antonio, Ashford, Buchy, Dovilla, M. O'Brien, Patterson, Scherer, Sweeney

Sens. LaRose, Eklund, Hackett, Hite, Manning, Patton, Seitz, Tavares, Yuko

Effective date: April 6, 2017

- Authorizes a judge who grants limited driving privileges to a second-time OVI offender to terminate the mandatory motor vehicle immobilization order at the time the judge grants the limited driving privileges.
- Authorizes the court to reinstate the immobilization order upon a showing of good cause that the offender violated a condition imposed by the court.

Am. Sub. S.B. 97

Sens. Hughes and LaRose, Eklund, Patton, Bacon, Balderson, Burke, Coley, Faber, Gardner, Gentile, Hite, Hottinger, Obhof, Peterson, Uecker

Reps. Arndt, Brown, Cera, Hambley, Manning, Rogers, Schaffer, Sprague, Young

Effective date: September 14, 2016

- Increases by 50% the mandatory prison term for a firearm specification, when a felony offender previously has been convicted of a firearm specification.
- Defines "violent career criminals" and prohibits them from knowingly using any firearm or dangerous ordnance.
- Requires a mandatory prison term of two to eleven years for a "violent career criminal" convicted of committing a violent felony offense while armed with a

firearm when the offender displayed, brandished, or indicated possession of the firearm, or used it to facilitate the offense.

- Specifies that the firearm disability relief mechanism does not apply to a person who:
 - (1) Has been convicted of a violation of the offense of unlawful use of a weapon by a violent career criminal; or
 - (2) Two or more times, has been convicted of a felony and either a firearm specification or the violent career criminal/firearm specification.
- Specifies that a previous delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender adjudication is not a conviction for purposes of determining whether the person:
 - (1) Is a violent career criminal;
 - (2) Has committed the offense of unlawful use of a weapon by a violent career criminal or should be sentenced for that offense; or
 - (3) Should be sentenced as a violent career criminal who had a firearm and displayed, brandished, or indicated that the person possessed the firearm, or used it to facilitate committing a violent felony offense.
- Provides certain prisoners credit for time spent in custody before delivery to prison in determining eligibility to apply for judicial release.
- Specifies that no presentence investigation report is required for shock probation to be granted to an offender convicted of an offense committed before July 1, 1996.

Am. Sub. S.B. 199

Sens. Uecker and Gardner, Coley, Bacon, Obhof, Eklund, Beagle, Burke, Faber, Hackett, Hite, Hottinger, Hughes, Jones, Jordan, LaRose, Manning, Oelslager, Patton, Seitz

Reps. Perales, Amstutz, Anielski, Antani, Becker, Blessing, Brenner, Burkley, Cera, Conditt, Dean, Dovilla, Ginter, Goodman, Hagan, Hambley, Henne, Hill, Huffman, Koehler, Landis, LaTourette, Maag, Manning, McColley, Merrin, S. O'Brien, Retherford, Rezabek, Ruhl, Schaffer, R. Smith, Sprague, Terhar, Thompson, Young, Rosenberger

Effective date: March 21, 2017

Concealed carry, active duty military

- Specifies that an active duty member of the U.S. armed forces who is carrying valid military identification and documentation of successful completion of sufficient firearms training has the same right to carry a concealed handgun as a concealed handgun licensee and is subject to the same restrictions as apply to a licensee.

- Expands to qualifying members of the military exemptions to offenses related to possessing a firearm in a vessel, D-liquor permit premises, a school safety zone, a courthouse, or a motor vehicle, and to carrying a concealed weapon that formerly applied only to concealed handgun licensees.
- Specifies penalties that apply to a qualifying member of the military who cannot promptly produce the required documents demonstrating the person's authority to carry a concealed handgun.
- Requires a qualifying member of the military who has a loaded handgun in a motor vehicle and is approached by a law enforcement officer or a Motor Carrier Enforcement Unit employee to notify the officer or employee of the concealed handgun, and follow certain other requirements, and specifies associated penalties.
- Specifies that prohibitions against selling a firearm to a person under age 18 or selling a handgun to a person under age 21 do not apply to the sale or furnishing of a handgun to a qualifying member of the military.
- Directs the Attorney General to create and maintain a section on its website that provides information on state firearms laws applicable to military members.

Restricted places

Higher education institutions

- Permits a concealed handgun licensee to carry on the premises of an institution of higher education if the institution's board of trustees or other governing body authorizes it.
- Sets special penalties for the offense of carrying a concealed handgun when it involves the unauthorized carrying of a concealed handgun on the premises of an institution of higher education, ranging from a minor misdemeanor to a second degree misdemeanor.
- Grants institutions of higher education immunity from civil liability allegedly caused by or related to a concealed carry licensee bringing a handgun onto an institution's premises, unless the institution acted with malicious purpose.

Day-care centers

- Removes day-care centers and homes from the list of places into which a concealed handgun may not be carried.
- Creates special penalties for violating a posted prohibition against carrying weapons or concealed weapons at a day-care facility.

Government facilities and airports

- Modifies the prohibition against carrying a concealed handgun in a government facility to allow the governing body with authority over the building to enact a statute, ordinance, or policy that permits a licensee to carry a concealed handgun into the building.
- Limits the prohibition against carrying a concealed handgun in an airport to the area of a passenger terminal that is beyond a passenger or property screening checkpoint or to which access is restricted by security measures.

School safety zones

- Exempts a person from the prohibition against carrying a concealed handgun in a school safety zone if the person has a concealed handgun license or is a qualifying military member, leaves the handgun in the motor vehicle, and if the person exits the motor vehicle, locks the motor vehicle.
- Permits a law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance to carry within a school safety zone, regardless of whether the officer is acting within the scope of the officer's duties.
- Exempts use of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in school safety training from the prohibition against possessing such objects in a school safety zone.

Transporting or storing on private property

- Prohibits a business entity, property owner, or employer from establishing, maintaining, or enforcing a policy that prohibits a concealed handgun licensee from transporting or storing a firearm or ammunition in the person's privately owned motor vehicle under specified circumstances.
- Provides immunity for a business entity, property owner, or employer in a lawsuit for injury or death caused by another person's actions involving a firearm or ammunition transported or stored in the person's motor vehicle, unless the business or person intentionally solicited or procured the other person's injurious actions.

Other provisions

- Permits a sheriff, with the approval of the board of county commissioners, to use the county's portion of concealed handgun license fee revenue for ammunition and firearms to be used by the sheriff and the sheriff's employees.
- Allows certain children's crisis care facilities to maintain firearms at the facility and have security personnel bear firearms while on facility grounds.

Sub. S.B. 204

Sens. Seitz, Eklund, Thomas, Uecker, Jordan, Brown, Skindell, Burke, Hackett, Hite, Jones, Lehner, Manning, Patton, Sawyer, Schiavoni, Tavares, Williams, Yuko

Reps. Manning, Sykes, Boyd, Brenner, Brown, Buchy, Celebrezze, Dovilla, Green, McColley, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Ramos, Rezabek, Rogers, Schuring, Sheehy, Sweeney

Effective date: September 13, 2016

Driver's license suspension for drug-related offenses

- Generally eliminates the mandatory driver's license suspension (six months to five years) for specified drug-related offenses and, instead, permits the court, at its discretion, to impose a suspension for a period of up to five years.
- Requires the court to impose a mandatory driver's license suspension of up to five years for specified drug-related offenses if the offender pleaded guilty to, or was convicted of, an OVI ("operating a vehicle while under the influence") offense arising out of the same set of circumstances as the drug offense.
- Allows an offender who received a driver's license suspension for a specified drug-related offense prior to the act's effective date to file a motion for termination of the suspension, unless the offender also pleaded guilty to, or was convicted of, an OVI offense arising out of the same set of circumstances as the drug-related offense.
- Authorizes a sentencing court to impose a driver's license suspension for up to five years on an offender for possessing nitrous oxide in a motor vehicle.

Limited driving privileges

- Expands the permissible purposes for which a court may grant limited driving privileges to an offender whose driver's license has been suspended to include any purpose the court determines to be appropriate.
- Standardizes the provisions governing the permissible purposes for which a court may grant limited driving privileges so that the authority of the court is uniform throughout the law.

Sub. S.B. 215

Sens. Hughes and LaRose, Uecker, Bacon, Beagle, Burke, Coley, Gardner, Hite, Hottinger, Jones, Jordan, Lehner, Manning, Obhof, Patton, Sawyer, Schiavoni, Tavares, Thomas, Yuko

Reps. Celebrezze, Anielski, Antani, Antonio, Boyd, Brown, Burkley, Butler, Conditt, Craig, Dever, Dovilla, Green, G. Johnson, LaTourette, Manning, M. O'Brien, Patterson, Phillips, Rezabek, Roegner, Rogers, Ruhl, Schaffer, Sheehy, K. Smith, Strahorn, Sweeney

Effective date: August 31, 2016

- Provides immunity from civil liability for any damage resulting from the forcible entry of a motor vehicle to remove a minor or an animal if the person has a good faith belief that forcible entry is necessary because the minor or animal is in imminent danger of injury or death and follows specified procedures.
- Specifies that a person is not immune from civil liability if the person's actions constitute recklessness or willful or wanton misconduct with regard to the forcible entry of the motor vehicle.