

Crimes, Corrections, and Law Enforcement

H.B. 29

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Humphrey and Brewer

Effective date: April 9, 2025

Driver's license suspensions

Drug offenses

- Removes the possible penalty of a driver's license suspension for a drug abuse offense, unless the offender used a vehicle to further the commission of the offense or the offense occurs under the same circumstances as an OVI-offense.

Failure to pay a court fine or appear

- Eliminates the immediate driver's license suspension for failure to pay a court fine or fee.
- Eliminates the option of submitting a valid and unexpired driver's license, in lieu of bail or another form of security, as a guarantee that the licensee will appear in court.
- Specifies that a person can enter into a payment plan with the clerk of court in order to avoid an arrest warrant for failure to appear or failure to pay a fine.
- Makes it permissive, rather than mandatory as under prior law, for a court to issue a supplemental citation to a person who fails to appear in court, and delays issuance of a summons or arrest warrant for failure to appear until 30 days after the supplemental citation is issued.
- Authorizes the supplemental citation to be sent through electronic means to the offender.
- Requires the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to automatically remove any driver's license suspensions or motor vehicle registration suspensions imposed by the Registrar for failure to pay a court fine or fee, and to create a list of individuals whose license was suspended by a court for that offense and send it to those courts.
- Requires those courts to lift any driver's license suspensions previously imposed for failure to pay a court fine or fee.
- Prohibits the Registrar from charging any reinstatement fees for reinstatement of a driver's license or motor vehicle registration associated with those lifted suspensions.

Failure to pay child support

- Authorizes a person who is in default on child support payments to present evidence that a driver's license suspension would effectively prevent that person from paying child support or the arrearage due.

- Authorizes the child support enforcement agency to consider that evidence in determining whether to notify the Registrar to terminate a driver's license suspension on the person in default.
- Delays the implementation of a driver's license suspension on a person who is in default on child support payments for 30 days after the child support enforcement agency sends notice to the person.
- Authorizes a person whose driver's license is suspended for failure to pay child support to file a motion with the court for limited driving privileges in all circumstances, not just when the motion is made during contempt proceedings.

Truancy

- Removes an administrative driver's license suspension or a denial of the opportunity to obtain a driver's license as possible penalties for a student who is habitually truant from school.
- Authorizes a student whose license currently is suspended or who currently is denied the opportunity to obtain a license because of habitual truancy to apply to have the suspension or denial removed.

Proof of financial responsibility penalties

- Regarding increased penalties for multiple offenses of operating a motor vehicle without proof of financial responsibility, reduces the lookback period from five years to one year.
- Eliminates the suspension of motor vehicle registration rights and impoundment of a vehicle's certificate of registration and license plates as penalties for operating a motor vehicle without proof of financial responsibility, but retains a driver's license suspension as a penalty.
- Eliminates the \$50 financial responsibility noncompliance fee when a person fails to voluntarily surrender the person's license, certificate of registration, or license plates.
- Increases from 15 days to 45 days the grace period, starting when the Registrar mails notification of the pending suspension order, during which a person may present the Registrar proof of financial responsibility in order to avoid a driver's license suspension.
- Reduces the time from either three or five years down to one year that a person whose license was suspended for failure to provide proof of financial responsibility must continually file such proof after the offense (a.k.a., an SR-22 form).
- Eliminates the additional criminal penalties and license suspension imposed on a person who operates a motor vehicle without proof of financial responsibility while the person is within the SR-22 form filing period.

Random Verification Program

- Requires the Registrar to remove any remaining driver's license suspensions associated with the Financial Responsibility Random Verification Program, which was repealed in 2019.
- Prohibits the Registrar from charging any reinstatement fees for reinstating a driver's license associated with the program.

Stopping for on-track equipment at railroad crossing

- Requires a vehicle operator to stop for on-track equipment that may be approaching a railroad crossing.
- Requires school vehicle operators, hazardous materials transporters, and certain construction equipment operators to stop, watch, and listen for on-track equipment that may be approaching a railroad crossing in the same manner as for trains.
- Applies preexisting penalties to the requirements specified above.
- Authorizes a court to order an offender to successfully complete a remedial safety training or presentation regarding rail safety in lieu of a fine or jail term for failing to stop appropriately at a railroad crossing.

H.B. 37

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Johnson and K. Miller

Effective date: April 9, 2025

Aggravated vehicular homicide penalties

- Establishes a new, tiered-system, based on the number of prior offenses and the nature of the offense, to trigger increased minimum mandatory prison terms for aggravated vehicular homicide that is the proximate result of operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them (OVI) offense.
- Increases the possible financial penalties for aggravated vehicular homicide committed as the proximate result of an OVI offense by raising the maximum fine to \$25,000.

Oral fluid testing

- Authorizes law enforcement to collect an oral fluid sample from a person arrested for OVI.
- Authorizes the testing of that oral fluid sample for the presence of a drug of abuse or a metabolite of a drug of abuse.
- Authorizes the oral fluid sample and its test results to be used as evidence related to OVI charges.

- Stipulates that any person who operates a vehicle or who is in physical control of a vehicle has given consent to have that person's oral fluid collected and tested if arrested for OVI ("implied consent").
- Makes conforming changes to the laws governing OVI while operating a watercraft or a commercial motor vehicle and the release of drug test records in criminal cases.

OVI penalties

- Increases the minimum criminal fines for OVI by an additional \$190, while lowering the related driver's license reinstatement fees by \$160, resulting in a net increase of \$30 in OVI minimum financial penalties.
- Modifies when a court must condition the granting of limited driving privileges to an OVI offender on the use of an ignition interlock device.

H.B. 56

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Plummer and White

Effective date: October 24, 2024

Fleeing law enforcement

- Increases the penalty for willfully eluding or fleeing a police officer using a motor vehicle from a first degree misdemeanor to a fourth degree felony.
- Increases the penalty from a fourth degree felony to a third degree felony if the flight is immediately after the commission of a felony.
- Increases the possible prison term for circumstances when the flight:
 - Was the proximate cause of serious physical harm to persons or property; or
 - Caused a substantial risk of serious physical harm to persons or property.

Policy for pursuit

- Requires a law enforcement entity, when adopting a policy for pursuing criminal offenders in a motor vehicle, to consider pursuit policy standards and best-practice recommendations from the Ohio Collaborative Community-Police Advisory Board or a similar accrediting entity and to train its peace officers on the policy.

Stunt driving and street takeover

- Prohibits any person from knowingly participating in stunt driving (i.e., burnouts, doughnuts, drifting wheelies, or allowing passengers to ride partially or fully outside the vehicle) on any public road, street, or highway, or private property open to the general public.
- Prohibits a person from knowingly participating in a street takeover (i.e., blocking or impeding the regular flow of vehicle or pedestrian traffic for the purpose of street racing

or stunt driving) on any public road, street, highway, or private property that is open to the general public.

- Makes the two new criminal offenses first degree misdemeanors, with a possible driver's license suspension of 30 days to three years, and requires the assessment of six points on the offender's driver's license.
- Requires that anyone rendering assistance to stunt driving or street takeover be charged the same as the participants.
- Prohibits street racing on private property open to the public and applies the continuing law penalties for street racing on public roads, streets, and highways to the offense.
- Exempts competitive operation of vehicles on public or private property from the above prohibitions when either the political subdivision with jurisdiction of the location or the property owner knowingly allows it at that location.

Vehicular homicide and assault

- Adds utility vehicles and mini-trucks to the list of vehicles that can be used to commit a vehicular homicide or assault offense.
- Corrects a reference pertaining to consecutive prison terms for certain license suspension and OVI offenses committed in conjunction with involuntary manslaughter.

Third-party driver's exam administrators

- Clarifies who may be a third-party administrator for the standard motor vehicle skills test, which includes a clerk of the court of common pleas.
- Requires any fees collected by a clerk of the court of common pleas serving as a third-party administrator to be deposited into the Certificate of Title Administration Fund.
- Requires fees collected by clerks serving as third-party administrators between April 12, 2021, and October 24, 2024 (the act's effective date), be deposited into that fund.

Indigent Defense Support Fund

- Restores prior law that allocated increased amounts of the reinstatement fee associated with failure to maintain proof of financial responsibility to the Indigent Defense Support Fund.

H.B. 111

Primary Sponsors: Reps. LaRe and K. Miller

Effective date: March 20, 2025

- Creates a presumption for a prison term for third degree felony domestic violence.
- Increases the sentencing range for third degree felony domestic violence.

H.B. 161

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Miranda and Hillyer

Effective date: August 9, 2024

- Eliminates exceptions to rape, sexual battery, and other sex offenses that formerly applied if the victim was the spouse of the offender.
- Expands the proceedings in which a person may testify against the person's spouse to include prosecutions for the sex offenses modified by the act.

H.B. 234

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Williams and Rogers, Jr.

Effective date: March 20, 2025

Alford pleas

- Prohibits a court, when determining an appropriate sentence when an offender enters an Alford plea, from considering whether an offender showed genuine remorse for an offense.

Sealing and expungement

- Allows for multiple third degree felonies to be treated as a single conviction for purposes of sealing and expungement under certain circumstances.
- Eliminates eligibility for sealing or expungement of a conviction for theft in office.
- Allows an offender to seal, but not expunge, a conviction record for third degree misdemeanor domestic violence or a conviction record for violating a protection order.

Suspension of local officials charged with felony

- Renames the defined term "prosecuting attorney" to "prosecuting officer" and expands the term to include the Attorney General and special prosecutors.
- Permits federal prosecutors to serve as prosecuting officers at the federal prosecutor's own volition.
- Specifies timelines under this provision.
- Changes the recipient of certain documents and notices from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

H.B. 289

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Robb Blasdel and Swearingen

Effective date: March 20, 2025

Registration of a residence address

- Requires that an offender or delinquent child who is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law to include in their registration a current fixed address.
- Requires the offender or delinquent child, if the residence address is not to a fixed residence address, to include in the registration a detailed description of the place or places at which the offender or delinquent child intends to stay for the following 30 days.
- Modifies the definition of “fixed residence address.”

Notice of intent to reside

- Requires that the offender or delinquent child include in their notice of intent to reside the fixed residence address at which the offender or delinquent child intends to reside.
- Requires the offender or delinquent child, if the residence address change is not to a fixed address, to include in the notice a detailed description of the place or places at which the offender or delinquent child intends to stay for the following 30 days.

Change of address notification

- Requires the offender or delinquent child to provide written notice of a change of address at least 20 days prior to changing the residence address.
- Requires the offender or delinquent child, if the residence address is not to a fixed residence address, to include in that notice a detailed description of the place or places at which the offender or delinquent child intends to stay for the next 30 days.
- Requires that until the offender or delinquent child has a fixed residence address, every 30 days the offender or delinquent child must include in that notice a detailed description of the place or places at which the offender or delinquent child intends to stay for the following 30 days.

Registration of new address

- Requires the offender or delinquent child who is required to provide written notice of a change of address to also register the new address.
- Requires the offender or delinquent child, if the residence address change is not to a fixed residence address, to include in the registration a detailed description of the place or places at which the offender or delinquent child intends to stay for the next 30 days.
- Requires that until the offender or delinquent child has a fixed residence address, every 30 days the offender or delinquent child must include in that notice a detailed description

of the place or places at which the offender or delinquent child intends to stay for the following 30 days.

Penalty

- Applies continuing law penalties for failure to register to a residence address, failure to send notice of intent to residence, failure to notify a sheriff of a change of address, and failure to register a new residence address.

Tolling time offender has to comply

- Provides that if an offender or delinquent child is required to register as a Tier I or Tier II Sex Offender/Child-Victim Offender and the person fails to comply with the SORN Law, the period of time that the person has a duty to comply with the law is tolled for the amount of time the person is in violation of the Law.
- Specifies that the period of time the offender or delinquent child has a duty to comply with the SORN law resumes once the person is no longer in violation of the law.

Notice of sex offender release in another county

- Requires the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to notify a county sheriff as soon as is practicable when a person who is required to register as a sex offender will be transported to that county by the Department under qualifying circumstances.

Intervention in lieu of conviction

- Extends until October 15, 2025, the availability of community-based correctional facility placement as a term of intervention in lieu of conviction.

Criminal defendant subpoena

- Repeals procedures for a defendant subpoenaing a victim's records.

H.B. 322

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Seitz and Abrams

Effective date: April 9, 2025

Child sexual abuse registry

- Changes the penalty for a registrant of the Child Sexual Abuse Registry who fails to comply with registration, notice, and verification requirements from a fifth degree felony to a civil penalty of up to \$2,500.
- Requires the sheriff, if a registrant fails to comply with verification requirements, to promptly refer the failure to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the registrant is required to verify their current address or the county in which the registrant resides or is employed.

- Allows the prosecuting attorney to file a civil action against the registrant, but if the prosecuting attorney does not file the civil action within 45 days after the referral, the aggrieved person may file the civil action.
- Repeals the prohibition on a registrant of the Child Sexual Abuse Registry establishing a residence or occupying a residential premises within 1,000 feet of any school premises.

Limitation period for reporting child abuse or neglect

- Expands the period of limitation for prosecuting a failure to report child abuse or neglect by specified persons from two years to four years after the offense is committed.

Grooming

- Creates the offense of grooming, a first or second degree misdemeanor, except under specified circumstances in which the offense is a felony.

H.B. 366

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Ghanbari

Effective date: April 9, 2025

FORCE Act

- Names the act the Fight Organized Retail Crime and Empower Law Enforcement (FORCE) Act.

Organized Retail Theft Task Force

- Establishes the Organized Retail Theft Task Force within the Organized Crime Investigations Commission to investigate retail theft activity, including cargo theft, and any complaint received involving retail theft.
- Requires the Organized Crime Investigation Commission to appoint a director and specified members of the Organized Retail Theft Task Force.
- Increases the fee for a sales tax vendor license from \$25 to \$50, and directs that the additional money be used by the Commission exclusively to support the operations of the Task Force.

Advisory Council

- Creates the Organized Retail Theft Advisory Council within the Attorney General's office.
- Requires the Advisory Council to advise the Organized Crime Investigations Commission on organized retail theft and recommend actions for the commission to detect, deter, prevent, and prosecute organized retail theft.

Theft

- Specifies that an offender is guilty of grand theft, a fourth degree felony, if the offender is guilty of a felony theft offense within the previous three years.

- Specifies that an offender is guilty of aggravated theft, a third degree felony, if the offender two or more times is guilty of a felony theft offense within the previous three years.
- Specifies that an offender is guilty of theft from a person in a protected class, a fourth degree felony, if the offender is guilty of a felony theft offense within the previous three years, and a third degree felony if the offender two or more times is guilty of a felony theft offense within the previous three years.

Theft of mail

- Creates the offense of theft of mail, which is generally a fifth degree felony, but can escalate as high as a first degree felony depending on the value of the mail stolen and other specified circumstances.

Organized theft of retail property

- Creates the offense of organized theft of retail property and specifies that organized theft of retail property is generally a third degree felony, but can escalate as high as a first degree felony depending on the value of the retail property stolen and other specified circumstances.
- Provides that when determining whether the retail value of retail property equals or exceeds \$1,000, the value of all retail property stolen from the retail establishments by the same person or persons within any six-month period will be aggregated.
- Provides that a prosecution for a violation of organized theft of retail property does not preclude a prosecution for theft, receiving stolen property, criminal simulation, or engaging in a pattern of corrupt activity related to organized retail theft based on the same conduct.
- Provides that if an offender is guilty of organized theft of retail property and is also guilty of theft, receiving stolen property, criminal simulation, or engaging in a pattern of corrupt activity related to organized retail theft based on the same conduct, the two or more offenses will be considered as allied offenses of similar import.

Counterfeiting

- Expands the offense of counterfeiting to also prohibit certain acts involving debit, credit, or gift cards.

Corrupt activity

- Provides that if a pattern of corrupt activity involves one or more incidents of organized retail theft, certain entities whose retail property was allegedly stolen may contact the prosecuting attorney and request that the charge be aggregated with other known thefts of retail property.

Securities Law

- Revises a provision of the Ohio Securities Law that allows a corporation to recover profit derived from the sale of securities by a person who proposes to, or publicly discloses the intention of, acquiring control of a corporation.
- Limits application of that remedy to situations in which the person selling the securities engages in “manipulative practices,” by staging a hostile takeover bid to manipulate a corporation or committing any other act that the Ohio Division of Securities defines as manipulative.

H.B. 531

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Lear and Lorenz

Effective date: April 9, 2025

Braden’s Law

- Names the parts of the act described under “Sexual extortion” and “Custodian compliance” Braden’s Law.

Sexual extortion

- Creates the offense of sexual extortion, a first, second, or third degree felony depending on the circumstances of the offense.

Exceptions

- Provides that a person cannot commit sexual extortion solely by providing access to an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under the person’s control that does not include the creation of the content of the material that is the subject of the access or connection.
- Provides that any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under the person’s control is not liable for any action taken in good faith to block the receipt or transmission of any information sent that is or could be considered as sexual extortion.
- Provides that there is no affirmative duty for any person providing access to an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under the person’s control to block the receipt or transmission of possible instances of sexual extortion.
- Provides that a person cannot be convicted of an offense, and a child cannot be adjudicated a delinquent child, for disseminating private images of that person or child to another person as a result of committing the crime of sexual extortion when the person or child is a victim.

Civil and criminal actions and immunity

- Prohibits a person from asserting a cause of action in any Ohio court against any provider of an information, interactive computer, or telecommunications service for any injury,

death, or loss to person or property in accordance with a court order issued in relation to sexual extortion.

- Provides that a provider of an information, interactive computer, or telecommunications service is immune from civil or criminal liability for injury, death, or loss to person or property in accordance with a court order issued in relation to sexual extortion.
- Provides that a user or provider of an interactive computer service cannot be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider and will not be held civilly or criminally liable for the information provided by the other content provider.
- Provides that a person who develops or creates any content that is considered to be sexual extortion is not protected and is liable for committing the offense.

Custodian compliance

- Requires a court, within 30 days, to adjudicate an application for a court order requiring a custodian to disclose the digital assets or terminate the account of a deceased user who was younger than 18.
- Requires the court to impose a civil penalty on the custodian if the custodian fails to comply with the court order.

Felony sentencing factors

- Adds the following factors a court must consider when imposing a felony sentence, that indicate that the offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense:
 - The victim of the offense suffered serious physical, psychological, or economic harm, including serious physical harm the victim caused to the victim's self, as a result of the offense.
 - The victim died by suicide as a result of the offense.

Electronic search warrants

- Requires a provider of an electronic communication service or of a remote computing service operating in Ohio to comply with any court-issued search warrant or interception warrant, regardless of whether user data is held at a location within Ohio or at a location in another state.
- Permits a court to issue an order on a service provider that is a corporation or entity that is incorporated or organized in Ohio, or a company or business entity doing business in Ohio under a contract or terms of a service agreement with an Ohio resident.

S.B. 100

Primary Sponsors: Sens. Manning and Antonio

Effective date: March 20, 2025

Illegal use of a tracking device or application

- Prohibits a person from knowingly installing a tracking device or tracking application on another person's property without the other person's consent.
- Specifies that the offense of "illegal use of a tracking device or application," is generally a first degree misdemeanor.
- Specifies that illegal use of a tracking device or application is a fourth degree felony in listed circumstances, including a prior conviction of that offense or of menacing by stalking, the offender was the subject of a protection order, or a prior history of violence toward the victim.
- Specifies circumstances in which previously granted consent to the installation of a tracking device or application is presumed to be revoked and situations that are exempt from the prohibition.

Penalties for selling tobacco products to underage persons

- Specifies fines for repeated violations of the prohibitions against selling tobacco products to underage persons and selling tobacco products without checking the consumer's identification.
- Expands the definition of "public nuisance" to include places or businesses that repeatedly violate the prohibitions against selling tobacco products to underage persons or selling them without checking the consumer's identification.

Oral fluid testing

- Authorizes law enforcement to collect an oral fluid sample from a person arrested for operating a vehicle under the influence (OVI).
- Authorizes the testing of that oral fluid sample for the presence of a drug of abuse or a metabolite of a drug of abuse.
- Authorizes the oral fluid sample and its test results to be used as evidence related to charges that a person operated a vehicle while "under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them" (the general OVI prohibition).
- Specifies that any person who operates a vehicle or who is in physical control of a vehicle has given consent to have that person's oral fluid collected and tested if arrested for OVI ("implied consent").
- Makes conforming changes to the laws governing OVI while operating a watercraft or a commercial motor vehicle and the release of drug test records in criminal cases.

S.B. 109

Primary Sponsor: Sen. Hackett

Effective date: March 21, 2025; conforming amendments effective October 12, 2028

Sex offenses

- Expands the offense of sexual battery by prohibiting the following:
 - Engaging in “sexual activity” (“sexual contact” or “sexual conduct,” as defined in continuing law) rather than just sexual conduct, under specified circumstances;
 - Causing another to engage in sexual activity with the offender; or causing two or more other persons to engage in sexual activity, under specified circumstances;
 - Adding to those specified circumstances that the offender is a licensed medical professional, the other person, or one of the other persons, is a patient of the offender, and the sexual activity occurs in the course of medical treatment.
- If the sexual battery offender is a licensed medical professional, requires the following:
 - The prosecuting attorney handling the case to send written notice of the indictment or charge to the regulatory board or agency with administrative authority to suspend or revoke the medical professional’s professional license, certification, registration, or authorization;
 - The court, upon conviction of the offender, to transmit a certified copy of the judgment entry of conviction to the regulatory board or agency.
- Modifies the offense of sexual imposition by repealing most of the circumstances under which sexual imposition is committed and including those circumstances in committing the expanded offense of sexual battery.
- Expands the circumstances under which rape is committed by providing that the offender knows that the other person’s judgment or control is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug administered to the other person with consent for the purpose of medical or dental examination, treatment, or surgery.
- Classifies an offender under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law if convicted of the expanded sexual battery as follows:
 - If the sexual activity involved is sexual contact, as a Tier II sex offender/child-victim offender who must verify registration information every 180 days after the initial registration date, for 25 years for an adult offender or for 20 years for a juvenile offender;
 - If the sexual activity involved is sexual conduct, as a Tier III sex offender/child-victim offender who must verify registration information every 90 days after the initial registration date, for life.

- For any offense for which sentence is being imposed, requires the court to impose a term of life imprisonment without parole if the offender previously has been convicted of the expanded offense of sexual battery and the sexual activity involved is sexual conduct, and also of a sexually violent predator specification.
- By reason of the act's expansion of the offenses of sexual battery and rape, makes conforming changes in the laws pertaining to:
 - Childhood sexual abuse;
 - Children conceived as a result of rape or sexual battery;
 - Consent to adoption not required;
 - Declaration of paternity;
 - Standing to bring paternity action.

Failure to report a crime

- Expands the offense of failure to report a crime by prohibiting any person who knows that a licensed medical professional has committed a sex offense against a patient from failing to report that knowledge to law enforcement authorities within 30 days of obtaining the knowledge.
- Grants civil or criminal immunity generally to a person as a result of making the report so long as the person is acting in good faith without fraud or malice.
- Provides that the physician-patient relationship or physician assistant-patient relationship is not a ground for excluding evidence against the medical professional in any judicial proceeding resulting from a report regarding the person's knowledge of, or reasonable cause to suspect, the medical professional's commission of a sex offense.

Notice of conviction sent to licensing board

- Requires the prosecutor to notify the State Medical Board of the conviction of, or plea of guilty to, a felony or specified type of misdemeanor of any persons licensed or authorized to practice as dietitians, anesthesiology assistants, respiratory care professionals, acupuncturists, radiology assistants, and genetic counselors.

Public Records Law

- Excludes from the definition of "public records" the license or certificate application or renewal responses and supporting documentation submitted to the State Medical Board regarding an applicant's, or a licensee's, inability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care due to a medical condition.

Medical Board regulation of health professionals

- Authorizes the Medical Board to recommend a license be suspended without a prior hearing if it receives verifiable information that a licensee has been charged with a felony and the conduct constitutes a disciplinary violation under Ohio law.

- Adds circumstances under which a licensee is subject to an automatic license suspension, including regarding human trafficking and if a license to practice a health profession in another state is suspended or revoked.
- Shortens from 60 days to 30 days the time in which health care facilities, licensees, and professional associations must report various conduct to the Board.
- Requires health care facilities to report to the Board investigations regarding criminal conduct or sexual misconduct against licensees.
- Requires licensees and certain professional associations that have reasonable cause to suspect that a licensee has committed or participated in criminal conduct or sexual misconduct to report that information to the Board.
- Requires Board licensees to report criminal charges regarding criminal conduct, sexual misconduct, or any conduct involving the use of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Authorizes the Board to require licensees subject to probationary orders related to sexual misconduct or patient harm to provide a written disclosure to each patient, or the patient's guardian or a key third party.
- Makes other changes regarding Board disciplinary investigations, confidentiality, and case reporting.

Unauthorized intimate examinations

- Prohibits registered nurses, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, physicians, medical residents, or students from performing an intimate examination on an anesthetized or unconscious patient except under limited circumstances.
- Authorizes the appropriate licensing board to take disciplinary action if the provider violates the prohibition on intimate examinations, such as when an intimate examination is within the scope of care for the procedure or examination being performed.

S.B. 214

Primary Sponsor: Sen. Kunze

Effective date: October 24, 2024

- Allows a victim of human trafficking to apply to expunge records of conviction for a misdemeanor, fourth degree felony, or fifth degree felony.
- Requires the applicant to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant's participation in the offense was the result of the applicant having been a victim of human trafficking.