

(125th General Assembly)
(Amended Substitute Senate Bill Number 5)

AN ACT

To amend sections 109.42, 109.57, 325.32, 1923.01, 1923.02, 1923.051, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2152.191, 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, 2152.85, 2743.191, 2743.69, 2901.07, 2907.07, 2919.24, 2929.01, 2929.13, 2929.19, 2929.21, 2935.36, 2950.01, 2950.02, 2950.03, 2950.04, 2950.05, 2950.06, 2950.07, 2950.08, 2950.081, 2950.09, 2950.10, 2950.11, 2950.12, 2950.13, 2950.14, 2950.99, 2971.01, 3319.20, 3319.31, 5139.13, 5321.01, and 5321.03 and to enact sections 311.171, 2152.811, 2152.851, 2950.021, 2950.031, 2950.041, 2950.091, 2950.111, and 5321.051 of the Revised Code to modify the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law by adopting most of the recommendations of the Governor's Sex Offender Registration and Notification Task Force, generally conforming the Law to federal guidelines, renaming as "child-victim oriented offenses" certain crimes against children not committed with a sexual motivation that currently subject offenders and delinquent children to the Law, exempting certain sexually oriented offenses committed by a first-time offender delinquent child against a person 18 years of age or older from the registration and related duties under the Law unless a judge removes the exemption, providing a penalty for failing to send a notice of intent to reside, clarifying that habitual sex offenders or habitual child-victim offenders in another jurisdiction are habitual sex offenders or habitual child-victim offenders under Ohio law, clarifying the Law's community notification provisions as applied to multi-unit buildings, specifying that convictions in courts of foreign nations are sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses under the Law, prohibiting an offender who is subject to the Law from establishing a residence within 1,000 feet of any school premises, permitting landlords to evict such an offender from residential premises located within 1,000 feet of school premises, permitting a sheriff to charge a fee to register, register a change of residence address of, or verify a residence address of an adult offender who is required to register under the Law, and making other changes in that Law; to eliminate from the offense of "importuning" a prohibition that the Supreme Court found to be unconstitutional; to expand the purposes for which payments may be made from the Reparations Fund; to amend the versions of sections 109.42, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2743.191, 2929.01, 2929.13, 2929.19, 2929.23, 2950.01, 2950.99, and 5321.01 of the Revised Code that are scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2004, to continue the provisions of this act on and after that effective date; and to declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1 . That sections 109.42, 109.57, 325.32, 1923.01, 1923.02, 1923.051, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2152.191, 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, 2152.85, 2743.191, 2743.69, 2901.07, 2907.07, 2919.24, 2929.01, 2929.13, 2929.19, 2929.21, 2935.36, 2950.01, 2950.02, 2950.03, 2950.04, 2950.05, 2950.06, 2950.07, 2950.08, 2950.081, 2950.09, 2950.10, 2950.11, 2950.12, 2950.13, 2950.14, 2950.99, 2971.01, 3319.20, 3319.31, 5139.13, 5321.01, and 5321.03 be amended and

sections 311.171, 2152.811, 2152.851, 2950.021, 2950.031, 2950.041, 2950.091, 2950.111, and 5321.051 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 109.42. (A) The attorney general shall prepare and have printed a pamphlet that contains a compilation of all statutes relative to victim's rights in which the attorney general lists and explains the statutes in the form of a victim's bill of rights. The attorney general shall distribute the pamphlet to all sheriffs, marshals, municipal corporation and township police departments, constables, and other law enforcement agencies, to all prosecuting attorneys, city directors of law, village solicitors, and other similar chief legal officers of municipal corporations, and to organizations that represent or provide services for victims of crime. The victim's bill of rights set forth in the pamphlet shall contain a description of all of the rights of victims that are provided for in Chapter 2930. or in any other section of the Revised Code and shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) The right of a victim or a victim's representative to attend a proceeding before a grand jury, in a juvenile case, or in a criminal case pursuant to a subpoena without being discharged from the victim's or representative's employment, having the victim's or representative's employment terminated, having the victim's or representative's pay decreased or withheld, or otherwise being punished, penalized, or threatened as a result of time lost from regular employment because of the victim's or representative's attendance at the proceeding pursuant to the subpoena, as set forth in section 2151.211, 2930.18, 2939.121, or 2945.451 of the Revised Code;

(2) The potential availability pursuant to section 2151.359 or 2152.61 of the Revised Code of a forfeited recognizance to pay damages caused by a child when the delinquency of the child or child's violation of probation or community control is found to be proximately caused by the failure of the child's parent or guardian to subject the child to reasonable parental authority or to faithfully discharge the conditions of probation or community control;

(3) The availability of awards of reparations pursuant to sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code for injuries caused by criminal offenses;

(4) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative to receive, pursuant to section 2930.06 of the Revised Code, notice of the date, time, and place of the trial or delinquency proceeding in the case or, if there will not be a trial or delinquency proceeding, information from the prosecutor, as defined in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code, regarding the disposition of the case;

(5) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative to receive, pursuant to section 2930.04, 2930.05, or 2930.06 of the Revised Code, notice of the name of the person charged with the violation, the case or docket number assigned to the charge, and a telephone number or numbers that can be called to obtain information about the disposition of the case;

(6) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or of the victim's representative pursuant to section 2930.13 or 2930.14 of the Revised Code, subject to any reasonable terms set by the court as authorized under section 2930.14 of the Revised Code, to make a statement about

the victimization and, if applicable, a statement relative to the sentencing or disposition of the offender;

(7) The opportunity to obtain a court order, pursuant to section 2945.04 of the Revised Code, to prevent or stop the commission of the offense of intimidation of a crime victim or witness or an offense against the person or property of the complainant, or of the complainant's ward or child;

(8) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative pursuant to sections 2151.38, 2929.20, 2930.10, 2930.16, and 2930.17 of the Revised Code to receive notice of a pending motion for judicial release or early release of the person who committed the offense against the victim, to make an oral or written statement at the court hearing on the motion, and to be notified of the court's decision on the motion;

(9) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative pursuant to section 2930.16, 2967.12, 2967.26, or 5139.56 of the Revised Code to receive notice of any pending commutation, pardon, parole, transitional control, discharge, other form of authorized release, post-release control, or supervised release for the person who committed the offense against the victim or any application for release of that person and to send a written statement relative to the victimization and the pending action to the adult parole authority or the release authority of the department of youth services;

(10) The right of the victim to bring a civil action pursuant to sections 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code to obtain money from the offender's profit fund;

(11) The right, pursuant to section 3109.09 of the Revised Code, to maintain a civil action to recover compensatory damages not exceeding ten thousand dollars and costs from the parent of a minor who willfully damages property through the commission of an act that would be a theft offense, as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, if committed by an adult;

(12) The right, pursuant to section 3109.10 of the Revised Code, to maintain a civil action to recover compensatory damages not exceeding ten thousand dollars and costs from the parent of a minor who willfully and maliciously assaults a person;

(13) The possibility of receiving restitution from an offender or a delinquent child pursuant to section 2152.20, 2929.18, or 2929.21 of the Revised Code;

(14) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative, pursuant to section 2930.16 of the Revised Code, to receive notice of the escape from confinement or custody of the person who committed the offense, to receive that notice from the custodial agency of the person at the victim's last address or telephone number provided to the custodial agency, and to receive notice that, if either the victim's address or telephone number changes, it is in the victim's interest to provide the new address or telephone number to the custodial agency;

(15) The right of a victim of domestic violence to seek the issuance of a temporary protection order pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code, to seek the issuance of a civil protection

order pursuant to section 3113.31 of the Revised Code, and to be accompanied by a victim advocate during court proceedings;

(16) The right of a victim of a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or of a child-victim oriented offense that is committed by a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, by a person who is adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator or child-victim predator, or, in certain cases, by a person who is determined to be a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender to receive, pursuant to section 2950.10 of the Revised Code, notice that the person has registered with a sheriff under section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code and notice of the person's name ~~and~~, the person's residence address that is registered, and the offender's school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or addresses that are registered, and a summary of the manner in which the victim must make a request to receive the notice. As used in this division, "sexually oriented offense," "adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator," ~~and~~ "habitual sex offender," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "aggravated sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "adjudicated a child-victim predator," and "habitual child-victim offender" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(17) The right of a victim of certain sexually violent offenses committed by a sexually violent predator who is sentenced to a prison term pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code to receive, pursuant to section 2930.16 of the Revised Code, notice of a hearing to determine whether to modify the requirement that the offender serve the entire prison term in a state correctional facility, whether to continue, revise, or revoke any existing modification of that requirement, or whether to terminate the prison term. As used in this division, "sexually violent offense" and "sexually violent predator" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1)(a) Subject to division (B)(1)(c) of this section, a prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, city director of law, assistant city director of law, village solicitor, assistant village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation or an assistant of any of those officers who prosecutes an offense committed in this state, upon first contact with the victim of the offense, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents, shall give the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section and explain, upon request, the information in the pamphlet to the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents.

(b) Subject to division (B)(1)(c) of this section, a law enforcement agency that investigates an offense or delinquent act committed in this state shall give the victim of the offense or delinquent act, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section at one of the following times:

(i) Upon first contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents;

(ii) If the offense or delinquent act is an offense of violence, if the circumstances of the offense or delinquent act and the condition of the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents

indicate that the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents will not be able to understand the significance of the pamphlet upon first contact with the agency, and if the agency anticipates that it will have an additional contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents, upon the agency's second contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents.

If the agency does not give the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet upon first contact with them and does not have a second contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents, the agency shall mail a copy of the pamphlet to the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents at their last known address.

(c) In complying on and after December 9, 1994, with the duties imposed by division (B)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, an official or a law enforcement agency shall use copies of the pamphlet that are in the official's or agency's possession on December 9, 1994, until the official or agency has distributed all of those copies. After the official or agency has distributed all of those copies, the official or agency shall use only copies of the pamphlet that contain at least the information described in division (A)(1) to (17) of this section.

(2) The failure of a law enforcement agency or of a prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, city director of law, assistant city director of law, village solicitor, assistant village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation or an assistant to any of those officers to give, as required by division (B)(1) of this section, the victim of an offense or delinquent act, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section does not give the victim, the victim's family, the victim's dependents, or a victim's representative any rights under section 122.95, 2743.51 to 2743.72, 2945.04, 2967.12, 2969.01 to 2969.06, 3109.09, or 3109.10 of the Revised Code or under any other provision of the Revised Code and does not affect any right under those sections.

(3) A law enforcement agency, a prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney, or a city director of law, assistant city director of law, village solicitor, assistant village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation that distributes a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section shall not be required to distribute a copy of an information card or other printed material provided by the clerk of the court of claims pursuant to section 2743.71 of the Revised Code.

(C) The cost of printing and distributing the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section shall be paid out of the reparations fund, created pursuant to section 2743.191 of the Revised Code, in accordance with division (D) of that section.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Victim's representative" has the same meaning as in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code;

(2) "Victim advocate" has the same meaning as in section 2919.26 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 109.57. (A)(1) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall procure from wherever procurable and file for record photographs, pictures, descriptions, fingerprints, measurements, and other information that may be pertinent of all persons who have been convicted of committing within this state a felony, any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, or any misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, of all children under eighteen years of age who have been adjudicated delinquent children for committing within this state an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult or who have been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing within this state a felony or an offense of violence, and of all well-known and habitual criminals. The person in charge of any county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution and the person in charge of any state institution having custody of a person suspected of having committed a felony, any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, or any misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code or having custody of a child under eighteen years of age with respect to whom there is probable cause to believe that the child may have committed an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult shall furnish such material to the superintendent of the bureau. Fingerprints, photographs, or other descriptive information of a child who is under eighteen years of age, has not been arrested or otherwise taken into custody for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, has not been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing a felony or an offense of violence, and is not a child with respect to whom there is probable cause to believe that the child may have committed an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult shall not be procured by the superintendent or furnished by any person in charge of any county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution, except as authorized in section 2151.313 of the Revised Code.

(2) Every clerk of a court of record in this state, other than the supreme court or a court of appeals, shall send to the superintendent of the bureau a weekly report containing a summary of each case involving a felony, involving any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, involving a misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, or involving an adjudication in a case in which a child under eighteen years of age was alleged to be a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult. The clerk of the court of common pleas shall include in the report and summary the clerk sends under this division all information described in divisions (A)(2)(a) to (f) of this section regarding a case before the court of appeals that is served by that clerk. The summary shall be written on the standard forms furnished by the superintendent pursuant to division (B) of this section and shall include the following information:

(a) The incident tracking number contained on the standard forms furnished by the superintendent pursuant to division (B) of this section;

(b) The style and number of the case;

(c) The date of arrest;

(d) The date that the person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense, adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, found not guilty of the offense, or found not to be a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, the date of an entry dismissing the charge, an entry declaring a mistrial of the offense in which the person is discharged, an entry finding that the person or child is not competent to stand trial, or an entry of a nolle prosequi, or the date of any other determination that constitutes final resolution of the case;

(e) A statement of the original charge with the section of the Revised Code that was alleged to be violated;

(f) If the person or child was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated a delinquent child, the sentence or terms of probation imposed or any other disposition of the offender or the delinquent child.

If the offense involved the disarming of a law enforcement officer or an attempt to disarm a law enforcement officer, the clerk shall clearly state that fact in the summary, and the superintendent shall ensure that a clear statement of that fact is placed in the bureau's records.

(3) The superintendent shall cooperate with and assist sheriffs, chiefs of police, and other law enforcement officers in the establishment of a complete system of criminal identification and in obtaining fingerprints and other means of identification of all persons arrested on a charge of a felony, any crime constituting a misdemeanor on the first offense and a felony on subsequent offenses, or a misdemeanor described in division (A)(1)(a) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code and of all children under eighteen years of age arrested or otherwise taken into custody for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult. The superintendent also shall file for record the fingerprint impressions of all persons confined in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution for the violation of state laws and of all children under eighteen years of age who are confined in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution or in any facility for delinquent children for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, and any other information that the superintendent may receive from law enforcement officials of the state and its political subdivisions.

(4) The superintendent shall carry out Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code with respect to the registration of persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and with respect to all other duties imposed on the bureau under that chapter.

(B) The superintendent shall prepare and furnish to every county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, community-based correctional facility, halfway house, alternative residential facility, or state correctional institution and to every clerk of a court in this state specified in division (A)(2) of this section standard forms for reporting the information required under division (A) of this section. The standard forms that the superintendent prepares pursuant to this division may be in a tangible format, in an electronic format, or in both tangible formats and electronic formats.

(C) The superintendent may operate a center for electronic, automated, or other data processing for the storage and retrieval of information, data, and statistics pertaining to criminals and to children under eighteen years of age who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing an act that would be a felony or an offense of violence if committed by an adult, criminal activity, crime prevention, law enforcement, and criminal justice, and may establish and operate a statewide communications network to gather and disseminate information, data, and statistics for the use of law enforcement agencies. The superintendent may gather, store, retrieve, and disseminate information, data, and statistics that pertain to children who are under eighteen years of age and that are gathered pursuant to sections 109.57 to 109.61 of the Revised Code together with information, data, and statistics that pertain to adults and that are gathered pursuant to those sections.

(D) The information and materials furnished to the superintendent pursuant to division (A) of this section and information and materials furnished to any board or person under division (F) or (G) of this section are not public records under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(E) The attorney general shall adopt rules, in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, setting forth the procedure by which a person may receive or release information gathered by the superintendent pursuant to division (A) of this section. A reasonable fee may be charged for this service. If a temporary employment service submits a request for a determination of whether a person the service plans to refer to an employment position has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense listed in division (A)(1), (3), (4), or (5) of section 109.572 of the Revised Code, the request shall be treated as a single request and only one fee shall be charged.

(F)(1) As used in division (F)(2) of this section, "head start agency" means an entity in this state that has been approved to be an agency for purposes of subchapter II of the "Community Economic Development Act," 95 Stat. 489 (1981), 42 U.S.C.A. 9831, as amended.

(2)(a) In addition to or in conjunction with any request that is required to be made under section 109.572, 2151.86, 3301.32, 3301.541, 3319.39, 3701.881, 5104.012, 5104.013, 5123.081, 5126.28, 5126.281, or 5153.111 of the Revised Code, the board of education of any school district; the director of mental retardation and developmental disabilities; any county board of mental retardation and developmental disabilities; any entity under contract with a county board of mental retardation and developmental disabilities; the chief administrator of any chartered nonpublic school; the chief administrator of any home health agency; the chief administrator of or person operating any child day-care center, type A family day-care home, or type B family day-care home licensed or certified under Chapter 5104. of the Revised Code; the administrator of any type C family day-care home certified pursuant to Section 1 of Sub. H.B. 62 of the 121st

general assembly or Section 5 of Am. Sub. S.B. 160 of the 121st general assembly; the chief administrator of any head start agency; or the executive director of a public children services agency may request that the superintendent of the bureau investigate and determine, with respect to any individual who has applied for employment in any position after October 2, 1989, or any individual wishing to apply for employment with a board of education may request, with regard to the individual, whether the bureau has any information gathered under division (A) of this section that pertains to that individual. On receipt of the request, the superintendent shall determine whether that information exists and, upon request of the person, board, or entity requesting information, also shall request from the federal bureau of investigation any criminal records it has pertaining to that individual. Within thirty days of the date that the superintendent receives a request, the superintendent shall send to the board, entity, or person a report of any information that the superintendent determines exists, including information contained in records that have been sealed under section 2953.32 of the Revised Code, and, within thirty days of its receipt, shall send the board, entity, or person a report of any information received from the federal bureau of investigation, other than information the dissemination of which is prohibited by federal law.

(b) When a board of education is required to receive information under this section as a prerequisite to employment of an individual pursuant to section 3319.39 of the Revised Code, it may accept a certified copy of records that were issued by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and that are presented by an individual applying for employment with the district in lieu of requesting that information itself. In such a case, the board shall accept the certified copy issued by the bureau in order to make a photocopy of it for that individual's employment application documents and shall return the certified copy to the individual. In a case of that nature, a district only shall accept a certified copy of records of that nature within one year after the date of their issuance by the bureau.

(3) The state board of education may request, with respect to any individual who has applied for employment after October 2, 1989, in any position with the state board or the department of education, any information that a school district board of education is authorized to request under division (F)(2) of this section, and the superintendent of the bureau shall proceed as if the request has been received from a school district board of education under division (F)(2) of this section.

(4) When the superintendent of the bureau receives a request for information that is authorized under section 3319.291 of the Revised Code, the superintendent shall proceed as if the request has been received from a school district board of education under division (F)(2) of this section.

(5) When a recipient of an OhioReads classroom or community reading grant paid under section 3301.86 or 3301.87 of the Revised Code or an entity approved by the OhioReads council requests, with respect to any individual who applies to participate in providing any program or service through an entity approved by the OhioReads council or funded in whole or in part by the grant, the information that a school district board of education is authorized to request under division (F)(2)(a) of this section, the superintendent of the bureau shall proceed as if the request has been received from a school district board of education under division (F)(2)(a) of this section.

(G) In addition to or in conjunction with any request that is required to be made under section 173.41, 3701.881, 3712.09, 3721.121, or 3722.151 of the Revised Code with respect to an individual who has applied for employment in a position that involves providing direct care to an older adult, the chief administrator of a PASSPORT agency that provides services through the PASSPORT program created under section 173.40 of the Revised Code, home health agency, hospice care program, home licensed under Chapter 3721. of the Revised Code, adult day-care program operated pursuant to rules adopted under section 3721.04 of the Revised Code, or adult care facility may request that the superintendent of the bureau investigate and determine, with respect to any individual who has applied after January 27, 1997, for employment in a position that does not involve providing direct care to an older adult, whether the bureau has any information gathered under division (A) of this section that pertains to that individual. On receipt of the request, the superintendent shall determine whether that information exists and, on request of the administrator requesting information, shall also request from the federal bureau of investigation any criminal records it has pertaining to that individual. Within thirty days of the date a request is received, the superintendent shall send to the administrator a report of any information determined to exist, including information contained in records that have been sealed under section 2953.32 of the Revised Code, and, within thirty days of its receipt, shall send the administrator a report of any information received from the federal bureau of investigation, other than information the dissemination of which is prohibited by federal law.

(H) Information obtained by a board, administrator, or other person under this section is confidential and shall not be released or disseminated.

(I) The superintendent may charge a reasonable fee for providing information or criminal records under division (F)(2) or (G) of this section.

Sec. 311.171. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Federal poverty level" means the income level represented by the poverty guidelines as revised annually by the United States department of health and human services in accordance with section 673(2) of the "Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981," 95 Stat. 511, 42 U.S.C.A. 9902, as amended, for a family size equal to the size of the family of the person whose income is being determined.

(2) "Registration year" of an offender means one of the following:

(a) The twelve-month period beginning on the anniversary, occurring on or after January 1, 2004, of the date on which an offender's registration period began in accordance with section 2950.07 of the Revised Code;

(b) The twelve-month period beginning on the date on which an offender's registration period begins, on or after January 1, 2004, in accordance with section 2950.07 of the Revised Code.

(B) The sheriff may charge a fee each time a person does any of the following:

(1) Registers under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code;

(2) Registers a new residence address under section 2950.05 of the Revised Code:

(3) Verifies a current residence address under section 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(C) If the sheriff charges one or more fees provided for in division (B) of this section, all of the following apply:

(1) The sheriff shall not require the payment of any fee from a delinquent child until the delinquent child reaches eighteen years of age. When a delinquent child reaches eighteen years of age and the sheriff charges a fee to the delinquent child, the provisions of this section applicable to "offenders" shall be construed to apply to the delinquent child.

(2) For an offender who has been adjudicated a sexual predator or child-victim predator or who has a duty to register as a result of committing an aggravated sexually oriented offense, the fees may not exceed a total of one hundred dollars for each registration year.

(3) For an offender who has been determined to be a habitual sexual offender or a habitual child-victim offender, who is not described in division (C)(2) of this section, and for whom the sentencing judge has required community notification, the fees may not exceed a total of fifty dollars for each registration year.

(4) For an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim offense and who is not described in division (C)(2) or (3) of this section, the fees may not exceed a total of twenty-five dollars for each registration year.

(5) An offender who is required to pay a fee shall retain the receipts received under section 325.28 of the Revised Code for payments made during the offender's registration year to establish that the payment of any fee will exceed the maximum annual amount permissible under this division.

(6) The sheriff shall not refuse to register a person, register a new residence address of a person, or verify the current residence address of a person, who does not pay a fee the sheriff requires under this section.

(7) The sheriff shall report unpaid fees in accordance with division (C) of section 325.31 of the Revised Code, and the county may recover those fees in a civil action in the same manner as other money due the county.

(D) Each time a person appears before the sheriff to provide any registration or verification specified in division (B) of this section for which the sheriff charges a fee, the sheriff shall determine whether the person is able to pay the fee. In making that determination, the sheriff shall determine whether the person's income is less than one hundred twenty-five per cent of the federal poverty level. A person whose income is equal to or greater than one hundred twenty-five per cent of the federal poverty level shall be considered able to pay the fee.

(E) If a sheriff determines a person's income is less than one hundred twenty-five per cent of the federal poverty level, the sheriff shall waive payment of the fee. If the sheriff determines a person's income is equal to or greater than one hundred twenty-five per cent of the federal poverty level, the sheriff may allow the person to pay the fee in accordance with a payment schedule the sheriff establishes based on the person's ability to pay. The sheriff shall document any waiver or alternative fee arrangement in the official registration records of the sheriff's office and shall provide the offender with a written copy of any waiver or alternative fee arrangement.

(F) All fees paid to a sheriff under this section shall be paid into the county treasury to the credit of the county general fund and shall be allocated to the sheriff to be used to defray the costs of registering sex offenders and child-victim offenders and providing community notification under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code.

(G) If an offender has registered with a sheriff and subsequently relocates to a different county during a registration year, the annual maximum amounts set forth in division (C) of this section shall apply to the sheriff in the new county, and that sheriff shall consider any payments already made by the offender for purposes of determining when the applicable maximum has been met for the offender's registration year.

Sec. 325.32. ~~No~~ Except as otherwise provided in section 311.171 of the Revised Code, no county officer named in section 325.27 of the Revised Code, shall make any reduction, abatement, or remission of any fees, costs, percentages, penalties, allowances, or perquisites of any kind, required to be charged and collected by ~~him~~ the officer.

Sec. 1923.01. (A) As provided in this chapter, any judge of a county or municipal court or a court of common pleas, within the judge's proper area of jurisdiction, may inquire about persons who make unlawful and forcible entry into lands or tenements and detain them, and about persons who make a lawful and peaceable entry into lands or tenements and hold them unlawfully and by force. If, upon the inquiry, it is found that an unlawful and forcible entry has been made and the lands or tenements are detained, or that, after a lawful entry, lands or tenements are held unlawfully and by force, a judge shall cause the plaintiff in an action under this chapter to have restitution of the lands or tenements.

(B) An action shall be brought under this chapter within two years after the cause of action accrues.

(C) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Tenant" means a person who is entitled under a rental agreement to the use or occupancy of premises, other than premises located in a manufactured home park, to the exclusion of others.

(2) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of premises, or the agent or person the landlord authorizes to manage premises or to receive rent from a tenant under a rental agreement, except, if required by the facts of the action to which the term is applied, "landlord" means a park operator.

(3) "Park operator," "manufactured home," "mobile home," "manufactured home park," "recreational vehicle," and "resident" have the same meanings as in section 3733.01 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code, except, if required by the facts of the action to which the term is applied, "residential premises" has the same meaning as in section 3733.01 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Rental agreement" means any agreement or lease, written or oral, that establishes or modifies the terms, conditions, rules, or other provisions concerning the use or occupancy of premises by one of the parties to the agreement or lease, except that "rental agreement," as used in division (A)(13) of section 1923.02 of the Revised Code and where the context requires as used in this chapter, means a rental agreement as defined in division (D) of section 5322.01 of the Revised Code.

(6) "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(7) "School premises" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(8) "Sexually oriented offense" and "child-victim oriented offense" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1923.02. (A) Proceedings under this chapter may be had as follows:

- (1) Against tenants or manufactured home park residents holding over their terms;
- (2) Against tenants or manufactured home park residents in possession under an oral tenancy, who are in default in the payment of rent as provided in division (B) of this section;
- (3) In sales of real estate, on executions, orders, or other judicial process, when the judgment debtor was in possession at the time of the rendition of the judgment or decree, by virtue of which the sale was made;
- (4) In sales by executors, administrators, or guardians, and on partition, when any of the parties to the complaint were in possession at the commencement of the action, after the sales, so made on execution or otherwise, have been examined by the proper court and adjudged legal;
- (5) When the defendant is an occupier of lands or tenements, without color of title, and the complainant has the right of possession to them;
- (6) In any other case of the unlawful and forcible detention of lands or tenements. For purposes of this division, in addition to any other type of unlawful and forcible detention of lands or tenements, such a detention may be determined to exist when both of the following apply:
 - (a) A tenant fails to vacate residential premises within three days after both of the following occur:

(i) The tenant's landlord has actual knowledge of or has reasonable cause to believe that the tenant, any person in the tenant's household, or any person on the premises with the consent of the tenant previously has or presently is engaged in a violation of Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code, or of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any section in either of those chapters, which involves a controlled substance and which occurred in, is occurring in, or otherwise was or is connected with the premises, whether or not the tenant or other person has been charged with, has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of, or has been determined to be a delinquent child for an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a violation as described in this division. For purposes of this division, a landlord has "actual knowledge of or has reasonable cause to believe" that a tenant, any person in the tenant's household, or any person on the premises with the consent of the tenant previously has or presently is engaged in a violation as described in this division if a search warrant was issued pursuant to Criminal Rule 41 or Chapter 2933. of the Revised Code; the affidavit presented to obtain the warrant named or described the tenant or person as the individual to be searched and particularly described the tenant's premises as the place to be searched, named or described one or more controlled substances to be searched for and seized, stated substantially the offense under Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code or the substantially similar municipal ordinance that occurred in, is occurring in, or otherwise was or is connected with the tenant's premises, and states the factual basis for the affiant's belief that the controlled substances are located on the tenant's premises; the warrant was properly executed by a law enforcement officer and any controlled substance described in the affidavit was found by that officer during the search and seizure; and, subsequent to the search and seizure, the landlord was informed by that or another law enforcement officer of the fact that the tenant or person has or presently is engaged in a violation as described in this division and it occurred in, is occurring in, or otherwise was or is connected with the tenant's premises.

(ii) The landlord gives the tenant the notice required by division (C) of section 5321.17 of the Revised Code.

(b) The court determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the tenant, any person in the tenant's household, or any person on the premises with the consent of the tenant previously has or presently is engaged in a violation as described in division (A)(6)(a)(i) of this section.

(7) In cases arising out of Chapter 5313. of the Revised Code. In those cases, the court has the authority to declare a forfeiture of the vendee's rights under a land installment contract and to grant any other claims arising out of the contract.

(8) Against tenants who have breached an obligation that is imposed by section 5321.05 of the Revised Code, other than the obligation specified in division (A)(9) of that section, and that materially affects health and safety. Prior to the commencement of an action under this division, notice shall be given to the tenant and compliance secured with section 5321.11 of the Revised Code.

(9) Against tenants who have breached an obligation imposed upon them by a written rental agreement;

(10) Against manufactured home park residents who have defaulted in the payment of rent or breached the terms of a rental agreement with a manufactured home park operator. Nothing in this division precludes the commencement of an action under division (A)(12) of this section when the additional circumstances described in that division apply.

(11) Against manufactured home park residents who have committed two material violations of the rules of the manufactured home park, of the public health council, or of applicable state and local health and safety codes and who have been notified of the violations in compliance with section 3733.13 of the Revised Code;

(12) Against a manufactured home park resident, or the estate of a manufactured home park resident, who has been absent from the manufactured home park for a period of thirty consecutive days prior to the commencement of an action under this division and whose manufactured home or mobile home, or recreational vehicle that is parked in the manufactured home park, has been left unoccupied for that thirty-day period, without notice to the park operator and without payment of rent due under the rental agreement with the park operator;

(13) Against occupants of self-service storage facilities, as defined in division (A) of section 5322.01 of the Revised Code, who have breached the terms of a rental agreement or violated section 5322.04 of the Revised Code;

(14) Against any resident or occupant who, pursuant to a rental agreement, resides in or occupies residential premises located within one thousand feet of any school premises and to whom both of the following apply:

(a) The resident's or occupant's name appears on the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(b) The state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders indicates that the resident or occupant was convicted of or pleaded guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense in a criminal prosecution and was not sentenced to a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for that offense.

(15) Against any tenant who permits any person to occupy residential premises located within one thousand feet of any school premises if both of the following apply to the person:

(a) The person's name appears on the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(b) The state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders indicates that the person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense in a criminal prosecution and was not sentenced to a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for that offense.

(B) If a tenant or manufactured home park resident holding under an oral tenancy is in default in the payment of rent, the tenant or resident forfeits the right of occupancy, and the landlord may, at the landlord's option, terminate the tenancy by notifying the tenant or resident, as provided in section 1923.04 of the Revised Code, to leave the premises, for the restitution of which an action may then be brought under this chapter.

(C)(1) If a tenant or any other person with the tenant's permission resides in or occupies residential premises that are located within one thousand feet of any school premises and is a resident or occupant of the type described in division (A)(14) of this section or a person of the type described in division (A)(15) of this section, the landlord for those residential premises, upon discovery that the tenant or other person is a resident, occupant, or person of that nature, may terminate the rental agreement or tenancy for those residential premises by notifying the tenant and all other occupants, as provided in section 1923.04 of the Revised Code, to leave the premises.

(2) If a landlord is authorized to terminate a rental agreement or tenancy pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section but does not so terminate the rental agreement or tenancy, the landlord is not liable in a tort or other civil action in damages for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly result from that decision.

(D) This chapter does not apply to a student tenant as defined by division (H) of section 5321.01 of the Revised Code when the college or university proceeds to terminate a rental agreement pursuant to section 5321.031 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1923.051. (A) Notwithstanding the time-for-service of a summons provision of division (A) of section 1923.06 of the Revised Code, if the complaint described in section 1923.05 of the Revised Code that is filed by a landlord in an action under this chapter states that the landlord seeks a judgment of restitution based on the grounds specified in divisions (A)(6)(a) and (b) of section 1923.02 of the Revised Code, then the clerk of the municipal court, county court, or court of common pleas in which the complaint is filed shall cause both of the following to occur:

(1) The service and return of the summons in the action in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure, which service shall be made, if possible, within three working days after the filing of the complaint;

(2) The action to be set for trial ~~on~~ not later than the thirtieth ~~working~~ calendar day after the date that the tenant is served with a copy of the summons in accordance with division (A)(1) of this section.

(B) The tenant in an action under this chapter as described in division (A) of this section is not required to file an answer to the complaint of the landlord, and may present any defenses that ~~he~~ the tenant may possess at the trial of the action in accordance with section 1923.061 of the Revised Code.

(C) No continuances of an action under this chapter as described in division (A) of this section shall be permitted under section 1923.08 of the Revised Code, and if the tenant in the action does

not appear at the trial and the summons in the action was properly served in accordance with division (A)(1) of this section, then the court shall try the action in accordance with section 1923.07 of the Revised Code.

(D) All provisions of this chapter that are not inconsistent with this section shall apply to an action under this chapter as described in division (A) of this section.

Sec. 2152.02. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Act charged" means the act that is identified in a complaint, indictment, or information alleging that a child is a delinquent child.

(B) "Admitted to a department of youth services facility" includes admission to a facility operated, or contracted for, by the department and admission to a comparable facility outside this state by another state or the United States.

(C)(1) "Child" means a person who is under eighteen years of age, except as otherwise provided in divisions (C)(2) to (6) of this section.

(2) Subject to division (C)(3) of this section, any person who violates a federal or state law or a municipal ordinance prior to attaining eighteen years of age shall be deemed a "child" irrespective of that person's age at the time the complaint with respect to that violation is filed or the hearing on the complaint is held.

(3) Any person who, while under eighteen years of age, commits an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and who is not taken into custody or apprehended for that act until after the person attains twenty-one years of age is not a child in relation to that act.

(4) Any person whose case is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2152.12 of the Revised Code shall be deemed after the transfer not to be a child in the transferred case.

(5) Any person whose case is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2152.12 of the Revised Code and who subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony in that case, and any person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for the commission of an act, who has a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence imposed for the act pursuant to section 2152.13 of the Revised Code, and whose adult portion of the dispositional sentence is invoked pursuant to section 2152.14 of the Revised Code, shall be deemed after the transfer or invocation not to be a child in any case in which a complaint is filed against the person.

(6) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender prior to attaining eighteen years of age until the person attains twenty-one years of age, and, for purposes of that jurisdiction related to that adjudication, except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who is so adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender shall be deemed a "child" until the person attains twenty-one years of age. If a person is so adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender and the court makes a disposition of the person under this chapter, at any time after the person attains eighteen years of

age, the places at which the person may be held under that disposition are not limited to places authorized under this chapter solely for confinement of children, and the person may be confined under that disposition, in accordance with division (F)(2) of section 2152.26 of the Revised Code, in places other than those authorized under this chapter solely for confinement of children.

(D) "Chronic truant" means any child of compulsory school age who is absent without legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend for seven or more consecutive school days, ten or more school days in one school month, or fifteen or more school days in a school year.

(E) "Community corrections facility," "public safety beds," "release authority," and "supervised release" have the same meanings as in section 5139.01 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Delinquent child" includes any of the following:

(1) Any child, except a juvenile traffic offender, who violates any law of this state or the United States, or any ordinance of a political subdivision of the state, that would be an offense if committed by an adult;

(2) Any child who violates any lawful order of the court made under this chapter or under Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code other than an order issued under section 2151.87 of the Revised Code;

(3) Any child who violates division (A) of section 2923.211 of the Revised Code;

(4) Any child who is a habitual truant and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant;

(5) Any child who is a chronic truant.

(G) "Discretionary serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a discretionary SYO and who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.

(H) "Discretionary SYO" means a case in which the juvenile court, in the juvenile court's discretion, may impose a serious youthful offender disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.

(I) "Discretionary transfer" means that the juvenile court has discretion to transfer a case for criminal prosecution under division (B) of section 2152.12 of the Revised Code.

(J) "Drug abuse offense," "felony drug abuse offense," and "minor drug possession offense" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Electronic monitoring device," "certified electronic monitoring device," "electronically monitored house arrest," "electronic monitoring system," and "certified electronic monitoring system" have the same meanings as in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code.

(L) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim of a delinquent act as a result of the delinquent act and includes any loss of income due to lost time at work because of any injury caused to the victim and any property loss, medical cost, or funeral expense incurred as a result of the delinquent act.

(M) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(N) "Juvenile traffic offender" means any child who violates any traffic law, traffic ordinance, or traffic regulation of this state, the United States, or any political subdivision of this state, other than a resolution, ordinance, or regulation of a political subdivision of this state the violation of which is required to be handled by a parking violations bureau or a joint parking violations bureau pursuant to Chapter 4521. of the Revised Code.

(O) A "legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend" has the same meaning as in section 2151.011 of the Revised Code.

(P) "Mandatory serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a mandatory SYO and who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.

(Q) "Mandatory SYO" means a case in which the juvenile court is required to impose a mandatory serious youthful offender disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.

(R) "Mandatory transfer" means that a case is required to be transferred for criminal prosecution under division (A) of section 2152.12 of the Revised Code.

(S) "Mental illness" has the same meaning as in section 5122.01 of the Revised Code.

(T) "Mentally retarded person" has the same meaning as in section 5123.01 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Monitored time" and "repeat violent offender" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(V) "Of compulsory school age" has the same meaning as in section 3321.01 of the Revised Code.

(W) "Public record" has the same meaning as in section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(X) "Serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a mandatory SYO or discretionary SYO but who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.

(Y) "Sexually oriented offense," "habitual sex offender," "juvenile sex offender registrant," and "sexual predator," "presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "habitual child-victim offender," and "child-victim predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(Z) "Traditional juvenile" means a case that is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer, that is eligible for a disposition under sections 2152.16, 2152.17, 2152.19, and 2152.20 of the Revised Code, and that is not eligible for a disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.

(AA) "Transfer" means the transfer for criminal prosecution of a case involving the alleged commission by a child of an act that would be an offense if committed by an adult from the juvenile court to the appropriate court that has jurisdiction of the offense.

(BB) "Category one offense" means any of the following:

- (1) A violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code;
- (2) A violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code involving an attempt to commit aggravated murder or murder.

(CC) "Category two offense" means any of the following:

- (1) A violation of section 2903.03, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2909.02, 2911.01, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code;
- (2) A violation of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code that is a felony of the first degree;
- (3) A violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.

Sec. 2152.19. (A) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child, the court may make any of the following orders of disposition, in addition to any other disposition authorized or required by this chapter:

- (1) Any order that is authorized by section 2151.353 of the Revised Code for the care and protection of an abused, neglected, or dependent child;
- (2) Commit the child to the temporary custody of any school, camp, institution, or other facility operated for the care of delinquent children by the county, by a district organized under section 2152.41 or 2151.65 of the Revised Code, or by a private agency or organization, within or without the state, that is authorized and qualified to provide the care, treatment, or placement required, including, but not limited to, a school, camp, or facility operated under section 2151.65 of the Revised Code;
- (3) Place the child in a detention facility or district detention facility operated under section 2152.41 of the Revised Code, for up to ninety days;
- (4) Place the child on community control under any sanctions, services, and conditions that the court prescribes. As a condition of community control in every case and in addition to any other condition that it imposes upon the child, the court shall require the child to abide by the law

during the period of community control. As referred to in this division, community control includes, but is not limited to, the following sanctions and conditions:

- (a) A period of basic probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the child in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court;
- (b) A period of intensive probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court to supervise the child while the child is seeking or maintaining employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as the order of disposition;
- (c) A period of day reporting in which the child is required each day to report to and leave a center or another approved reporting location at specified times in order to participate in work, education or training, treatment, and other approved programs at the center or outside the center;
- (d) A period of community service of up to five hundred hours for an act that would be a felony or a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, up to two hundred hours for an act that would be a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, or up to thirty hours for an act that would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult;
- (e) A requirement that the child obtain a high school diploma, a certificate of high school equivalence, vocational training, or employment;
- (f) A period of drug and alcohol use monitoring;
- (g) A requirement of alcohol or drug assessment or counseling, or a period in an alcohol or drug treatment program with a level of security for the child as determined necessary by the court;
- (h) A period in which the court orders the child to observe a curfew that may involve daytime or evening hours;
- (i) A requirement that the child serve monitored time;
- (j) A period of house arrest with or without electronic monitoring;
- (k) A period of electronic monitoring without house arrest or electronically monitored house arrest that does not exceed the maximum sentence of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult who commits the same act.

A period of electronically monitored house arrest imposed under this division shall not extend beyond the child's twenty-first birthday. If a court imposes a period of electronically monitored house arrest upon a child under this division, it shall require the child: to wear, otherwise have attached to the child's person, or otherwise be subject to monitoring by a certified electronic monitoring device or to participate in the operation of and monitoring by a certified electronic monitoring system; to remain in the child's home or other specified premises for the entire period

of electronically monitored house arrest except when the court permits the child to leave those premises to go to school or to other specified premises; to be monitored by a central system that can determine the child's location at designated times; to report periodically to a person designated by the court; and to enter into a written contract with the court agreeing to comply with all requirements imposed by the court, agreeing to pay any fee imposed by the court for the costs of the electronically monitored house arrest, and agreeing to waive the right to receive credit for any time served on electronically monitored house arrest toward the period of any other dispositional order imposed upon the child if the child violates any of the requirements of the dispositional order of electronically monitored house arrest. The court also may impose other reasonable requirements upon the child.

Unless ordered by the court, a child shall not receive credit for any time served on electronically monitored house arrest toward any other dispositional order imposed upon the child for the act for which was imposed the dispositional order of electronically monitored house arrest.

(1) A suspension of the driver's license, probationary driver's license, or temporary instruction permit issued to the child or a suspension of the registration of all motor vehicles registered in the name of the child. A child whose license or permit is so suspended is ineligible for issuance of a license or permit during the period of suspension. At the end of the period of suspension, the child shall not be reissued a license or permit until the child has paid any applicable reinstatement fee and complied with all requirements governing license reinstatement.

(5) Commit the child to the custody of the court;

(6) Require the child to not be absent without legitimate excuse from the public school the child is supposed to attend for five or more consecutive days, seven or more school days in one school month, or twelve or more school days in a school year;

(7)(a) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or an habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant, do either or both of the following:

(i) Require the child to participate in a truancy prevention mediation program;

(ii) Make any order of disposition as authorized by this section, except that the court shall not commit the child to a facility described in division (A)(2) or (3) of this section unless the court determines that the child violated a lawful court order made pursuant to division (C)(1)(e) of section 2151.354 of the Revised Code or division (A)(6) of this section.

(b) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or a habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant and the court determines that the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child has failed to cause the child's attendance at school in violation of section 3321.38 of the Revised Code, do either or both of the following:

(i) Require the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to participate in a truancy prevention mediation program;

(ii) Require the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to participate in any community service program, preferably a community service program that requires the involvement of the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child in the school attended by the child.

(8) Make any further disposition that the court finds proper, except that the child shall not be placed in any of the following:

(a) A state correctional institution, a county, multicounty, or municipal jail or workhouse, or another place in which an adult convicted of a crime, under arrest, or charged with a crime is held;

(b) A community corrections facility, if the child would be covered by the definition of public safety beds for purposes of sections 5139.41 to 5139.45 of the Revised Code if the court exercised its authority to commit the child to the legal custody of the department of youth services for institutionalization or institutionalization in a secure facility pursuant to this chapter.

(B) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child, in addition to any order of disposition made under division (A) of this section, the court, in the following situations, shall suspend the child's temporary instruction permit, restricted license, probationary driver's license, or nonresident operating privilege, or suspend the child's ability to obtain such a permit:

(1) The child is adjudicated a delinquent child for violating section 2923.122 of the Revised Code, with the suspension and denial being in accordance with division (E)(1)(a), (c), (d), or (e) of section 2923.122 of the Revised Code.

(2) The child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would be a drug abuse offense or for violating division (B) of section 2917.11 of the Revised Code, with the suspension continuing until the child attends and satisfactorily completes a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education, intervention, or treatment program specified by the court. During the time the child is attending the program, the court shall retain any temporary instruction permit, probationary driver's license, or driver's license issued to the child, and the court shall return the permit or license when the child satisfactorily completes the program.

(C) The court may establish a victim-offender mediation program in which victims and their offenders meet to discuss the offense and suggest possible restitution. If the court obtains the assent of the victim of the delinquent act committed by the child, the court may require the child to participate in the program.

(D)(1) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and if the child caused, attempted to cause, threatened to cause, or created a risk of physical harm to the victim of the act, the court, prior to issuing an order of disposition under this section, shall order the preparation of a victim impact statement by the probation

department of the county in which the victim of the act resides, by the court's own probation department, or by a victim assistance program that is operated by the state, a county, a municipal corporation, or another governmental entity. The court shall consider the victim impact statement in determining the order of disposition to issue for the child.

(2) Each victim impact statement shall identify the victim of the act for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child, itemize any economic loss suffered by the victim as a result of the act, identify any physical injury suffered by the victim as a result of the act and the seriousness and permanence of the injury, identify any change in the victim's personal welfare or familial relationships as a result of the act and any psychological impact experienced by the victim or the victim's family as a result of the act, and contain any other information related to the impact of the act upon the victim that the court requires.

(3) A victim impact statement shall be kept confidential and is not a public record. However, the court may furnish copies of the statement to the department of youth services if the delinquent child is committed to the department or to both the adjudicated delinquent child or the adjudicated delinquent child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney. The copy of a victim impact statement furnished by the court to the department pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential and is not a public record. If an officer is preparing pursuant to section 2947.06 or 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2 a presentence investigation report pertaining to a person, the court shall make available to the officer, for use in preparing the report, a copy of any victim impact statement regarding that person. The copies of a victim impact statement that are made available to the adjudicated delinquent child or the adjudicated delinquent child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney pursuant to this division shall be returned to the court by the person to whom they were made available immediately following the imposition of an order of disposition for the child under this chapter.

The copy of a victim impact statement that is made available pursuant to this division to an officer preparing a criminal presentence investigation report shall be returned to the court by the officer immediately following its use in preparing the report.

(4) The department of youth services shall work with local probation departments and victim assistance programs to develop a standard victim impact statement.

(E) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or an habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant and the court determines that the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child has failed to cause the child's attendance at school in violation of section 3321.38 of the Revised Code, in addition to any order of disposition it makes under this section, the court shall warn the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child that any subsequent adjudication of the child as an unruly or delinquent child for being an habitual or chronic truant may result in a criminal charge against the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child for a violation of division (C) of section 2919.21 or section 2919.24 of the Revised Code.

(F)(1) During the period of a delinquent child's community control granted under this section, authorized probation officers who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or

responsibilities may search, with or without a warrant, the person of the delinquent child, the place of residence of the delinquent child, and a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or other real property in which the delinquent child has a right, title, or interest or for which the delinquent child has the express or implied permission of a person with a right, title, or interest to use, occupy, or possess if the probation officers have reasonable grounds to believe that the delinquent child is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the delinquent child's community control. The court that places a delinquent child on community control under this section shall provide the delinquent child with a written notice that informs the delinquent child that authorized probation officers who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may conduct those types of searches during the period of community control if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the delinquent child is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the delinquent child's community control. The court also shall provide the written notice described in division (E)(2) of this section to each parent, guardian, or custodian of the delinquent child who is described in that division.

(2) The court that places a child on community control under this section shall provide the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian with a written notice that informs them that authorized probation officers may conduct searches pursuant to division (E)(1) of this section. The notice shall specifically state that a permissible search might extend to a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or a place of residence or other real property in which a notified parent, guardian, or custodian has a right, title, or interest and that the parent, guardian, or custodian expressly or impliedly permits the child to use, occupy, or possess.

(G) If a juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of any person, organization, or entity pursuant to this section and if the delinquent act for which the child is so committed is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or is a child-victim oriented offense, the court in the order of disposition shall do one of the following:

(1) Require that the child be provided treatment as described in division (A)(2) of section 5139.13 of the Revised Code;

(2) Inform the person, organization, or entity that it is the preferred course of action in this state that the child be provided treatment as described in division (A)(2) of section 5139.13 of the Revised Code and encourage the person, organization, or entity to provide that treatment.

Sec. 2152.191. If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or for committing a child-victim oriented offense, if the child is fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and if the child committed the offense on or after ~~the effective date of this section~~, all January 1, 2002, both of the following apply:

(A) Sections 2152.82 to 2152.85 and Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code apply to the child and the adjudication.

(B) In addition to any order of disposition it makes of the child under this chapter, the court may make any determination, adjudication, or order authorized under sections 2152.82 to 2152.85 and Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code and shall make any determination, adjudication, or order required under those sections and that chapter.

Sec. 2152.811. If a court adjudicates a child a delinquent child for committing a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the court may determine pursuant to section 2950.021 of the Revised Code, prior to making an order of disposition for the child, that the child potentially should be subjected to classification as a juvenile offender registrant under sections 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code upon persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense. If the court so determines, divisions (B)(1) and (3) of section 2950.021 of the Revised Code apply, and the court shall proceed as described in those divisions.

Sec. 2152.82. (A) The court that adjudicates a child a delinquent child shall issue as part of the dispositional order an order that classifies the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if all of the following apply:

(1) The act for which the child is adjudicated a delinquent child is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or is a child-victim oriented offense that the child committed on or after January 1, 2002.

(2) The child was fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years of age at the time of committing the offense.

(3) The court has determined that the child previously was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, regardless of when the prior offense was committed and regardless of the child's age at the time of committing the offense.

(B) An order required under division (A) of this section shall be issued at the time the judge makes the orders of disposition for the delinquent child. Prior to issuing the order required by division (A) of this section, the judge shall conduct the hearing and make the determinations required by division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding a child-victim oriented offense to determine if the child is to be classified a sexual predator or a child-victim predator, shall make the determinations required by division (E) of ~~that~~ section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding a child-victim oriented offense to determine if the child is to be classified a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, and shall otherwise comply with those divisions. When a judge issues an order under division (A) of this section, all of the following apply:

(1) The judge shall include in the order any determination that the delinquent child is, or is not, a sexual predator or child-victim predator or is, or is not, a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender that the judge makes pursuant to division (B) or (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code and any related information required or authorized under the division under which the determination is made, including, but not limited to, any requirement imposed by the court subjecting a child who is a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender to community notification provisions as described in division (E) of ~~that~~ section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(2) The judge shall include in the order a statement that, upon completion of the disposition of the delinquent child that was made for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense upon which the order is based, a hearing will be conducted, and the order and any determinations included in the order are subject to modification or termination pursuant to sections 2152.84 and 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

(3) The judge shall provide ~~a copy of the order~~ to the delinquent child and to the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian, ~~as part of the notice provided~~ required under divisions (A) and (B) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code and shall provide as part of that notice a copy of the order.

(4) The judge shall include the order in the delinquent child's dispositional order and shall specify in the dispositional order that the order issued under division (A) of this section was made pursuant to this section.

(C) An order issued under division (A) of this section and any determinations included in the order shall remain in effect for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code, subject to a modification or termination of the order under section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, and section 2152.851 of the Revised Code applies regarding the order and the determinations. If an order is issued under division (A) of this section, the child's attainment of eighteen or twenty-one years of age does not affect or terminate the order, and the order remains in effect for the period of time described in this division.

(D) A court that adjudicates a child a delinquent child for a sexually oriented offense that is a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense shall not issue based on that adjudication an order under this section that classifies the child a juvenile offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2152.83. (A)(1) The court that adjudicates a child a delinquent child shall issue as part of the dispositional order or, if the court commits the child for the delinquent act to the custody of a secure facility, shall issue at the time of the child's release from the secure facility, an order that classifies the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if all of the following apply:

(a) The act for which the child is or was adjudicated a delinquent child is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or is a child-victim oriented offense that the child committed on or after January 1, 2002.

(b) The child was sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of committing the offense.

(c) The court was not required to classify the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant under section 2152.82 of the Revised Code.

(2) Prior to issuing the order required by division (A)(2) of this section, the judge shall conduct the hearing and make the determinations required by division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding a child-victim oriented offense to determine if the child is to be classified ~~as~~ a sexual predator or a child-victim predator, shall make the determinations required by division (E) of ~~that~~ section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding a child-victim oriented offense to determine if the child is to be classified ~~as~~ a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, and shall otherwise comply with those divisions. When a judge issues an order under division (A)(1) of this section, the judge shall include in the order all of the determinations and information identified in division (B)(1) of section 2152.82 of the Revised Code that are relevant.

(B)(1) The court that adjudicates a child a delinquent child, on the judge's own motion, may conduct at the time of disposition of the child or, if the court commits the child for the delinquent act to the custody of a secure facility, may conduct at the time of the child's release from the secure facility, a hearing for the purposes described in division (B)(2) of this section if all of the following apply:

(a) The act for which the child is adjudicated a delinquent child is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or is a child-victim oriented offense that the child committed on or after January 1, 2002.

(b) The child was fourteen or fifteen years of age at the time of committing the offense.

(c) The court was not required to classify the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant under section 2152.82 of the Revised Code.

(2) A judge shall conduct a hearing under division (B)(1) of this section to review the effectiveness of the disposition made of the child and of any treatment provided for the child placed in a secure setting and to determine whether the child should be classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant. The judge may conduct the hearing on the judge's own initiative or based upon a recommendation of an officer or employee of the department of youth services, a probation officer, an employee of the court, or a prosecutor or law enforcement officer. If the judge conducts the hearing, upon completion of the hearing, the judge, in the judge's discretion

and after consideration of the factors listed in division (E) of this section, shall do either of the following:

(a) Decline to issue an order that classifies the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(b) Issue an order that classifies the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code and, if the judge ~~determines~~ conducts a hearing as described in division (C) of this section ~~that to determine whether~~ the child is a sexual predator or child-victim predator or a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender, include in the order a statement that the judge has determined that the child is, or is not, a sexual predator ~~or a, child-victim predator~~, habitual sex offender, or habitual child-victim offender, whichever is applicable.

(C) A judge may issue an order under division (B) of this section that contains a determination that a delinquent child is a sexual predator or child-victim predator only if the judge, in accordance with the procedures specified in division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding sexual predators or division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding child-victim predators, determines at the hearing by clear and convincing evidence that the child is a sexual predator or a child-victim predator. A judge may issue an order under division (B) of this section that contains a determination that a delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender only if the judge at the hearing determines as described in division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding habitual sex offenders or division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding habitual child-victim offenders that the child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender. If the judge issues an order under division (B) of this section that contains a determination that a delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, the judge may impose a requirement subjecting the child to community notification provisions as described in division (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable. If the court conducts a hearing as described in this division to determine whether the child is a sexual predator or child-victim predator or a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender, the judge shall comply with division (B) or (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, in all regards.

(D) If a judge issues an order under division (A) or (B) of this section, the judge shall provide to the delinquent child and to the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian a copy of the order and a notice containing the information described in divisions (A) and (B) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code. The judge shall provide the notice at the time of the issuance of the order, ~~shall provide the notice as described in division (B)(1)(c) of that section,~~ and shall comply with divisions (B)(1), (B)(2), and (C) of that section regarding that notice and the provision of it.

The judge also shall include in the order a statement that, upon completion of the disposition of the delinquent child that was made for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense upon which the order is based, a hearing will be conducted and the order is subject to modification or termination pursuant to section 2152.84 of the Revised Code.

(E) In making a decision under division (B) of this section as to whether a delinquent child should be classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and, if so, whether the child also is a sexual predator or child-victim predator or a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender, a judge shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) The nature of the sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or the child-victim oriented offense committed by the child;
- (2) Whether the child has shown any genuine remorse or compunction for the offense;
- (3) The public interest and safety;
- (4) The factors set forth in division (B)(3) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable;
- (5) The factors set forth in divisions (B) and (C) of section 2929.12 of the Revised Code as those factors apply regarding the delinquent child, the offense, and the victim;
- (6) The results of any treatment provided to the child and of any follow-up professional assessment of the child.

(F) An order issued under division (A) or (B) of this section and any determinations included in the order shall remain in effect for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code, subject to a modification or termination of the order under section 2152.84 of the Revised Code, and section 2152.851 of the Revised Code applies regarding the order and the determinations. The child's attainment of eighteen or twenty-one years of age does not affect or terminate the order, and the order remains in effect for the period of time described in this division.

(G) A court that adjudicates a child a delinquent child for a sexually oriented offense that is a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense shall not issue based on that adjudication an order under this section that classifies the child a juvenile offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(H) As used in the section, "secure facility" has the same meaning as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2152.84. (A)(1) When a juvenile court judge issues an order under section 2152.82 or division (A) or (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code that classifies a delinquent child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies that the child has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, upon completion of the disposition of that child made for the sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or the child-victim oriented offense on which the juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant order was based, the judge or the judge's successor in office shall conduct a hearing to review the effectiveness of the disposition and of any treatment provided for

the child, to determine the risks that the child might re-offend, and to determine whether the prior classification of the child as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and, if applicable, as a sexual predator or child-victim predator or as a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender should be continued, modified, or terminated as provided under division (A)(2) of this section.

(2) Upon completion of a hearing under division (A)(1) of this section, the judge, in the judge's discretion and after consideration of the factors listed in division (E) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code, shall do one of the following, as applicable:

(a) Enter an order that continues the classification of the delinquent child made in the prior order issued under section 2152.82 or division (A) or (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code, and any sexual predator ~~or~~, child-victim predator, habitual sex offender, or habitual child-victim offender determination included in the order;

(b) If the prior order was issued under section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code and includes a determination by the judge that the delinquent child is a sexual predator or child-victim predator, enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child no longer is a sexual predator, the reason or reasons for that determination, and ~~that also contains~~ either a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child is a habitual sex offender or a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child remains a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant but is not a sexual predator or habitual sex offender, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a child-victim predator, the reason or reasons for that determination, and either a determination that the child is a habitual child-victim offender or a determination that the child remains a juvenile offender registrant but is not a child-victim predator or habitual child-victim offender;

(c) If the prior order was issued under section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code and does not include a sexual predator or child-victim predator determination as described in division (A)(2)(b) of this section but includes a determination by the judge that the delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child no longer is a habitual sex offender and ~~that also contains~~ a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child remains a juvenile sex offender registrant but is not a habitual ~~sex~~ offender, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a habitual child-victim offender and a determination that the child remains a juvenile offender registrant but is not a habitual child-victim offender;

(d) If the prior order was issued under division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code and includes a determination by the judge that the delinquent child is a sexual predator or child-victim predator, enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child no longer is a sexual predator, the reason or reasons for that determination, and ~~that also contains~~ either a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child is a habitual sex offender, a determination that the ~~delinquent~~ child remains a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant but is not a sexual predator or habitual sex offender, or a determination that ~~specifies that the delinquent~~ child no longer is a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and no longer has a duty to register under section comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a child-victim predator, the reason or

reasons for that determination, and either a determination that the child is a habitual child-victim offender, a determination that the child remains a juvenile offender registrant but is not a child-victim predator or habitual child-victim offender, or a determination that the child no longer is a juvenile offender registrant and no longer has a duty to comply with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(e) If the prior order was issued under division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code and does not include a sexual predator or child-victim predator determination as described in division (A)(2)(d) of this section but includes a determination by the judge that the delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender, enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a habitual sex offender and ~~that also contains~~ either a determination that the child remains a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant but is not a sexual predator or habitual sex offender or a determination that ~~specifies that~~ the child no longer is a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and no longer has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a habitual child-victim offender and either a determination that the child remains a juvenile offender registrant but is not a child-victim predator or habitual child-victim offender or a determination that the child no longer is a juvenile offender registrant and no longer has a duty to comply with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(f) If the prior order was issued under division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code and does not include a sexual predator or child-victim predator determination or a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender determination as described in divisions (A)(2)(d) and (e) of this section, enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the delinquent child no longer is a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and no longer has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, or an order that contains a determination that the delinquent child no longer is a juvenile offender registrant and no longer has a duty to comply with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(B) If a judge issues an order under division (A)(2)(a) of this section that continues the prior classification of the delinquent child as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and any sexual predator or habitual sex offender determination included in the order, or that continues the prior classification of the delinquent child as a juvenile offender registrant and any child-victim predator or habitual child-victim offender determination included in the order, the prior classification and the prior determination, if applicable, shall remain in effect.

A judge may issue an order under division (A)(2) of this section that contains a determination that a child no longer is a sexual predator or no longer is a child-victim predator only if the judge, in accordance with the procedures specified in division (D)(1) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding a sexual predator, determines at the hearing by clear and convincing evidence that the delinquent child is unlikely to commit a sexually oriented offense in the future, or the judge, in accordance with the procedures specified in division (D)(1) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding a child-victim predator, determines at the hearing by clear and convincing evidence that the delinquent child is unlikely to commit a child-victim oriented

offense in the future. If the judge issues an order of that type, the judge shall provide the notifications described in division (D)(1) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, and the recipient of the notification shall comply with the provisions of that division.

If a judge issues an order under division (A)(2) of this section that otherwise reclassifies the delinquent child, the judge shall provide a copy of the order to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, and the bureau, upon receipt of the copy of the order, promptly shall notify the sheriff with whom the child most recently registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code of the reclassification.

(C) If a judge issues an order under any provision of division (A)(2) of this section, the judge shall provide to the delinquent child and to the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian a copy of the order and a notice containing the information described in divisions (A) and (B) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code. The judge shall provide the notice at the time of the issuance of the order, ~~shall provide the notice as described in division (B)(1)(c) of that section,~~ and shall comply with divisions (B)(1), (B)(2), and (C) of that section regarding that notice and the provision of it.

(D) In making a decision under division (A) of this section, a judge shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the factors listed in division (E) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code.

(E) An order issued under division (A)(2) of this section and any determinations included in the order shall remain in effect for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code, subject to a modification or termination of the order under section 2152.85 of the Revised Code, and section 2152.851 of the Revised Code applies regarding the order and the determinations. If an order is issued under division (A)(2) of this section, the child's attainment of eighteen or twenty-one years of age does not affect or terminate the order, and the order remains in effect for the period of time described in this division.

Sec. 2152.85. (A) Upon the expiration of the applicable period of time specified in division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, a delinquent child who has been classified pursuant to this section or section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant may petition the judge who made the classification, or that judge's successor in office, to do one of the following:

(1) If the order containing the juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant classification also includes a determination by the juvenile court judge that the delinquent child is a sexual predator ~~relative to the sexually oriented offense~~ or child-victim predator in the manner described in section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code and that determination remains in effect, to enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a sexual predator, the reason or reasons for that determination, and ~~that also contains~~ either a determination that the child is a habitual sex offender or a determination that the child remains a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant but is not a sexual predator or habitual sex offender, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a child-victim predator, the reason or reasons for that determination,

and either a determination that the child is a habitual child-victim offender or a determination that the child remains a juvenile offender registrant but is not a child-victim predator or habitual child-victim offender;

(2) If the order containing the juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant classification under section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code or under division (C)(2) of this section pursuant to a petition filed under division (A) of this section does not include a sexual predator or child-victim predator determination as described in division (A)(1) of this section but includes a determination by the juvenile court judge that the delinquent child is a habitual sex offender ~~relative to the sexually oriented offense~~ or a habitual child-victim offender in the manner described in section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code, or in this section, and that determination remains in effect, to enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a habitual sex offender and ~~that also contains~~ either a determination that the child remains a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or a determination that the child no longer is a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and no longer has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a habitual child-victim offender and either a determination that the child remains a juvenile offender registrant or a determination that the child no longer is a juvenile offender registrant and no longer has a duty to comply with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(3) If the order containing the juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant classification under section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code or under division (C)(2) of this section pursuant to a petition filed under division (A) of this section does not include a sexual predator or child-victim predator determination or a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender determination as described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, to enter, as applicable, an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and no longer has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, or an order that contains a determination that the child no longer is a juvenile offender registrant and no longer has a duty to comply with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(B) A delinquent child who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after ~~the effective date of this section~~ January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who has been classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant relative to that ~~sexually oriented~~ offense or who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after that date a child-victim oriented offense and who has been classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to that offense may file a petition under division (A) of this section requesting reclassification or declassification as described in that division after the expiration of one of the following periods of time:

(1) The delinquent child initially may file a petition not earlier than three years after the entry of the juvenile court judge's order after the mandatory hearing conducted under section 2152.84 of the Revised Code.

(2) After the delinquent child's initial filing of a petition under division (B)(1) of this section, the child may file a second petition not earlier than three years after the judge has entered an order deciding the petition under division (B)(1) of this section.

(3) After the delinquent child's filing of a petition under division (B)(2) of this section, thereafter, the delinquent child may file a petition under this division upon the expiration of five years after the judge has entered an order deciding the petition under division (B)(2) of this section or the most recent petition the delinquent child has filed under this division.

(C) Upon the filing of a petition under divisions (A) and (B) of this section, the judge may review the prior classification or determination in question and, upon consideration of all relevant factors and information, including, but not limited to the factors listed in division (E) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code, the judge, in the judge's discretion, shall do one of the following:

(1) Enter an order denying the petition;

(2) Issue an order that reclassifies or declassifies the delinquent child, in the requested manner specified in division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(D) If a judge issues an order under division (C) of this section that denies a petition, the prior classification of the delinquent child as a juvenile sex offender registrant, and the prior determination that the child is a sexual predator ~~or, child-victim predator~~, habitual sex offender, or habitual child-victim offender, if applicable, shall remain in effect.

A judge may issue an order under division (C) of this section that contains a determination that a child no longer is a sexual predator or no longer is a child-victim predator only if the judge conducts a hearing and, in accordance with the procedures specified in division (D)(1) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding a sexual predator, determines at the hearing by clear and convincing evidence that the delinquent child is unlikely to commit a sexually oriented offense in the future, or, in accordance with the procedures specified in division (D)(1) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding a child-victim predator, determines at the hearing by clear and convincing evidence that the delinquent child is unlikely to commit a child-victim oriented offense in the future. If the judge issues an order of that type, the judge shall provide the notifications described in division (D)(1) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, and the recipient of the notification shall comply with the provisions of that division.

A judge may issue an order under division (C) of this section that contains a determination that a delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender only if the judge conducts a hearing and determines at the hearing as described in division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding habitual sex offenders or division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code regarding habitual child-victim offenders that the child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender. If the judge issues an order that contains a determination that a delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, the judge may

impose a requirement subjecting the child to community notification provisions as described in that division.

(E) If a judge issues an order under division (C) of this section, the judge shall provide to the delinquent child and to the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian a copy of the order and a notice containing the information described in divisions (A) and (B) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code. The judge shall provide the notice at the time of the issuance of the order; ~~shall provide the notice as described in division (B)(1)(c) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code,~~ and shall comply with divisions (B)(1), ~~(B)(2),~~ and (C) of that section regarding that notice and the provision of it.

(F) An order issued under division (C) of this section shall remain in effect for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code, subject to a further modification or a termination of the order under this section, and section 2152.851 of the Revised Code applies regarding the order and the determinations. If an order is issued under division (C) of this section, the child's attainment of eighteen or twenty-one years of age does not affect or terminate the order, and the order remains in effect for the period of time described in this division.

Sec. 2152.851. (A) If, prior to the effective date of this section, a judge issues an order under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that classifies a delinquent child a juvenile offender registrant and if, on and after the effective date of this section, the sexually oriented offense upon which the order was based no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, notwithstanding the redesignation of the offense, the order shall remain in effect for the period described in the section under which it was issued, the order shall be considered for all purposes to be an order that classifies the child a juvenile offender registrant, division (A)(2)(b) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code applies regarding the child, and the duty to register imposed pursuant to that division shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of the duty imposed upon the child prior to the effective date of this section under the order issued under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 and Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code.

(B) If an order of the type described in division (A) of this section included a classification or determination that the delinquent child was a sexual predator or habitual sex offender, notwithstanding the redesignation of the offense upon which the determination was based, all of the following apply:

(1) Divisions (A)(1) and (2) or (E)(1) and (2) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code apply regarding the child and the judge's order made prior to the effective date of this section shall be considered for all purposes to be an order that classifies the child as described in those divisions;

(2) The child's classification or determination under divisions (A)(1) and (2) or (E)(1) and (2) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of classification or determination made prior to the effective date of this section;

(3) The child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code relative to that classification or determination shall be considered for all purposes to be a continuation of the duties related to that classification or determination as they existed prior to the effective date of this section.

Sec. 2743.191. (A)(1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the reparations fund, which shall be used only for the following purposes:

- (a) The payment of awards of reparations that are granted by the attorney general;
- (b) The compensation of any personnel needed by the attorney general to administer sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code;
- (c) The compensation of witnesses as provided in division (B) of section 2743.65 of the Revised Code;
- (d) Other administrative costs of hearing and determining claims for an award of reparations by the attorney general;
- (e) The costs of administering sections 2907.28 and 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code;
- (f) The costs of investigation and decision-making as certified by the attorney general;
- (g) The provision of state financial assistance to victim assistance programs in accordance with sections 109.91 and 109.92 of the Revised Code;
- (h) The costs of paying the expenses of sex offense-related examinations and antibiotics pursuant to section 2907.28 of the Revised Code;
- (i) The cost of printing and distributing the pamphlet prepared by the attorney general pursuant to section 109.42 of the Revised Code;
- (j) Subject to division (D) of section 2743.71 of the Revised Code, the costs associated with the printing and providing of information cards or other printed materials to law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities and with publicizing the availability of awards of reparations pursuant to section 2743.71 of the Revised Code;
- (k) The payment of costs of administering a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2152.74 of the Revised Code in relation to any act identified in division (E)(1) to (5) of that section and pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code in relation to any act identified in division (E)(1) to (5) of that section, of performing DNA analysis of those DNA specimens, and of entering the resulting DNA records regarding those analyses into the DNA database pursuant to section 109.573 of the Revised Code;
- (l) The payment of actual costs associated with initiatives by the attorney general for the apprehension, prosecution, and accountability of offenders, and the enhancing of services to crime victims. The amount of payments made pursuant to division (A)(1)(l) of this section

during any given fiscal year shall not exceed five per cent of the balance of the reparations fund at the close of the immediately previous fiscal year.

(2) All costs paid pursuant to section 2743.70 of the Revised Code, the portions of license reinstatement fees mandated by division (L)(2)(b) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code to be credited to the fund, the portions of the proceeds of the sale of a forfeited vehicle specified in division (D)(2) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code, payments collected by the department of rehabilitation and correction from prisoners who voluntarily participate in an approved work and training program pursuant to division (C)(8)(b)(ii) of section 5145.16 of the Revised Code, and all moneys collected by the state pursuant to its right of subrogation provided in section 2743.72 of the Revised Code shall be deposited in the fund.

(B) In making an award of reparations, the attorney general shall render the award against the state. The award shall be accomplished only through the following procedure, and the following procedure may be enforced by writ of mandamus directed to the appropriate official:

(1) The attorney general shall provide for payment of the claimant or providers in the amount of the award.

(2) The expense shall be charged against all available unencumbered moneys in the fund.

(3) If sufficient unencumbered moneys do not exist in the fund, the attorney general shall make application for payment of the award out of the emergency purposes account or any other appropriation for emergencies or contingencies, and payment out of this account or other appropriation shall be authorized if there are sufficient moneys greater than the sum total of then pending emergency purposes account requests or requests for releases from the other appropriations.

(4) If sufficient moneys do not exist in the account or any other appropriation for emergencies or contingencies to pay the award, the attorney general shall request the general assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to pay the award, and no payment shall be made until the appropriation has been made. The attorney general shall make this appropriation request during the current biennium and during each succeeding biennium until a sufficient appropriation is made. If, prior to the time that an appropriation is made by the general assembly pursuant to this division, the fund has sufficient unencumbered funds to pay the award or part of the award, the available funds shall be used to pay the award or part of the award, and the appropriation request shall be amended to request only sufficient funds to pay that part of the award that is unpaid.

(C) The attorney general shall not make payment on a decision or order granting an award until all appeals have been determined and all rights to appeal exhausted, except as otherwise provided in this section. If any party to a claim for an award of reparations appeals from only a portion of an award, and a remaining portion provides for the payment of money by the state, that part of the award calling for the payment of money by the state and not a subject of the appeal shall be processed for payment as described in this section.

(D) The attorney general shall prepare itemized bills for the costs of printing and distributing the pamphlet the attorney general prepares pursuant to section 109.42 of the Revised Code. The itemized bills shall set forth the name and address of the persons owed the amounts set forth in them.

(E) As used in this section, "DNA analysis" and "DNA specimen" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2743.69. (A) The attorney general shall prepare and transmit annually to the governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leaders of both houses a report of the activities of the Ohio crime victims compensation program under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code. The report shall include ~~the~~ all of the following:

(1) The number of claims filed, the number of awards made and the amount of each award, and a statistical summary of awards made and denied, including the average size of awards; ~~the~~

(2) The balance in the reparations fund, with a listing by source and amount of the moneys that have been deposited in the fund; ~~the~~

(3) The amount that has been withdrawn from the fund, including separate listings of the administrative costs incurred by the attorney general and a court of claims panel of commissioners, compensation of judges and court personnel, and the amount awarded as attorney's fees, and the amount of payments made pursuant to divisions (A)(1)(k) and (l) of section 2743.191 of the Revised Code. ~~The~~

(B) The director of budget and management shall assist the attorney general in the preparation of the report required by this section.

Sec. 2901.07. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "DNA analysis" and "DNA specimen" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Jail" and "community-based correctional facility" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Post-release control" has the same meaning as in section 2967.01 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) A person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense listed in division (D) of this section and who is sentenced to a prison term or to a community residential sanction in a jail or community-based correctional facility pursuant to section 2929.16 of the Revised Code, and a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor offense listed in division (D) of this section and who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail or other detention facility in which the person is serving the term

of imprisonment. If the person serves the prison term in a state correctional institution, the director of rehabilitation and correction shall cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the person during the intake process at the reception facility designated by the director. If the person serves the community residential sanction or term of imprisonment in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, or another county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal detention facility, the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility shall cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the person during the intake process at the jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility. In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen. The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(2) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense listed in division (D) of this section, is serving a prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment for that offense, and does not provide a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section, prior to the person's release from the prison term, community residential sanction, or imprisonment, the person shall submit to, and the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility in which the person is serving the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment shall administer, a DNA specimen collection procedure at the state correctional institution, jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility in which the person is serving the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment. In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen. The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(3) If a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment or serving a prison term or community residential sanction for committing an offense listed in division (D) of this section is on probation, is released on parole, under transitional control, or on another type of release, or is on post-release control, if the person is under the supervision of a probation department or the adult parole authority, if the person is sent to jail or is returned to a jail, community-based correctional facility, or state correctional institution for a violation of the terms and conditions of the probation, parole, transitional control, other release, or post-release control, if the person was or will be serving a term of imprisonment, prison term, or community residential sanction for committing an offense listed in division (D) of this section, and if the person did not provide a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, the person shall submit to, and the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail or community-based correctional facility shall administer, a DNA specimen collection procedure at the jail, community-based correctional facility, or state correctional institution in which the person is serving the term of imprisonment, prison term, or community residential sanction. In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and

investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen. The DNA specimen shall be collected from the person in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(C) If the DNA specimen is collected by withdrawing blood from the person or a similarly invasive procedure, a physician, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, duly licensed clinical laboratory technician, or other qualified medical practitioner shall collect in a medically approved manner the DNA specimen required to be collected pursuant to division (B) of this section. If the DNA specimen is collected by swabbing for buccal cells or a similarly noninvasive procedure, this section does not require that the DNA specimen be collected by a qualified medical practitioner of that nature. No later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen, the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or other county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal detention facility, in which the person is serving the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with procedures established by the superintendent of the bureau under division (H) of section 109.573 of the Revised Code. The bureau shall provide the specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels, postage, and instructions needed for the collection and forwarding of the DNA specimen to the bureau.

(D) The director of rehabilitation and correction and the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or other county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal detention facility shall cause a DNA specimen to be collected in accordance with divisions (B) and (C) of this section from a person in its custody who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any of the following offenses:

(1) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;

(2) A violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996;

(3) An attempt to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code or to commit a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996;

(4) A violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended or as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996, that previously was dismissed or amended;

(5) A violation of section 2905.02 or 2919.23 of the Revised Code that would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, had it been committed prior to that date;

(6) A sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, both as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code, if, in relation to that offense, the offender has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator or a child-victim predator, both as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code;

(7) A felony violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended;

(8) A conspiracy to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;

(9) Complicity in committing a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.

(E) The director of rehabilitation and correction or a chief administrative officer of a jail, community-based correctional facility, or other detention facility described in division (B) of this section in relation to the following offenses is not required to comply with this section until the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation gives agencies in the criminal justice system, as defined in section 181.51 of the Revised Code, in the state official notification that the state DNA laboratory is prepared to accept DNA specimens of that nature:

(1) A violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;

(2) An attempt to commit a violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code;

(3) A felony violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended;

(4) A conspiracy to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;

(5) Complicity in committing a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.

Sec. 2907.07. (A) No person shall solicit a person who is less than thirteen years of age to engage in sexual activity with the offender, whether or not the offender knows the age of such person.

~~(B) No person shall solicit a person of the same sex to engage in sexual activity with the offender, when the offender knows such solicitation is offensive to the other person, or is reckless in that regard.~~

~~(C)~~ No person shall solicit another, not the spouse of the offender, to engage in sexual conduct with the offender, when the offender is eighteen years of age or older and four or more years older than the other person, and the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of the other person.

~~(D)~~(C) No person shall solicit another by means of a telecommunications device, as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, to engage in sexual activity with the offender when the offender is eighteen years of age or older and either of the following applies:

- (1) The other person is less than thirteen years of age, and the offender knows that the other person is less than thirteen years of age or is reckless in that regard.
- (2) The other person is a law enforcement officer posing as a person who is less than thirteen years of age, and the offender believes that the other person is less than thirteen years of age or is reckless in that regard.

~~(E)~~(D) No person shall solicit another by means of a telecommunications device, as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, to engage in sexual activity with the offender when the offender is eighteen years of age or older and either of the following applies:

- (1) The other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, the offender knows that the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age or is reckless in that regard, and the offender is four or more years older than the other person.
- (2) The other person is a law enforcement officer posing as a person who is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, the offender believes that the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age or is reckless in that regard, and the offender is four or more years older than the age the law enforcement officer assumes in posing as the person who is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age.

~~(F)~~(E) Divisions ~~(D)~~(C) and ~~(E)~~(D) of this section apply to any solicitation that is contained in a transmission via a telecommunications device that either originates in this state or is received in this state.

~~(G)~~(F) Whoever violates this section is guilty of importuning. ~~Violation of division (B) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.~~ A violation of division (A) or ~~(D)~~(C) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree on a first offense and a felony of the third degree on each subsequent offense. A violation of division ~~(C)~~(B) or ~~(E)~~(D) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree on a first offense and a felony of the fourth degree on each subsequent offense.

Sec. 2919.24. (A) No person, including a parent, guardian, or other custodian of a child, shall do any of the following:

(1) Aid, abet, induce, cause, encourage, or contribute to a child or a ward of the juvenile court becoming an unruly child, as defined in section 2151.022 of the Revised Code, or a delinquent child, as defined in section 2152.02 of the Revised Code;

(2) Act in a way tending to cause a child or a ward of the juvenile court to become an unruly child, as defined in section 2151.022 of the Revised Code, or a delinquent child, as defined in section 2152.02 of the Revised Code;

(3) If the person is the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child who has the duties under Chapters 2152. and 2950. of the Revised Code to register, ~~to~~ register a new residence address, and ~~to~~ periodically verify a residence address, and, if applicable, to send a notice of intent to reside, and if the child is not emancipated, as defined in section 2919.121 of the Revised Code, fail to ensure that the child complies with those duties under Chapters 2152. and 2950. of the Revised Code.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of contributing to the unruliness or delinquency of a child, a misdemeanor of the first degree. Each day of violation of this section is a separate offense.

Sec. 2929.01. As used in this chapter:

(A)(1) "Alternative residential facility" means, subject to division (A)(2) of this section, any facility other than an offender's home or residence in which an offender is assigned to live and that satisfies all of the following criteria:

(a) It provides programs through which the offender may seek or maintain employment or may receive education, training, treatment, or habilitation.

(b) It has received the appropriate license or certificate for any specialized education, training, treatment, habilitation, or other service that it provides from the government agency that is responsible for licensing or certifying that type of education, training, treatment, habilitation, or service.

(2) "Alternative residential facility" does not include a community-based correctional facility, jail, halfway house, or prison.

(B) "Bad time" means the time by which the parole board administratively extends an offender's stated prison term or terms pursuant to section 2967.11 of the Revised Code because the parole board finds by clear and convincing evidence that the offender, while serving the prison term or terms, committed an act that is a criminal offense under the law of this state or the United States, whether or not the offender is prosecuted for the commission of that act.

(C) "Basic probation supervision" means a requirement that the offender maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the offender in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court or imposed by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. "Basic probation supervision" includes basic parole supervision and basic post-release control supervision.

(D) "Cocaine," "crack cocaine," "hashish," "L.S.D.," and "unit dose" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Community-based correctional facility" means a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program developed pursuant to sections 2301.51 to 2301.56 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Community control sanction" means a sanction that is not a prison term and that is described in section 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code.

(G) "Controlled substance," "marihuana," "schedule I," and "schedule II" have the same meanings as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Curfew" means a requirement that an offender during a specified period of time be at a designated place.

(I) "Day reporting" means a sanction pursuant to which an offender is required each day to report to and leave a center or other approved reporting location at specified times in order to participate in work, education or training, treatment, and other approved programs at the center or outside the center.

(J) "Deadly weapon" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Drug and alcohol use monitoring" means a program under which an offender agrees to submit to random chemical analysis of the offender's blood, breath, or urine to determine whether the offender has ingested any alcohol or other drugs.

(L) "Drug treatment program" means any program under which a person undergoes assessment and treatment designed to reduce or completely eliminate the person's physical or emotional reliance upon alcohol, another drug, or alcohol and another drug and under which the person may be required to receive assessment and treatment on an outpatient basis or may be required to reside at a facility other than the person's home or residence while undergoing assessment and treatment.

(M) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim as a result of the commission of a felony and includes any loss of income due to lost time at work because of any injury caused to the victim, and any property loss, medical cost, or funeral expense incurred as a result of the commission of the felony.

(N) "Education or training" includes study at, or in conjunction with a program offered by, a university, college, or technical college or vocational study and also includes the completion of primary school, secondary school, and literacy curricula or their equivalent.

(O) "Electronically monitored house arrest" has the same meaning as in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code.

(P) "Eligible offender" has the same meaning as in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code except as otherwise specified in section 2929.20 of the Revised Code.

(Q) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(R) "Halfway house" means a facility licensed by the division of parole and community services of the department of rehabilitation and correction pursuant to section 2967.14 of the Revised Code as a suitable facility for the care and treatment of adult offenders.

(S) "House arrest" means a period of confinement of an eligible offender that is in the eligible offender's home or in other premises specified by the sentencing court or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, that may be electronically monitored house arrest, and during which all of the following apply:

(1) The eligible offender is required to remain in the eligible offender's home or other specified premises for the specified period of confinement, except for periods of time during which the eligible offender is at the eligible offender's place of employment or at other premises as authorized by the sentencing court or by the parole board.

(2) The eligible offender is required to report periodically to a person designated by the court or parole board.

(3) The eligible offender is subject to any other restrictions and requirements that may be imposed by the sentencing court or by the parole board.

(T) "Intensive probation supervision" means a requirement that an offender maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court, or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, to supervise the offender while the offender is seeking or maintaining necessary employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as required in the court's or parole board's order. "Intensive probation supervision" includes intensive parole supervision and intensive post-release control supervision.

(U) "Jail" means a jail, workhouse, minimum security jail, or other residential facility used for the confinement of alleged or convicted offenders that is operated by a political subdivision or a combination of political subdivisions of this state.

(V) "Delinquent child" has the same meaning as in section 2152.02 of the Revised Code.

(W) "License violation report" means a report that is made by a sentencing court, or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, to the regulatory or licensing board or agency that issued an offender a professional license or a license or permit to do business in this state and that specifies that the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense that may violate the conditions under which the offender's professional license or license or permit to do business in this state was granted or an offense for which the offender's professional license or license or permit to do business in this state may be revoked or suspended.

(X) "Major drug offender" means an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell any drug, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that consists of or contains at least one thousand grams of hashish; at least one hundred grams of crack cocaine; at least one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine; at least two thousand five hundred unit doses or two hundred fifty grams of heroin; at least five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. or five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form; or at least one hundred times the amount of any other schedule I or II controlled substance other than marihuana that is necessary to commit a felony of the third degree pursuant to section 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is based on the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell the controlled substance.

(Y) "Mandatory prison term" means any of the following:

(1) Subject to division (Y)(2) of this section, the term in prison that must be imposed for the offenses or circumstances set forth in divisions (F)(1) to (8) or (F)(12) of section 2929.13 and division (D) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. Except as provided in sections 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, and 2925.11 of the Revised Code, unless the maximum or another specific term is required under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, a mandatory prison term described in this division may be any prison term authorized for the level of offense.

(2) The term of sixty or one hundred twenty days in prison that a sentencing court is required to impose for a third or fourth degree felony OMVI offense pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 and division (A)(4) or (8) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code.

(3) The term in prison imposed pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code for the offenses and in the circumstances described in division (F)(11) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and that term as modified or terminated pursuant to section 2971.05 of the Revised Code.

(Z) "Monitored time" means a period of time during which an offender continues to be under the control of the sentencing court or parole board, subject to no conditions other than leading a law-abiding life.

(AA) "Offender" means a person who, in this state, is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony or a misdemeanor.

(BB) "Prison" means a residential facility used for the confinement of convicted felony offenders that is under the control of the department of rehabilitation and correction but does not include a violation sanction center operated under authority of section 2967.141 of the Revised Code.

(CC) "Prison term" includes any of the following sanctions for an offender:

(1) A stated prison term;

(2) A term in a prison shortened by, or with the approval of, the sentencing court pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.26, 5120.031, 5120.032, or 5120.073 of the Revised Code;

(3) A term in prison extended by bad time imposed pursuant to section 2967.11 of the Revised Code or imposed for a violation of post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(DD) "Repeat violent offender" means a person about whom both of the following apply:

(1) The person has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty to, and is being sentenced for committing, for complicity in committing, or for an attempt to commit, aggravated murder, murder, involuntary manslaughter, a felony of the first degree other than one set forth in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, a felony of the first degree set forth in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code that involved an attempt to cause serious physical harm to a person or that resulted in serious physical harm to a person, or a felony of the second degree that involved an attempt to cause serious physical harm to a person or that resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(2) Either of the following applies:

(a) The person previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and previously served or, at the time of the offense was serving, a prison term for, any of the following:

(i) Aggravated murder, murder, involuntary manslaughter, rape, felonious sexual penetration as it existed under section 2907.12 of the Revised Code prior to September 3, 1996, a felony of the first or second degree that resulted in the death of a person or in physical harm to a person, or complicity in or an attempt to commit any of those offenses;

(ii) An offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to an offense listed under division (DD)(2)(a)(i) of this section and that resulted in the death of a person or in physical harm to a person.

(b) The person previously was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would have been an offense listed in division (DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section, the person was committed to the department of youth services for that delinquent act.

(EE) "Sanction" means any penalty imposed upon an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense, as punishment for the offense. "Sanction" includes any sanction imposed pursuant to any provision of sections 2929.14 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code.

(FF) "Sentence" means the sanction or combination of sanctions imposed by the sentencing court on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony.

(GG) "Stated prison term" means the prison term, mandatory prison term, or combination of all prison terms and mandatory prison terms imposed by the sentencing court pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2971.03 of the Revised Code. "Stated prison term" includes any credit received by the offender for time spent in jail awaiting trial, sentencing, or transfer to prison for the offense and any time spent under house arrest or electronically monitored house arrest imposed after earning credits pursuant to section 2967.193 of the Revised Code.

(HH) "Victim-offender mediation" means a reconciliation or mediation program that involves an offender and the victim of the offense committed by the offender and that includes a meeting in which the offender and the victim may discuss the offense, discuss restitution, and consider other sanctions for the offense.

(II) "Fourth degree felony OMVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that, under section 4511.99 of the Revised Code, is a felony of the fourth degree.

(JJ) "Mandatory term of local incarceration" means the term of sixty or one hundred twenty days in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility that a sentencing court may impose upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a fourth degree felony OMVI offense pursuant to division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and division (A)(4) or (8) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code.

(KK) "Designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense," "sexual motivation specification," "sexually violent offense," "sexually violent predator," and "sexually violent predator specification" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(LL) "Habitual sex offender," "sexually oriented offense," ~~and~~ "sexual predator," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "habitual child-victim offender," and "child-victim predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(MM) An offense is "committed in the vicinity of a child" if the offender commits the offense within thirty feet of or within the same residential unit as a child who is under eighteen years of age, regardless of whether the offender knows the age of the child or whether the offender knows the offense is being committed within thirty feet of or within the same residential unit as the child and regardless of whether the child actually views the commission of the offense.

(NN) "Family or household member" has the same meaning as in section 2919.25 of the Revised Code.

(OO) "Motor vehicle" and "manufactured home" have the same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

(PP) "Detention" and "detention facility" have the same meanings as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

(QQ) "Third degree felony OMVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that, under section 4511.99 of the Revised Code, is a felony of the third degree.

(RR) "Random drug testing" has the same meaning as in section 5120.63 of the Revised Code.

(SS) "Felony sex offense" has the same meaning as in section 2957.28 of the Revised Code.

(TT) "Body armor" has the same meaning as in section 2941.1411 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.13. (A) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section and unless a specific sanction is required to be imposed or is precluded from being imposed pursuant to law, a court that imposes a sentence upon an offender for a felony may impose any sanction or combination of sanctions on the offender that are provided in sections 2929.14 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The sentence shall not impose an unnecessary burden on state or local government resources.

If the offender is eligible to be sentenced to community control sanctions, the court shall consider the appropriateness of imposing a financial sanction pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a sanction of community service pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code as the sole sanction for the offense. Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the court is required to impose a mandatory prison term for the offense for which sentence is being imposed, the court also may impose a financial sanction pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code but may not impose any additional sanction or combination of sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code.

If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense or for a third degree felony OMVI offense, in addition to the mandatory term of local incarceration or the mandatory prison term required for the offense by division (G)(1) or (2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code and may impose whichever of the following is applicable:

(1) For a fourth degree felony OMVI offense for which sentence is imposed under division (G)(1) of this section, an additional community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code;

(2) For a third or fourth degree felony OMVI offense for which sentence is imposed under division (G)(2) of this section, an additional prison term as described in division (D)(4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2), (E), (F), or (G) of this section, in sentencing an offender for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, the sentencing court shall determine whether any of the following apply:

(a) In committing the offense, the offender caused physical harm to a person.

(b) In committing the offense, the offender attempted to cause or made an actual threat of physical harm to a person with a deadly weapon.

(c) In committing the offense, the offender attempted to cause or made an actual threat of physical harm to a person, and the offender previously was convicted of an offense that caused physical harm to a person.

(d) The offender held a public office or position of trust and the offense related to that office or position; the offender's position obliged the offender to prevent the offense or to bring those committing it to justice; or the offender's professional reputation or position facilitated the offense or was likely to influence the future conduct of others.

(e) The offender committed the offense for hire or as part of an organized criminal activity.

(f) The offense is a sex offense that is a fourth or fifth degree felony violation of section 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.22, 2907.31, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, or 2907.34 of the Revised Code.

(g) The offender at the time of the offense was serving, or the offender previously had served, a prison term.

(h) The offender committed the offense while under a community control sanction, while on probation, or while released from custody on a bond or personal recognizance.

(i) The offender committed the offense while in possession of a firearm.

(2)(a) If the court makes a finding described in division (B)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i) of this section and if the court, after considering the factors set forth in section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds that a prison term is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and finds that the offender is not amenable to an available community control sanction, the court shall impose a prison term upon the offender.

(b) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section, if the court does not make a finding described in division (B)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i) of this section and if the court, after considering the factors set forth in section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds that a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions upon the offender.

(C) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section, in determining whether to impose a prison term as a sanction for a felony of the third degree or a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to this division for purposes of sentencing, the sentencing court shall comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and with section 2929.12 of the Revised Code.

(D) Except as provided in division (E) or (F) of this section, for a felony of the first or second degree and for a felony drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, it is presumed that a prison term is necessary in order to comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under section 2929.11 of the Revised Code.

Notwithstanding the presumption established under this division, the sentencing court may impose a community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions instead of a prison term on an offender for a felony of the first or second degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable if it makes both of the following findings:

(1) A community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions would adequately punish the offender and protect the public from future crime, because the applicable factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism.

(2) A community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions would not demean the seriousness of the offense, because one or more factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code that indicate that the offender's conduct was less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense are applicable, and they outweigh the applicable factors under that section that indicate that the offender's conduct was more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(E)(1) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, for any drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree, the applicability of a presumption under division (D) of this section in favor of a prison term or of division (B) or (C) of this section in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense shall be determined as specified in section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, or 2925.37 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable regarding the violation.

(2) If an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony violates the conditions of a community control sanction imposed for the offense solely by reason of producing positive results on a drug test, the court, as punishment for the violation of the sanction, shall not order that the offender be imprisoned unless the court determines on the record either of the following:

(a) The offender had been ordered as a sanction for the felony to participate in a drug treatment program, in a drug education program, or in narcotics anonymous or a similar program, and the offender continued to use illegal drugs after a reasonable period of participation in the program.

(b) The imprisonment of the offender for the violation is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code.

(F) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, the court shall impose a prison term or terms under sections 2929.02 to 2929.06, section 2929.14, or section 2971.03 of the Revised Code and except as specifically provided in section 2929.20 or 2967.191 of the Revised Code or when parole is authorized for the offense under section 2967.13 of the Revised Code shall not reduce the terms pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code for any of the following offenses:

- (1) Aggravated murder when death is not imposed or murder;
- (2) Any rape, regardless of whether force was involved and regardless of the age of the victim, or an attempt to commit rape if, had the offender completed the rape that was attempted, the offender would have been subject to a sentence of life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole for the rape;
- (3) Gross sexual imposition or sexual battery, if the victim is under thirteen years of age, if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to rape, the former offense of felonious sexual penetration, gross sexual imposition, or sexual battery, and if the victim of the previous offense was under thirteen years of age;
- (4) A felony violation of section 2903.04, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 of the Revised Code if the section requires the imposition of a prison term;
- (5) A first, second, or third degree felony drug offense for which section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2925.37, 3719.99, or 4729.99 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable regarding the violation, requires the imposition of a mandatory prison term;
- (6) Any offense that is a first or second degree felony and that is not set forth in division (F)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to aggravated murder, murder, any first or second degree felony, or an offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to one of those offenses;
- (7) Any offense that is a third degree felony and that is listed in division (DD)(1) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense that is listed in division (DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code;
- (8) Any offense, other than a violation of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code, that is a felony, if the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony, with respect to a portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for having the firearm;
- (9) Any offense of violence that is a felony, if the offender wore or carried body armor while committing the felony offense of violence, with respect to the portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(d) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for wearing or carrying the body armor;
- (10) Corrupt activity in violation of section 2923.32 of the Revised Code when the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity that is the basis of the offense is a felony of the first degree;

(11) Any sexually violent offense for which the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense;

(12) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.36 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (C) of that section involving an item listed in division (A)(1) or (2) of that section, if the offender is an officer or employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction.

(G) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, if an offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense or for a third degree felony OMVI offense, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration or a mandatory prison term in accordance with the following:

(1) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense, the court may impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty days as specified in division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code or a mandatory term of local incarceration of one hundred twenty days as specified in division (A)(8) of that section. The court shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any other provision of the Revised Code. The court that imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration under this division shall specify whether the term is to be served in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility, and the offender shall serve the term in the type of facility specified by the court. A mandatory term of local incarceration imposed under division (G)(1) of this section is not subject to extension under section 2967.11 of the Revised Code, to a period of post-release control under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, or to any other Revised Code provision that pertains to a prison term.

(2) If the offender is being sentenced for a third degree felony OMVI offense, or if the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense and the court does not impose a mandatory term of local incarceration under division (G)(1) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term of sixty days as specified in division (A)(4) of section 4511.99 of the Revised Code or a mandatory prison term of one hundred twenty days as specified in division (A)(8) of that section. The court shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any other provision of the Revised Code. In no case shall an offender who once has been sentenced to a mandatory term of local incarceration pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense be sentenced to another mandatory term of local incarceration under that division for any violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. The court shall not sentence the offender to a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code. The department of rehabilitation and correction may place an offender sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division in an intensive program prison established pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code if the department gave the sentencing judge prior notice of its intent to place the offender in an intensive program prison established under that section and if the judge did not notify the department that the judge disapproved the placement. Upon the establishment of the initial intensive program prison pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code that is privately operated and managed by a contractor pursuant to a contract entered into under section 9.06 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

(a) The department of rehabilitation and correction shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that a sufficient number of offenders sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division are placed in the privately operated and managed prison so that the privately operated and managed prison has full occupancy.

(b) Unless the privately operated and managed prison has full occupancy, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place any offender sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division in any intensive program prison established pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code other than the privately operated and managed prison.

(H) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall require the offender to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code if either of the following applies:

(1) The offense was a sexually violent offense, and the offender also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense.

(2) The judge imposing sentence for the sexually oriented offense determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(I) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or for a child-victim oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall include in the sentence a summary of the offender's ~~duty to register pursuant to section~~ duties imposed under sections 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to provide notice of a change in residence address and register the new residence address pursuant to section, 2950.041, 2950.05 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to periodically verify the offender's current residence address pursuant to section, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code; and the duration of the duties. The judge shall inform the offender, at the time of sentencing, of those duties and of their duration and, if required under division (A)(2) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, shall perform the duties specified in that section.

(J)(1) Except as provided in division (J)(2) of this section, when considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit an offense in violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category of the violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code instead of the factors applicable to the felony category of the offense attempted.

(2) When considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit a drug abuse offense for which the penalty is determined by the amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance involved in the drug abuse offense, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category that the drug abuse offense attempted would be if that drug abuse offense had been committed and had involved an amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance that is within the next lower range of controlled substance amounts than was involved in the attempt.

(K) As used in this section, "drug abuse offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.19. (A)(1) The court shall hold a sentencing hearing before imposing a sentence under this chapter upon an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony and before resentencing an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony and whose case was remanded pursuant to section 2953.07 or 2953.08 of the Revised Code. At the hearing, the offender, the prosecuting attorney, the victim or the victim's representative in accordance with section 2930.14 of the Revised Code, and, with the approval of the court, any other person may present information relevant to the imposition of sentence in the case. The court shall inform the offender of the verdict of the jury or finding of the court and ask the offender whether the offender has anything to say as to why sentence should not be imposed upon the offender.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that was committed on or after January 1, 1997, that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and that is not a sexually violent offense, ~~and~~ before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, and who was not charged with a sexually violent predator specification in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, and before imposing sentence on or after May 7, 2002, on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who was acquitted of a sexually violent predator specification included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually oriented offense, the court shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. The court shall not conduct a hearing under that division if the offender is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense ~~and~~, if a sexually violent predator specification was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, and if the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to that sexually violent predator specification. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

Before imposing sentence on or after the effective date of this amendment on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, regardless of when the offense was committed, the court shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a child-victim predator. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) At the sentencing hearing, the court, before imposing sentence, shall consider the record, any information presented at the hearing by any person pursuant to division (A) of this section, and, if one was prepared, the presentence investigation report made pursuant to section 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2, and any victim impact statement made pursuant to section 2947.051 of the Revised Code.

(2) The court shall impose a sentence and shall make a finding that gives its reasons for selecting the sentence imposed in any of the following circumstances:

(a) Unless the offense is a sexually violent offense for which the court is required to impose sentence pursuant to division (G) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if it imposes a prison term for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for purposes of sentencing, its reasons for imposing the prison term, based upon the overriding purposes and principles of felony sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, and any factors listed in divisions (B)(1)(a) to (i) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code that it found to apply relative to the offender.

(b) If it does not impose a prison term for a felony of the first or second degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, its reasons for not imposing the prison term and for overriding the presumption, based upon the overriding purposes and principles of felony sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, and the basis of the findings it made under divisions (D)(1) and (2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code.

(c) If it imposes consecutive sentences under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the consecutive sentences;

(d) If the sentence is for one offense and it imposes a prison term for the offense that is the maximum prison term allowed for that offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the maximum prison term;

(e) If the sentence is for two or more offenses arising out of a single incident and it imposes a prison term for those offenses that is the maximum prison term allowed for the offense of the highest degree by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the maximum prison term.

(3) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, if the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that a prison term is necessary or required, the court shall do all of the following:

(a) Impose a stated prison term;

(b) Notify the offender that, as part of the sentence, the parole board may extend the stated prison term for certain violations of prison rules for up to one-half of the stated prison term;

(c) Notify the offender that the offender will be supervised under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code after the offender leaves prison if the offender is being sentenced for a felony of the first degree or second degree, for a felony sex offense, or for a felony of the third degree in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a person;

(d) Notify the offender that the offender may be supervised under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code after the offender leaves prison if the offender is being sentenced for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division (B)(3)(c) of this section;

(e) Notify the offender that, if a period of supervision is imposed following the offender's release from prison, as described in division (B)(3)(c) or (d) of this section, and if the offender violates that supervision or a condition of post-release control imposed under division (B) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code, the parole board may impose a prison term, as part of the sentence, of up to one-half of the stated prison term originally imposed upon the offender;

(f) Require that the offender not ingest or be injected with a drug of abuse and submit to random drug testing as provided in section 341.26, 753.33, or 5120.63 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable to the offender who is serving a prison term, and require that the results of the drug test administered under any of those sections indicate that the offender did not ingest or was not injected with a drug of abuse.

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense that the offender committed on or after January 1, 1997, and the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, if the offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and that the offender committed on or after January 1, 1997, and the court imposing the sentence has determined pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator, if the offender is being sentenced on or after the effective date of this amendment for a child-victim oriented offense and the court imposing the sentence has determined pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code that the offender is a child-victim predator, or if the offender is being sentenced for an aggravated sexually oriented offense as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code ~~that the offender committed on or after the effective date of this amendment,~~ the court shall include in the offender's sentence a statement that the offender has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ has been adjudicated a child-victim predator, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, whichever is applicable, and shall comply with the requirements of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code. Additionally, in the circumstances described in division (G) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose sentence on the offender as described in that division.

(5) If the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that a community control sanction should be imposed and the court is not prohibited from imposing a community control sanction, the court shall impose a community control sanction. The court shall notify the offender that, if the conditions of the sanction are violated, if the offender commits a violation of any law, or if the offender leaves this state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, the court may impose a longer time under the same sanction, may impose a more restrictive sanction, or may impose a prison term on the offender and shall indicate the specific prison term that may be imposed as a sanction for the violation, as selected by the court from the range of prison terms for the offense pursuant to section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) Before imposing a financial sanction under section 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a fine under section 2929.25 of the Revised Code, the court shall consider the offender's present and future ability to pay the amount of the sanction or fine.

(7) If the sentencing court sentences the offender to a sanction of confinement pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the Revised Code that is to be served in a local detention facility, as defined in section 2929.35 of the Revised Code, and if the local detention facility is covered by a policy adopted pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.21, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code and section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

(a) The court shall specify both of the following as part of the sentence:

(i) If the offender is presented with an itemized bill pursuant to section 2929.37 of the Revised Code for payment of the costs of confinement, the offender is required to pay the bill in accordance with that section.

(ii) If the offender does not dispute the bill described in division (B)(7)(a)(i) of this section and does not pay the bill by the times specified in section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court may issue a certificate of judgment against the offender as described in that section.

(b) The sentence automatically includes any certificate of judgment issued as described in division (B)(7)(a)(ii) of this section.

(C)(1) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OMVI offense under division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose the mandatory term of local incarceration in accordance with that division, shall impose a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and, in addition, may impose additional sanctions as specified in sections 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose a prison term on the offender.

(2) If the offender is being sentenced for a third or fourth degree felony OMVI offense under division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose the mandatory prison term in accordance with that division, shall impose a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and, in addition, may impose an additional prison term as specified in section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any community control sanction on the offender.

(D) The sentencing court, pursuant to division (K) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, may recommend placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration under section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or an intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, disapprove placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, or make no recommendation. If the court recommends or disapproves placement, it shall make a finding that gives its reasons for its recommendation or disapproval.

Sec. 2929.21. (A) Except as provided in division (G) of this section or in section 2929.23 of the Revised Code, whoever is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor other than a minor misdemeanor shall be imprisoned for a definite term or fined, or both, which term of imprisonment and fine shall be fixed by the court as provided in this section.

Whoever is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, attempting to commit, or complicity in committing a violation of section 2909.03 of the Revised Code that is a misdemeanor, or a violation of division (A)(2) of section 2909.06 of the Revised Code when the means used are fire or explosion, shall be required to reimburse agencies for their investigation or prosecution costs in accordance with section 2929.28 of the Revised Code.

(B) Except as provided in division (G) of this section, terms of imprisonment for misdemeanor shall be imposed as follows:

- (1) For a misdemeanor of the first degree, not more than six months;
- (2) For a misdemeanor of the second degree, not more than ninety days;
- (3) For a misdemeanor of the third degree, not more than sixty days;
- (4) For a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, not more than thirty days.

(C) Fines for misdemeanor shall be imposed as follows:

- (1) For a misdemeanor of the first degree, not more than one thousand dollars;
- (2) For a misdemeanor of the second degree, not more than seven hundred fifty dollars;
- (3) For a misdemeanor of the third degree, not more than five hundred dollars;
- (4) For a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, not more than two hundred fifty dollars.

(D) Whoever is convicted of or pleads guilty to a minor misdemeanor shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

(E) The court may require a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor to make restitution for all or part of the property damage that is caused by the offense and for all or part of the value of the property that is the subject of any theft offense, as defined in division (K) of section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, that the person committed. If the court determines that the victim of the offense was sixty-five years of age or older or permanently or totally disabled at the time of the commission of the offense, the court, regardless of whether the offender knew the age of victim, shall consider this fact in favor of imposing restitution, but this fact shall not control the decision of the court.

(F)(1) If a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to this section and the term of imprisonment is to be served in a county jail in a county that has established a county jail

industry program pursuant to section 5147.30 of the Revised Code, the court shall specify, as part of the sentence, whether the person may be considered by the county sheriff of that county for participation in the county jail industry program. The court shall retain jurisdiction to modify its specification made pursuant to this division during the person's term of imprisonment upon a reassessment of the person's qualifications for participation in the program.

(2) If a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to this section that is to be served in a local detention facility, as defined in section 2929.35 of the Revised Code, the court may impose as part of the sentence pursuant to section 2929.36 of the Revised Code a reimbursement sanction, and, if the local detention facility is covered by a policy adopted pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.21, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code and section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

(a) The court shall specify both of the following as part of the sentence:

(i) If the person is presented with an itemized bill pursuant to section 2929.37 of the Revised Code for payment of the costs of confinement, the person is required to pay the bill in accordance with that section.

(ii) If the person does not dispute the bill described in division (F)(2)(a)(i) of this section and does not pay the bill by the times specified in section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court may issue a certificate of judgment against the person as described in that section.

(b) The sentence automatically includes any certificate of judgment issued as described in division (F)(2)(a)(ii) of this section.

(G) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is a misdemeanor committed on or after January 1, 1997, and if the judge imposing sentence for the sexually oriented offense determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator, the judge shall include in the offender's sentence a statement that the offender has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator, shall comply with the requirements of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, and shall require the offender to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code.

(H) Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is a misdemeanor, that was committed on or after January 1, 1997, and that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the judge shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

Before imposing sentence on or after the effective date of this amendment on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense that is a misdemeanor, regardless of when the offense was committed, the judge shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a child-victim

predator. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(I) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or for a child-victim oriented offense that is a misdemeanor committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall include in the sentence a summary of the offender's ~~duty to register pursuant to section~~ duties imposed under sections 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to provide notice of a change in residence address and register the new residence address pursuant to section, 2950.041, 2950.05 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to periodically verify the offender's current residence address pursuant to section, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code; and the duration of the duties. The judge shall inform the offender, at the time of sentencing, of those duties and of their duration and, if required under division (A)(2) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, shall perform the duties specified in that section.

Sec. 2935.36. (A) The prosecuting attorney may establish pre-trial diversion programs for adults who are accused of committing criminal offenses and whom the prosecuting attorney believes probably will not offend again. The programs shall be operated pursuant to written standards approved by journal entry by the presiding judge or, in courts with only one judge, the judge of the court of common pleas and shall not be applicable to any of the following:

(1) Repeat offenders or dangerous offenders;

(2) Persons accused of an offense of violence, of a violation of section 2903.06, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.21, 2907.22, 2907.31, 2907.32, 2907.34, 2911.31, 2919.12, 2919.13, 2919.22, 2921.02, 2921.11, 2921.12, 2921.32, or 2923.20 of the Revised Code, or of a violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, or 2919.23 of the Revised Code that, had it occurred prior to July 1, 1996, would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to that date, with the exception that the prosecuting attorney may permit persons accused of any such offense to enter a pre-trial diversion program, if the prosecuting attorney finds any of the following:

(a) The accused did not cause, threaten, or intend serious physical harm to any person;

(b) The offense was the result of circumstances not likely to recur;

(c) The accused has no history of prior delinquency or criminal activity;

(d) The accused has led a law-abiding life for a substantial time before commission of the alleged offense;

(e) Substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the alleged offense.

(3) Persons accused of a violation of Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code;

(4) Drug dependent persons or persons in danger of becoming drug dependent persons, as defined in section 3719.011 of the Revised Code. However, this division does not affect the eligibility of such persons for intervention in lieu of conviction pursuant to section 2951.041 of the Revised Code.

(5) Persons accused of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a violation of any substantially similar municipal ordinance.

(B) An accused who enters a diversion program shall do all of the following:

(1) Waive, in writing and contingent upon the accused's successful completion of the program, the accused's right to a speedy trial, the preliminary hearing, the time period within which the grand jury may consider an indictment against the accused, and arraignment, unless the hearing, indictment, or arraignment has already occurred;

(2) Agree, in writing, to the tolling while in the program of all periods of limitation established by statutes or rules of court, that are applicable to the offense with which the accused is charged and to the conditions of the diversion program established by the prosecuting attorney.

(C) The trial court, upon the application of the prosecuting attorney, shall order the release from confinement of any accused who has agreed to enter a pre-trial diversion program and shall discharge and release any existing bail and release any sureties on recognizances and shall release the accused on a recognizance bond conditioned upon the accused's compliance with the terms of the diversion program. The prosecuting attorney shall notify every victim of the crime and the arresting officers of the prosecuting attorney's intent to permit the accused to enter a pre-trial diversion program. The victim of the crime and the arresting officers shall have the opportunity to file written objections with the prosecuting attorney prior to the commencement of the pre-trial diversion program.

(D) If the accused satisfactorily completes the diversion program, the prosecuting attorney shall recommend to the trial court that the charges against the accused be dismissed, and the court, upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, shall dismiss the charges. If the accused chooses not to enter the prosecuting attorney's diversion program, or if the accused violates the conditions of the agreement pursuant to which the accused has been released, the accused may be brought to trial upon the charges in the manner provided by law, and the waiver executed pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section shall be void on the date the accused is removed from the program for the violation.

(E) As used in this section:

(1) "Repeat offender" means a person who has a history of persistent criminal activity and whose character and condition reveal a substantial risk that the person will commit another offense. It is prima-facie evidence that a person is a repeat offender if any of the following applies:

(a) Having been convicted of one or more offenses of violence and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for any such offense, the person commits a subsequent offense of violence;

(b) Having been convicted of one or more sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses, both as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code, and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more of those offenses, the person commits a subsequent sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense;

(c) Having been convicted of one or more theft offenses as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more of those theft offenses, the person commits a subsequent theft offense;

(d) Having been convicted of one or more felony drug abuse offenses as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more of those felony drug abuse offenses, the person commits a subsequent felony drug abuse offense;

(e) Having been convicted of two or more felonies and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for one or more felonies, the person commits a subsequent offense;

(f) Having been convicted of three or more offenses of any type or degree other than traffic offenses, alcoholic intoxication offenses, or minor misdemeanors and having been imprisoned pursuant to sentence for any such offense, the person commits a subsequent offense.

(2) "Dangerous offender" means a person who has committed an offense, whose history, character, and condition reveal a substantial risk that the person will be a danger to others, and whose conduct has been characterized by a pattern of repetitive, compulsive, or aggressive behavior with heedless indifference to the consequences.

Sec. 2950.01. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(A) "Confinement" includes, but is not limited to, a community residential sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16 of the Revised Code.

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

(1) The person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, or the person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication.

(2) One of the following applies to the person:

(a) Regarding a person who is an offender, the person previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses or previously was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses and was classified a juvenile sex offender registrant or out-of-state

juvenile sex offender registrant based on one or more of those adjudications, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense.

(b) Regarding a delinquent child, the person previously was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense.

(C) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

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

(1) Any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person eighteen years of age or older:

(a) Regardless of the age of the victim of the offense, a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.05, or 2907.07 of the Revised Code;

(b) Any of the following offenses involving a minor, in the circumstances specified:

(i) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.03, 2905.05, or section 2907.04 or former section 2905.04, 2907.06, or 2907.08 of the Revised Code, when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age;

(ii) A violation of section 2907.21 of the Revised Code when the person who is compelled, induced, procured, encouraged, solicited, requested, or facilitated to engage in, paid or agreed to be paid for, or allowed to engage in the sexual activity in question is under eighteen years of age;

(iii) A violation of division (A)(1) or (3) of section 2907.321 or 2907.322 of the Revised Code;

(iv) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 of the Revised Code;

(v) A violation of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code when the child who is involved in the offense is under eighteen years of age;

(vi) A violation of division (D) or (E) of section 2907.07 of the Revised Code (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01, of section 2903.211, 2905.02, 2905.03, or 2905.05, or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code, when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation.

(c) Regardless of the age of the victim of the offense, a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, or 2905.01 of the Revised Code, or of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code, that is committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the offender sexual motivation;

(d) A sexually violent offense;

(e) A violation of section 2907.06 or 2907.08 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older, or a violation of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;

(f) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, ~~or any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States,~~ that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (D)(1)(a), (b), (c), ~~or (d), or (e)~~ of this section;

~~(f)(g)~~ (g) An attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (D)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), ~~or (e), or (f)~~ of this section.

(2) An act committed by a person under eighteen years of age that is any of the following:

(a) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, regardless of the age of the victim of the violation, a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, ~~or 2907.05,~~ or 2907.07 of the Revised Code;

(b) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, any of the following acts involving a minor in the circumstances specified:

(i) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01 or 2905.02 section 2907.06 or 2907.08 of the Revised Code, ~~or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code,~~ when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age;

(ii) A violation of section 2907.21 of the Revised Code when the person who is compelled, induced, procured, encouraged, solicited, requested, or facilitated to engage in, paid or agreed to be paid for, or allowed to engage in the sexual activity in question is under eighteen years of age;

(iii) A violation of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code when the child who is involved in the violation is under eighteen years of age;

(iv) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01, section 2903.211, or former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code, when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation.

(c) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, any sexually violent offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree;

(d) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, or 2905.02 of the Revised Code, a violation of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code, or an attempt to violate any of those sections or that division that is

committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the child committing the violation sexual motivation;

(e) Subject to division (D)(2)(~~h~~)(i) of this section, a violation of division (A)(1) or (3) of section 2907.321, division (A)(1) or (3) of section 2907.322, or division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 of the Revised Code, or an attempt to violate any of those divisions, if the person who violates or attempts to violate the division is four or more years older than the minor who is the victim of the violation;

(f) Subject to division (D)(2)(i) of this section, a violation of section 2907.06 or 2907.08 of the Revised Code when the victim of the violation is eighteen years of age or older, or a violation of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code when the victim of the violation is eighteen years of age or older and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;

(g) Subject to division (D)(2)(~~h~~)(i) of this section, any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, ~~or~~ any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States, that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (D)(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), ~~or~~ (e), or (f) of this section and that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree;

~~(g)~~(h) Subject to division (D)(2)(~~h~~)(i) of this section, any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (D)(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), ~~or~~ (f), or (g) of this section;

~~(h)~~(i) If the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution under section 2152.12 of the Revised Code, the act is any violation listed in division (D)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), ~~or~~ (f), or (g) of this section or would be any offense listed in any of those divisions if committed by an adult.

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

(1) The person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses.

(2) The person has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, was classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses.

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

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

(2) The release is any type of release that is not described in division (F)(1) of this section and that requires the person to report to or be supervised by a probation officer, a parole officer, a field officer, or another type of supervising officer.

(G) An offender or delinquent child is "adjudicated as being a sexual predator" or "adjudicated a sexual predator" if any of the following applies and if, regarding a delinquent child, that status has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84, 2152.85, or 2950.09 of the Revised Code:

(1) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is a sexually violent offense and that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information that charged the sexually violent offense.

(2) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and the sentencing judge determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(3) The delinquent child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and has been classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, and the adjudicating judge or that judge's successor in office determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 or pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child is a sexual predator.

(4) Prior to January 1, 1997, the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and was sentenced for, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the offender is imprisoned in a state correctional institution on or after January 1, 1997, and the court determines pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(5) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender or delinquent child is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense in another state ~~or~~, in a federal court, military court, or ~~an~~ Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the offender or delinquent child is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, to register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death ~~and to verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year~~, and, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children,

the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days or the offender is required under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address in this state, unless a court of common pleas or juvenile court determines that the offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator pursuant to division (F) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Sexually violent predator specification," ~~and~~ "sexually violent offense," "sexual motivation," and "violent sex offense" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(I) "Post-release control sanction" and "transitional control" have the same meanings as in section 2967.01 of the Revised Code.

(J) "Juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, who is fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and who a juvenile court judge, pursuant to an order issued under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a sexually oriented offense or with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a child-victim oriented offense. "Juvenile offender registrant" includes a person who, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was a "juvenile sex offender registrant" under the former definition of that former term.

(K) "Secure facility" means any facility that is designed and operated to ensure that all of its entrances and exits are locked and under the exclusive control of its staff and to ensure that, because of that exclusive control, no person who is institutionalized or confined in the facility may leave the facility without permission or supervision.

(L) "Out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child ~~for committing a sexually oriented offense in a court in~~ another state ~~or,~~ in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, who on or after January 1, 2002, moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days, and who has a duty under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code ~~has a duty to register in this state as described in that section and the duty to otherwise comply with that section and sections 2950.05 and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a sexually oriented offense or has a duty under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code to register in this state and the duty to otherwise comply with that section and sections 2950.05 and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a child-victim oriented offense. "Out-of-state juvenile offender registrant" includes a person who, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was an "out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant" under the former definition of that former term.~~

(M) "Juvenile court judge" includes a magistrate to whom the juvenile court judge confers duties pursuant to division (A)(15) of section 2151.23 of the Revised Code.

(N) "Adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense" includes a child who receives a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code for committing a sexually oriented offense.

(O) "Aggravated sexually oriented offense" means a violation of division (A)(1)(b) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code committed on or after June 13, 2002, or a violation of division (A)(2) of that section committed on or after the effective date of this amendment.

(P)(1) "Presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" means any of the following sexually oriented offenses described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, when the offense is committed by a person who previously has not been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, any other sexually oriented offense, or any child-victim oriented offense and when the victim or intended victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older:

(a) Any sexually oriented offense listed in division (D)(1)(e) or (D)(2)(f) of this section committed by a person who is eighteen years of age or older or, subject to division (P)(1)(e) of this section, committed by a person who is under eighteen years of age;

(b) Any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is committed by a person who is eighteen years of age or older and that is or was substantially equivalent to any sexually oriented offense listed in division (P)(1)(a) of this section;

(c) Subject to division (P)(1)(e) of this section, any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is committed by a person who is under eighteen years of age, that is or was substantially equivalent to any sexually oriented offense listed in division (P)(1)(a) of this section, and that would be a felony of the fourth degree if committed by an adult;

(d) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (P)(1)(a) or (b) of this section if the person is eighteen years of age or older or, subject to division (P)(1)(e) of this section, listed in division (P)(1)(a) or (c) of this section if the person is under eighteen years of age.

(e) Regarding an act committed by a person under eighteen years of age, if the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution under section 2152.12 of the Revised Code, the act is any sexually oriented offense listed in division (P)(1)(a), (b), or (d) of this section.

(2) "Presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" does not include any sexually oriented offense described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section that is committed by a person who previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section or any other sexually oriented offense.

(Q)(1) "Registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" means any presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, if a court does not issue an order under section 2950.021 of the Revised Code that removes the presumptive exemption and subjects the offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to any sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or that removes the presumptive exemption and potentially subjects the child who was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the offense to classification as a juvenile offender registrant under sections 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense.

(2) "Registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" does not include a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense if a court issues an order under section 2950.021 of the Revised Code that removes the presumptive exemption and subjects the offender or potentially subjects the delinquent child to the duties and responsibilities described in division (Q)(1) of this section.

(R) "School" and "school premises" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(S)(1) "Child-victim oriented offense" means any of the following:

(a) Subject to division (S)(2) of this section, any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person eighteen years of age or older, when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age and is not a child of the person who commits the violation:

(i) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01, of section 2905.02, 2905.03, or 2905.05, or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code;

(ii) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States, that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (S)(1)(a)(i) of this section;

(iii) An attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (S)(1)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(b) Subject to division (S)(2) of this section, an act committed by a person under eighteen years of age that is any of the following, when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age and is not a child of the person who commits the violation:

(i) Subject to division (S)(1)(b)(iv) of this section, a violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01 or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code;

(ii) Subject to division (S)(1)(b)(iv) of this section, any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States, that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (S)(1)(b)(i) of this section and that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree;

(iii) Subject to division (S)(1)(b)(iv) of this section, any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (S)(1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section;

(iv) If the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution under section 2152.12 of the Revised Code, the act is any violation listed in division (S)(1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section or would be any offense listed in any of those divisions if committed by an adult.

(2) "Child-victim oriented offense" does not include any offense identified in division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section that is a sexually violent offense. An offense identified in division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section that is a sexually violent offense is within the definition of a sexually oriented offense.

(T)(1) "Habitual child-victim offender" means, except when a juvenile judge removes this classification pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2152.84 or division (C)(2) of section 2152.85 of the Revised Code, a person to whom both of the following apply:

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

(b) One of the following applies to the person:

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

(ii) Regarding a delinquent child, the person previously was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more child-victim oriented offenses, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense.

(2) "Habitual child-victim offender" includes a person who has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and who, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is automatically classified a habitual child-victim offender pursuant to division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Child-victim predator" means a person to whom either of the following applies:

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

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

(V) An offender or delinquent child is "adjudicated as being a child-victim predator" or "adjudicated a child-victim predator" if any of the following applies and if, regarding a delinquent child, that status has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84, 2152.85, or 2950.09 of the Revised Code:

(1) The offender or delinquent child has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is automatically classified a child-victim predator pursuant to division (A) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(2) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, on or after the effective date of this amendment, the offender is sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, and the sentencing judge determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code that the offender is a child-victim predator.

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

(4) Prior to the effective date of this section, the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense, at the time of the conviction or guilty plea, the offense was considered a sexually oriented offense, on or after the effective date of this amendment, the offender is serving a term of imprisonment in a state correctional institution, and the court

determines pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code that the offender is a child-victim predator.

(5) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, the offender or delinquent child is convicted, pleads guilty, has been convicted, pleaded guilty, or adjudicated a delinquent child in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a child-victim oriented offense, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the offender or delinquent child is required under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, to register as a child-victim offender or sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death, and, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than five days or the offender is required under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address in this state, unless a court of common pleas or juvenile court determines that the offender or delinquent child is not a child-victim predator pursuant to division (F) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(W) "Residential premises" means the building in which a residential unit is located and the grounds upon which that building stands, extending to the perimeter of the property. "Residential premises" includes any type of structure in which a residential unit is located, including, but not limited to, multi-unit buildings and mobile and manufactured homes.

(X) "Residential unit" means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy, and includes the structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or two or more persons who maintain a common household.

(Y) "Multi-unit building" means a building in which is located more than twelve residential units that have entry doors that open directly into the unit from a hallway that is shared with one or more other units. A residential unit is not considered located in a multi-unit building if the unit does not have an entry door that opens directly into the unit from a hallway that is shared with one or more other units or if the unit is in a building that is not a multi-unit building as described in this division.

Sec. 2950.02. (A) The general assembly hereby determines and declares that it recognizes and finds all of the following:

(1) If the public is provided adequate notice and information about ~~sexual predators, habitual sex offenders, and certain other~~ offenders and delinquent children who commit sexually oriented offenses that are not registration-exempt sexually oriented offenses or who commit child-victim oriented offenses, members of the public and communities can develop constructive plans to prepare themselves and their children for the ~~sexual predator's, habitual sex offender's, or other~~ offender's or delinquent child's release from imprisonment, a prison term, or other confinement or detention. This allows members of the public and communities to meet with members of law enforcement agencies to prepare and obtain information about the rights and responsibilities of the public and the communities and to provide education and counseling to their children.

(2) ~~Sexual predators and habitual sex~~ Sex offenders and offenders who commit child-victim oriented offenses pose a high risk of engaging in further ~~offenses~~ sexually abusive behavior even after being released from imprisonment, a prison term, or other confinement or detention, and ~~that protection of members of the public from sexual predators and habitual sex offenders and~~ offenders who commit child-victim oriented offenses is a paramount governmental interest.

(3) The penal, juvenile, and mental health components of the justice system of this state are largely hidden from public view, and a lack of information from any component may result in the failure of the system to satisfy this paramount governmental interest of public safety described in division (A)(2) of this section.

(4) ~~Overly restrictive confidentiality and liability laws governing the release of information about sexual predators and habitual sex offenders and~~ offenders who commit child-victim oriented offenses have reduced the willingness to release information that could be appropriately released under the public disclosure laws and have increased risks of public safety.

(5) A person who is found to be a ~~sexual predator or a habitual sex offender~~ or to have committed a child-victim oriented offense has a reduced expectation of privacy because of the public's interest in public safety and in the effective operation of government.

(6) The release of information about ~~sexual predators and habitual sex offenders and~~ offenders who commit child-victim oriented offenses to public agencies and the general public will further the governmental interests of public safety and public scrutiny of the criminal, juvenile, and mental health systems as long as the information released is rationally related to the furtherance of those goals.

(B) The general assembly hereby declares that, in providing in this chapter for registration regarding ~~sexual predators, habitual sex offenders, and~~ offenders and certain delinquent children who have committed sexually oriented offenses that are not registration-exempt sexually oriented offenses or who have committed child-victim oriented offenses and for community notification regarding ~~sexual predators and~~ child-victim predators, habitual sex offenders, and habitual child-victim offenders who are about to be or have been released from imprisonment, a prison term, or other confinement or detention and who will live in or near a particular neighborhood or who otherwise will live in or near a particular neighborhood, it is the general assembly's intent to protect the safety and general welfare of the people of this state. The general assembly further declares that it is the policy of this state to require the exchange in accordance with this chapter of relevant information about ~~sexual predators and habitual sex offenders and~~ offenders who commit child-victim oriented offenses among public agencies and officials and to authorize the release in accordance with this chapter of necessary and relevant information about ~~sexual predators and habitual sex offenders and~~ offenders who commit child-victim oriented offenses to members of the general public as a means of assuring public protection and that the exchange or release of that information is not punitive.

Sec. 2950.021. (A) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, any presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the court that is imposing sentence on the offender for that offense or the juvenile court that is

making the disposition of the delinquent child for that offense may determine, prior to imposing the sentence or making the disposition, that the offender should be subjected to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to any sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or that the child potentially should be subjected to classification as a juvenile offender registrant under sections 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense. The court may make a determination as described in this division without a hearing but may conduct a hearing on the matter. In making a determination under this division, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, public safety, the interests of justice, and the determinations, findings, and declarations of the general assembly regarding sex offenders and child-victim offenders that are set forth in section 2950.02 of the Revised Code.

(B) If a court determines under division (A) of this section that an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense should be subjected to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to any sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or that a delinquent child potentially should be subjected to classification as a juvenile offender registrant under sections 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, all of the following apply:

(1) The court shall issue an order that contains its determination and that removes the presumptive exemption from registration for the sexually oriented offense, shall include the order in the offender's sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, and shall enter the order in the record in the case.

(2) Regarding an offender, the presumptive exemption from registration is terminated, and the offender is subject to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to any sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense.

(3) Regarding a delinquent child, the presumptive exemption from registration is terminated, the delinquent child is potentially subject to classification as a juvenile offender registrant under sections 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and the juvenile court shall proceed as required and may proceed as authorized under section

2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code regarding the child in the same manner as for persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense.

Sec. 2950.03. (A) Each person who has been convicted of, is convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who has a duty to register pursuant to section 2950.04 of the Revised Code, ~~and each person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who is classified pursuant to section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication,~~ each person who has been convicted of, is convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, or pleads guilty to a child-victim oriented offense and has a duty to register pursuant to section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, and each person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense and who is classified a juvenile offender registrant based on that adjudication shall be provided notice in accordance with this section of the offender's or delinquent child's duty to register under section ~~duties imposed under sections 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to provide notice of any change in the offender's or delinquent child's residence address and to register the new residence address pursuant to section, 2950.041, 2950.05 of the Revised Code, and the offender's or delinquent child's duty to periodically verify the offender's or delinquent child's residence address pursuant to section, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code~~ and of the offender's duties to similarly register, provide notice of a change, and verify addresses in another state if the offender resides, is temporarily domiciled, attends a school or institution of higher education, or is employed in a state other than this state. A person who has been convicted of, is convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and a person who is or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, does not have a duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code based on that conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication, and no notice is required to be provided to that person under this division based on that conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication. The following official shall provide the notice required under this division to the ~~offender or delinquent child~~ specified person at the following time:

(1) Regardless of when the ~~offender~~ person committed the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, if the person is an offender who is sentenced for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense to a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement, and if, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is serving that term or is under that confinement, the official in charge of the jail, workhouse, state correctional institution, or other institution in which the offender serves the prison term, term of imprisonment, or confinement, or a designee of that official, shall provide the notice to the offender before the offender is released pursuant to any type of supervised release or before the offender otherwise is released from the prison term, term of imprisonment, or confinement. This division applies to a child-victim oriented offense if the offender is sentenced for the offense on or after the effective date of this amendment or if, prior to the effective date of this amendment, the child-victim oriented offense was a sexually oriented offense and the offender was sentenced as described in this division for the child-victim oriented offense when it was designated a sexually oriented

offense. If a person was provided notice under this division prior to the effective date of this amendment in relation to an offense that, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was a sexually oriented offense but that, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is a child-victim oriented offense, the notice provided under this division shall suffice for purposes of this section as notice to the offender of the offender's duties under sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code imposed as a result of the conviction of or plea of guilty to the child-victim oriented offense.

(2) Regardless of when the offender person committed the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, if the person is an offender who is sentenced for the sexually oriented offense on or after January 1, 1997, or who is sentenced for the child-victim oriented offense on or after the effective date of this amendment and if division (A)(1) of this section does not apply, the judge shall provide the notice to the offender at the time of sentencing. If a person was provided notice under this division prior to the effective date of this amendment in relation to an offense that, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was a sexually oriented offense but that, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is a child-victim oriented offense, the notice so provided under this division shall suffice for purposes of this section as notice to the offender of the offender's duties under sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code imposed as a result of the conviction of or plea of guilty to the child-victim oriented offense.

(3) If the person is an offender who committed the sexually oriented offense prior to January 1, 1997, if neither division (A)(1) nor division (A)(2) of this section applies, and if, immediately prior to January 1, 1997, the offender was a habitual sex offender who was required to register under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code, the chief of police or sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered under that chapter, in the circumstances described in this division, shall provide the notice to the offender. If the offender has registered with a chief of police or sheriff under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it existed prior to January 1, 1997, the chief of police or sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered shall provide the notice to the offender as soon as possible after January 1, 1997, as described in division (B)(1) of this section. If the offender has not registered with a chief of police or sheriff under that chapter, the failure to register shall constitute a waiver by the offender of any right to notice under this section. If an offender described in this division does not receive notice under this section, the offender is not relieved of the duty to register, the duty to provide notice of any change in residence address and to register the new residence address, and the duty to periodically verify the residence address, as described in division (A) of this section offender's duties imposed under sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(4) If the person is an offender of the type described in division (A)(1) of this section and if, subsequent to release, the offender is adjudicated as being a sexual predator pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code or a child-victim predator pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code, the judge shall provide the notice to the offender at the time of adjudication.

(5) If the person is a delinquent child who is classified pursuant to section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code a juvenile sex offender registrant, the judge shall

provide the notice to the delinquent child at the time of the classification specified in division (B) of section 2152.82, division (D) of section 2152.83, division (C) of section 2152.84, or division (E) of section 2152.85 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable. If a delinquent child was provided notice under this division prior to the effective date of this amendment in relation to an offense that, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was a sexually oriented offense but that, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is a child-victim oriented offense, the notice so provided under this division shall suffice for purposes of this section as notice to the delinquent child of the delinquent child's duties under sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code imposed as a result of the adjudication as a delinquent child for the child-victim oriented offense.

(6) If the person is an offender in any category described in division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section and if, prior to the effective date of this amendment, the offender was provided notice of the offender's duties in accordance with that division, not later than ninety days after the effective date of this amendment, the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered or verified an address under section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall provide notice to the offender of the offender's duties imposed on and after the effective date of this amendment pursuant to any of those sections to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, provide notice of a change of that address, and verify that address. The sheriff may provide the notice to the offender at the time the offender registers, provides notice of a change in, or verifies a residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address under any of those sections within the specified ninety-day period. If the offender does not so register, provide notice of a change in, or verify an address within the specified ninety-day period, the sheriff shall provide the notice to the offender by sending it to the offender at the most recent residence address available for the offender. If the offender was required to register prior to the effective date of this amendment and failed to do so, the failure to register constitutes a waiver by the offender of any right to notice under this division. If the offender has not registered prior to the effective date of this amendment, the offender is presumed to have knowledge of the law and of the duties referred to in this division that are imposed on and after the effective date of this amendment. If an offender does not receive notice under this division, the offender is not relieved of any of the duties described in this division.

(7) If the person is an offender or delinquent child who has a duty to register in this state pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the offender or delinquent child is presumed to have knowledge of the law and of the offender's or delinquent child's duties imposed under sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) The notice provided under division (A) of this section shall inform the offender or delinquent child of the offender's or delinquent child's duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code, to notify the appropriate officials provide notice of a change in the offender's or delinquent child's residence address or in the offender's school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, and to register the new residence address in accordance with section 2950.05 of the Revised Code, and to periodically verify a the offender's or delinquent child's residence address under section or the offender's school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, and, if applicable, to provide

notice of the offender's or delinquent child's intent to reside, pursuant to sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code. The notice shall specify that, for an offender, it applies regarding residence addresses or school, institution of higher education, and place of employment addresses and that, for a delinquent child, it applies regarding residence addresses. Additionally, it shall inform the offender of the offender's duties to similarly register, provide notice of a change in, and verify those addresses in states other than this state as described in division (A) of this section. A notice provided under division (A)(6) of this section shall state the new duties imposed on the offender on and after the effective date of this amendment to register, provide notice of a change in, and periodically verify, a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address and specify that the new duties are in addition to the prior duties imposed upon the offender. A notice provided under division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of this section shall comport with the following:

(a) If the notice is provided to an offender under division (A)(3) of this section, the notice shall be on a form that is prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and that states the offender's duties to register, to file a notice of intent to reside, if applicable, to register a new residence address or new school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and to periodically verify a residence address those addresses, the offender's duties in other states as described in division (A) of this section, and that, if the offender has any questions concerning these duties, the offender may contact the chief of police or sheriff who sent the form for an explanation of the duties. If the offender appears in person before the chief of police or sheriff, the chief or sheriff shall provide the notice as described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section, and all provisions of this section that apply regarding a notice provided by an official, official's designee, or judge in that manner shall be applicable.

(b) If the notice is provided to an offender under division (A)(1), (2), or (4) of this section, the official, official's designee, or judge shall require the offender to read and sign a form prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, stating that the offender's duties to register, to file a notice of intent to reside, if applicable, to register a new residence address or new school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and to periodically verify a residence address those addresses, and the offender's duties in other states as described in division (A) of this section have been explained to the offender. If the offender is unable to read, the official, official's designee, or judge shall certify on the form that the official, designee, or judge specifically informed the offender of those duties and that the offender indicated an understanding of those duties.

(c) If the notice is provided to a delinquent child under division (A)(5) of this section, the judge shall require the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian to read and sign a form prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, stating that the delinquent child's duties to register, to file a notice of intent to reside, if applicable, to register a new residence address, and to periodically verify a residence that address have been explained to the delinquent child and to the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian. If the delinquent child or the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian is unable to read, the judge shall certify on the form that the judge specifically informed the delinquent child or the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian of those duties and that the delinquent child or the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian indicated an understanding of those duties.

~~(d) For any (2) The notice provided under division divisions (A)(1) to (6) of this section, the form used shall be on a form prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and shall contain all of the information specified in division (A) of this section and all of the information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, including, but~~
The notice provided under divisions (A)(1) to (5) of this section shall include, but is not limited to, a statement that the subject delinquent child if applicable has been classified by the adjudicating juvenile court judge or the judge's successor in office a juvenile sex offender registrant and has a duty to register all of the following:

(a) For any notice provided under division (A)(1) to (5) of this section, a statement as to whether the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator or a child-victim predator relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense in question, a statement as to whether the offender or delinquent child has been determined to be a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender, a statement as to whether the offense for which the offender has the duty to register is an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this amendment, an explanation of the offender's periodic residence address or periodic school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address verification process and or of the delinquent child's periodic residence address verification process, an explanation of the frequency with which the offender or delinquent child will be required to verify the residence address those addresses under that process, and a statement that the offender or delinquent child must verify the residence address those addresses at the times specified under that process or face criminal prosecution or a delinquent child proceeding, and an explanation of the offender's duty to similarly register, verify, and reregister those addresses in another state if the offender resides in another state, attends a school or institution of higher education in another state, or is employed in another state.

~~(e)(b) If the notice is provided under division (A)(4) of this section, in addition to all other information contained on it, the form also shall include a statement that the notice replaces any notice previously provided to the offender under division (A)(1) of this section, a statement that the offender's duties described in this notice supersede the duties described in the prior notice, and a statement notifying the offender that, if the offender already has registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the offender must register again pursuant to division (A)(6) of that section;~~

(c) If the notice is provided under division (A)(5) of this section, a statement that the delinquent child has been classified by the adjudicating juvenile court judge or the judge's successor in office a juvenile offender registrant and has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

~~(f)(d) If the notice is provided under division (A)(5) of this section, the form, in addition to all other information contained on it, shall inform the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian a statement that, if the delinquent child fails to comply with the requirements of sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:~~

(i) If the delinquent child's failure occurs while the child is under eighteen years of age, the child is subject to proceedings under Chapter 2152. of the Revised Code based on the failure, but if the failure occurs while the child is eighteen years of age or older, the child is subject to criminal prosecution based on the failure.

(ii) If the delinquent child's failure occurs while the child is under eighteen years of age, unless the child is emancipated, as defined in section 2919.121 of the Revised Code, the failure of the parent, guardian, or custodian to ensure that the child complies with those requirements is a violation of section 2919.24 of the Revised Code and may result in the prosecution of the parent, guardian, or custodian for that violation.

~~(2)~~(3)(a) After an offender described in division (A)(1), (2), or (4) of this section has signed the form described in ~~division~~ divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section or the official, official's designee, or judge has certified on the form that the form has been explained to the offender and that the offender indicated an understanding of the duties indicated on it, the official, official's designee, or judge shall give one copy of the form to the offender, within three days shall send one copy of the form to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code, and shall send one copy of the form to the sheriff of the county in which the offender expects to reside.

(b) After a chief of police or sheriff has sent a form to an offender under division (A)(3) of this section, the chief or sheriff shall send a copy of the form to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(c) After a delinquent child described in division (A)(5) of this section and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian have signed the form described in ~~division~~ divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section or the judge has certified on the form that the form has been explained to the delinquent child or the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian and that the delinquent child or the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian indicated an understanding of the duties and information indicated on the form, the judge shall give a copy of the form to both the delinquent child and to the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian, within three days shall send one copy of the form to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code, and shall send one copy of the form to the sheriff of the county in which the delinquent child expects to reside.

(C) The official, official's designee, judge, chief of police, or sheriff who is required to provide notice to an offender or delinquent child under ~~division~~ divisions (A)(1) to (5) of this section shall do all of the following:

(1) If the notice is provided under division (A)(1), (2), (4), or (5) of this section, the official, designee, or judge shall determine the offender's or delinquent child's name, identifying factors, and expected future residence address in this state or any other state, shall obtain the offender's or delinquent child's criminal and delinquency history, and shall obtain a photograph and the fingerprints of the offender or delinquent child. Regarding an offender, the official, designee, or

judge also shall obtain from the offender the offender's current or expected future school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address in this state, if any. If the notice is provided by a judge under division (A)(2), (4), or (5) of this section, the sheriff shall provide the offender's or delinquent child's criminal and delinquency history to the judge. The official, official's designee, or judge shall obtain this information and these items prior to giving the notice, except that a judge may give the notice prior to obtaining the offender's or delinquent child's criminal and delinquency history. Within three days after receiving this information and these items, the official, official's designee, or judge shall forward the information and items to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the forwarding procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code ~~and~~, to the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child expects to reside, and, regarding an offender, to the sheriff of the county, if any, in which the offender attends or will attend a school or institution of higher education or is or will be employed. If the notice is provided under division (A)(5) of this section and if the delinquent child has been committed to the department of youth services or to a secure facility, the judge, in addition to the other information and items described in this division, also shall forward to the bureau and to the sheriff notification that the child has been so committed. If it has not already done so, the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall forward a copy of the fingerprints and conviction data received under this division to the federal bureau of investigation.

(2) If the notice is provided under division (A)(3) of this section, the chief of police or sheriff shall determine the offender's name, identifying factors, and residence address in this state or any other state, shall obtain the offender's criminal history from the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, and, to the extent possible, shall obtain a photograph and the fingerprints of the offender. Regarding an offender, the chief or sheriff also shall obtain from the offender the offender's current or expected future school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address in this state, if any. Within three days after receiving this information and these items, the chief or sheriff shall forward the information and items to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the forwarding procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code and, in relation to a chief of police, to the sheriff of the county in which the offender resides, and, regarding an offender, to the sheriff of the county, if any, in which the offender attends or will attend a school or institution of higher education or is or will be employed. If it has not already done so, the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall forward a copy of the fingerprints and conviction data so received to the federal bureau of investigation.

Sec. 2950.031. (A) No person who has been convicted of, is convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, or pleads guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense shall establish a residence or occupy residential premises within one thousand feet of any school premises.

(B) An owner or lessee of real property that is located within one thousand feet of any school premises has a cause of action for injunctive relief against a person who violates division (A) of this section by establishing a residence or occupying residential premises within one thousand feet of those school premises. The owner or lessee shall not be required to prove irreparable harm in order to obtain the relief.

Sec. 2950.04. (A)(1) Each of the following types of offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense shall register personally with the sheriff of the county within seven five days of the offender's coming into a county in which the offender resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than seven five days, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender is employed if the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender then is employed if the offender does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year, and shall register with the sheriff or other appropriate person of the other state immediately upon entering into any state other than this state in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or upon being employed in any state other than this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state, the other state, or a different state:

(a) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, an offender who is sentenced for the sexually oriented offense to a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement and, on or after July 1, 1997, is released in any manner from the prison term, term of imprisonment, or confinement;

(b) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, an offender who is sentenced for a sexually oriented offense on or after July 1, 1997, and to whom division (A)(1)(a) of this section does not apply;

(c) If the sexually oriented offense was committed prior to July 1, 1997, and neither division (A)(1)(a) nor division (A)(1)(b) of this section applies, an offender who, immediately prior to July 1, 1997, was a habitual sex offender who was required to register under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code.

(2) Each child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication shall register personally with the sheriff of the county within seven five days of the delinquent child's coming into a county in which the delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than seven five days. If the delinquent child is committed for the sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department, this duty begins when the delinquent child is discharged or released in any manner from custody in a department of youth services secure facility or from the secure facility that is not operated by the department, if pursuant to the discharge or release the delinquent child is not committed to any other secure facility of the department or any other

secure facility. The delinquent child does not have a duty to register under this division while the child is in a department of youth services secure facility or in a secure facility that is not operated by the department.

(3) If divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section do not apply, each following type of offender and each following type of delinquent child shall register personally with the sheriff of the county within ~~seven~~ five days of the offender's or delinquent child's coming into a county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than ~~seven~~ five days, and each following type of offender shall register personally with the sheriff of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender is employed if the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty days or more in that calendar year, and shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender then is employed if the offender does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year:

(a) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, a person who is convicted ~~of~~, pleads guilty ~~to~~, or is adjudicated a delinquent child ~~for committing a sexually oriented offense in a court in another state or~~ in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, if, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders, or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children, the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days, the offender enters this state to attend any school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis, or the offender is employed in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in any calendar year, and if, at the time the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days, the offender enters this state to attend the school or institution of higher education, or the offender is employed in this state for more than the specified period of time, the offender or delinquent child has a duty to register as a sex offender or child-victim offender under the law of that other jurisdiction as a result of the conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication.

(b) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child ~~for committing a sexually oriented offense in a court in another state or~~ in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, if, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders, or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children, the offender or delinquent child is released from imprisonment, confinement, or detention imposed for that offense, and if, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders, or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children, the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~

five days, the offender enters this state to attend any school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis, or the offender is employed in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in any calendar year. The duty to register as described in this division applies to an offender regardless of whether the offender, at the time of moving to and residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days, at the time of entering into this state to attend the school or institution of higher education, or at the time of being employed in this state for the specified period of time, has a duty to register as a sex offender or child-victim offender under the law of the jurisdiction in which the conviction or guilty plea occurred. The duty to register as described in this division applies to a delinquent child only if the delinquent child, at the time of moving to and residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days, has a duty to register as a sex offender or child-victim offender under the law of the jurisdiction in which the delinquent child adjudication occurred or if, had the delinquent child adjudication occurred in this state, the adjudicating juvenile court judge would have been required to issue an order classifying the delinquent child as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant pursuant to section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code.

(4) If division (A)(1)(a) of this section applies and if, subsequent to the offender's release, the offender is adjudicated ~~to be~~ a sexual predator under division (C) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code, the offender shall register within ~~seven~~ five days of the adjudication with the sheriff of the county in which the offender resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than ~~seven~~ five days ~~and,~~ shall register with the sheriff of any county in which the offender subsequently resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than ~~seven~~ five days within ~~seven~~ five days of coming into that county, shall register within five days of the adjudication with the sheriff of the county in which the offender attends any school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or in which the offender is employed if the offender has been employed in that county for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year regardless of whether the offender resides or has temporary domicile in this state or another state, and shall register within five days of the adjudication with the sheriff or other appropriate person of any state other than this state in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or in which the offender then is employed if the offender has been employed in that state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in any calendar year regardless of whether the offender resides or has temporary domicile in this state, the other state, or a different state.

(5) A person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense is not required to register under division (A)(2) of this section unless the delinquent child committed the offense on or after January 1, 2002, is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant by a juvenile court judge pursuant to an order issued under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code based on that adjudication, and has a duty to register pursuant to division (A)(2) of this section.

(6) A person who has been convicted of, is convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and a person who is or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, does not have any duty to register under this

section based on that conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication. The exemption of an offender or delinquent child from registration under this division for a conviction of, plea of guilty to, or delinquent child adjudication for a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense does not limit, affect, or supersede any duties imposed upon the offender or delinquent child under this chapter or sections 2152.82 to 2152.85 of the Revised Code for a conviction of, plea of guilty to, or delinquent child adjudication for any other sexually oriented offense or any child-victim oriented offense.

(B) An offender or delinquent child who is required by division (A) of this section to register in this state personally shall obtain from the sheriff or from a designee of the sheriff a registration form that conforms to division (C) of this section, shall complete and sign the form, and shall return the completed form together with the offender's or delinquent child's photograph to the sheriff or the designee. The sheriff or designee shall sign the form and indicate on the form the date on which it is so returned. The registration required under this division is complete when the offender or delinquent child returns the form, containing the requisite information, photograph, signatures, and date, to the sheriff or designee.

(C) The registration form to be used under divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall ~~contain the~~ include the photograph of the offender or delinquent child who is registering and shall contain all of the following:

(1) Regarding an offender or delinquent child who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section as a result of the offender or delinquent child residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than five days, the current residence address of the offender or delinquent child who is registering, the name and address of the offender's or delinquent child's employer, if the offender or delinquent child is employed at the time of registration or if the offender or delinquent child knows at the time of registration that the offender or delinquent child will be commencing employment with that employer subsequent to registration, the name and address of the offender's school or institution of higher education if the offender attends one at the time of registration or if the offender knows at the time of registration that the offender will be commencing attendance at that school or institution subsequent to registration, and any other information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and shall include the offender's or delinquent child's photograph. Additionally

(2) Regarding an offender who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1), (3), or (4) of this section as a result of the offender attending a school or institution of higher education in this state on a full-time or part-time basis or being employed in this state or in a particular county in this state, whichever is applicable, for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate of thirty or more days in any calendar year, the current address of the school, institution of higher education, or place of employment of the offender who is registering and any other information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

(3) Regarding an offender or delinquent child who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section for any reason, if the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in

question, if the delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in question and the court has not subsequently determined pursuant to ~~division (D) of section 2950.09, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85~~ of the Revised Code that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator, or if the judge determined pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.09 or pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and the determination has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, or if the offender has the duty to register as a result of the conviction of or plea of guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, the offender or delinquent child also shall include on the signed, written registration form all of the following information:

~~(1)~~(a) A specific declaration that the person has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator ~~or~~, has been determined to be a habitual sex offender, or was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, whichever is applicable;

~~(2)~~(b) If the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator, the identification license plate number of each motor vehicle the offender or delinquent child owns and of each motor vehicle registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name.

(D) After an offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff pursuant to this section, the sheriff shall forward the signed, written registration form and photograph to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the forwarding procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code. If an offender registers a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, or provides a school or institution of higher education address under division (C)(1) of this section, the sheriff also shall provide notice to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the premises of the school, institution of higher education, or place of employment of the offender's name and that the offender has registered that address as a place at which the offender attends school or an institution of higher education or at which the offender is employed. The bureau shall include the information and materials forwarded to it under this division in the state registry of sex offenders and child victim offenders established and maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(E) No person who is required to register pursuant to divisions (A) and (B) of this section, and no person who is required to send a notice of intent to reside pursuant to division (G) of this section, shall fail to register or send the notice of intent as required in accordance with those divisions or that division.

(F) An offender or delinquent child who is required to register pursuant to divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall register pursuant to this section for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code.

(G) If an offender or delinquent child who is required by division (A) of this section to register is adjudicated a sexual predator or a habitual sexual offender subject to community notification under division (C)(2) or (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code, or if an offender who is required by division (A) of this section to register has that duty as a result of a conviction of or plea of guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense ~~committed on or after the effective date~~

~~of this amendment~~, the offender or delinquent child also shall send the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child intends to reside written notice of the offender's or delinquent child's intent to reside in the county. The offender or delinquent child shall send the notice of intent to reside at least twenty days prior to the date the offender or delinquent child begins to reside in the county. The notice of intent to reside shall contain the following information:

- (1) The offender's or delinquent child's name;
- (2) The address or addresses at which the offender or delinquent child intends to reside;
- (3) The sexually oriented offense of which the offender was convicted, to which the offender pleaded guilty, or for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child;
- (4) A statement that the offender ~~or delinquent child~~ has been adjudicated as ~~being~~ a sexual predator, a statement that the delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator and that, as of the date of the notice, the court has not entered a determination that the ~~offender or delinquent~~ child no longer is a sexual predator, a statement that the sentencing or reviewing judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and that, as of the date of the notice, the determination has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, or a statement that the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense ~~committed on or after the effective date of this amendment~~.

(H) If, immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment, an offender or delinquent child who was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense was required by division (A) of this section to register and if, on or after the effective date of this amendment, that offense no longer is a sexually oriented offense but instead is designated a child-victim oriented offense, division (A)(1)(c) or (2)(b) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code applies regarding the offender or delinquent child and the duty to register that is imposed pursuant to that division shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of the duty imposed upon the offender prior to the effective date of this amendment under this section.

Sec. 2950.041. (A)(1) Each of the following types of offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, a child-victim oriented offense shall register personally with the sheriff of the county within five days of the offender's coming into a county in which the offender resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than five days, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender is employed if the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender then is employed if the offender does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state for more than fourteen days or for an

aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year, and shall register personally with the sheriff or other appropriate person of the other state immediately upon entering into any state other than this state in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or upon being employed in any state other than this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state, the other state, or a different state:

(a) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, an offender who is sentenced for the child-victim oriented offense to a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement and, on or after the effective date of this section, is released in any manner from the prison term, term of imprisonment, or confinement;

(b) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, an offender who is sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense on or after the effective date of this section, and to whom division (A)(1)(a) of this section does not apply;

(c) If the child-victim oriented offense was committed prior to the effective date of this section, if the offense was considered prior to that date to be a sexually oriented offense, and if neither division (A)(1)(a) nor division (A)(1)(b) of this section applies, an offender who, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, was required to register as a result of conviction or plea of guilty to the commission of that offense under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code. For any offender who is described in this division, the duty imposed under this division shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of the duty imposed upon the offender prior to the effective date of this section under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code.

(2) Each of the following types of delinquent children shall register personally with the sheriff of the county within five days of the delinquent child's coming into a county in which the delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than five days:

(a) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, a child who on or after the effective date of this section is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense and who is classified a juvenile offender registrant based on that adjudication. If the delinquent child is committed for the child-victim oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department, this duty begins when the delinquent child is discharged or released in any manner from custody in a department of youth services secure facility or from the secure facility that is not operated by the department, if pursuant to the discharge or release the delinquent child is not committed to any other secure facility of the department or any other secure facility. The delinquent child does not have a duty to register under this division while the child is in a department of youth services secure facility or in a secure facility that is not operated by the department.

(b) If the child-victim oriented offense was committed prior to the effective date of this section, if the offense was considered prior to that date to be a sexually oriented offense, and if division (A)(2)(a) of this section does not apply, a delinquent child who, immediately prior to the

effective date of this section, was classified a juvenile sex offender registrant and required to register as a result of a delinquent child adjudication for the commission of that offense under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code. For any delinquent child who is described in this division, the duty imposed under this division shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of the duty imposed upon the delinquent child prior to the effective date of this section under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code. If the delinquent child is committed for the child-victim oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department, the provisions of division (A)(2)(a) of this section regarding the beginning, and tolling, of a duty imposed under that division also apply regarding the beginning, and tolling, of the duty imposed under this division.

(3) If divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section do not apply, each following type of offender and each following type of delinquent child shall register personally with the sheriff of the county within five days of the offender's or delinquent child's coming into a county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than five days, and each following type of offender shall register personally with the sheriff of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state, shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender is employed if the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year, and shall register personally with the sheriff of the county in which the offender then is employed if the offender does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year:

(a) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, a person who is convicted, pleads guilty, or adjudicated a delinquent child in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a child-victim oriented offense, if, on or after the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than five days, the offender enters this state to attend any school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis, or the offender is employed in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in any calendar year, and if, at the time the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than five days, the offender enters this state to attend the school or institution of higher education, or the offender is employed in this state for more than the specified period of time, the offender or delinquent child has a duty to register as a child-victim offender or sex offender under the law of that other jurisdiction as a result of the conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication.

(b) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, a person who is convicted, pleads guilty, or adjudicated a delinquent child in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United

States for committing a child-victim oriented offense, if, on or after the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child is released from imprisonment, confinement, or detention imposed for that offense, and if, on or after the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than five days, the offender enters this state to attend any school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis, or the offender is employed in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in any calendar year. The duty to register as described in this division applies to an offender regardless of whether the offender, at the time of moving to and residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than five days, at the time of entering into this state to attend the school or institution of higher education, or at the time of being employed in this state for more than the specified period of time, has a duty to register as a child-victim offender or sex offender under the law of the jurisdiction in which the conviction or guilty plea occurred. The duty to register as described in this division applies to a delinquent child only if the delinquent child, at the time of moving to and residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than five days, has a duty to register as a child-victim offender or sex offender under the law of the jurisdiction in which the delinquent child adjudication occurred or if, had the delinquent child adjudication occurred in this state, the adjudicating juvenile court judge would have been required to issue an order classifying the delinquent child as a juvenile offender registrant pursuant to section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code.

(4) If division (A)(1)(a) of this section applies and if, subsequent to the offender's release, the offender is adjudicated a child-victim predator under division (C) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code, the offender shall register within five days of the adjudication with the sheriff of the county in which the offender resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than five days, shall register with the sheriff of any county in which the offender subsequently resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than five days within five days of coming into that county, shall register within five days of the adjudication with the sheriff of the county in which the offender attends any school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or in which the offender is employed if the offender has been employed in that county for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in that calendar year regardless of whether the offender resides or has temporary domicile in this state or another state, and shall register within five days of the adjudication with the sheriff or other appropriate person of any state other than this state in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or in which the offender then is employed if the offender has been employed in this state for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate period of thirty or more days in any calendar year regardless of whether the offender resides or has temporary domicile in this state, the other state, or a different state.

(5) A person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense is not required to register under division (A)(2) of this section unless the delinquent child committed the offense on or after the effective date of this section, is classified a juvenile offender registrant by a juvenile court judge pursuant to an order issued under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code based on that adjudication, and has a duty to register pursuant to division (A)(2) of this section.

(B) An offender or delinquent child who is required by division (A) of this section to register in this state personally shall do so in the manner described in division (B) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code, and the registration is complete as described in that division.

(C) The registration form to be used under divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall include the photograph of the offender or delinquent child who is registering and shall contain all of the following:

(1) Regarding an offender or delinquent child who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section as a result of the offender or delinquent child residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than five days, all of the information described in division (C)(1) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code;

(2) Regarding an offender who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1), (3), or (4) of this section as a result of the offender attending a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or being employed in this state or in a particular county in this state, whichever is applicable, for more than fourteen days or for an aggregate of thirty or more days in any calendar year, all of the information described in division (C)(2) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code;

(3) Regarding an offender or delinquent child who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, if the offender has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense in question, if the delinquent child has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense in question and the court has not subsequently determined pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator, if the offender or delinquent child is automatically classified a habitual child-victim offender under division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code, or if the judge determined pursuant to division (C) or (E) of section 2950.091 or pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual child-victim offender and the determination has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, the offender or delinquent child shall include on the signed, written registration form all of the information described in division (C)(3) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code.

(D) Division (D) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code applies when an offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff pursuant to this section.

(E) No person who is required to register pursuant to divisions (A) and (B) of this section, and no person who is required to send a notice of intent to reside pursuant to division (G) of this section, shall fail to register or send the notice as required in accordance with those divisions or that division.

(F) An offender or delinquent child who is required to register pursuant to divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall register pursuant to this section for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code.

(G) If an offender or delinquent child who is required by division (A) of this section to register is adjudicated a child-victim predator or a habitual child-victim offender subject to community notification under division (C)(2) or (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code, the offender or delinquent child also shall send the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child intends to reside written notice of the offender's or delinquent child's intent to reside in the county. The offender or delinquent child shall send the notice of intent to reside at least twenty days prior to the date the offender or delinquent child begins to reside in the county. The notice of intent to reside shall contain all of the following information:

(1) The information specified in divisions (G)(1) and (2) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code;

(2) The child-victim oriented offense of which the offender was convicted, to which the offender pleaded guilty, or for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child;

(3) A statement that the offender has been adjudicated a child-victim predator, a statement that the delinquent child has been adjudicated a child-victim predator and that, as of the date of the notice, the court has not entered a determination that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator, or a statement that the sentencing or reviewing judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual child-victim offender and that, as of the date of the notice, the determination has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.05. (A) If an offender or delinquent child is required to register pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the offender or delinquent child, at least twenty days prior to changing the offender's or delinquent child's residence address, or the offender, at least twenty days prior to changing the address of the offender's school or institution of higher education and not later than five days after changing the address of the offender's place of employment, during the period during which the offender or delinquent child is required to register, shall provide written notice of the residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address change, as applicable, to the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child most recently registered the address under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code or under division (B) of this section.

(B) If an offender or delinquent child is required to provide notice of a residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address change under division (A) of this section, or a delinquent child is required to provide notice of a residence address change under that division, the offender or delinquent child, at least twenty days prior to changing the residence, school, or institution of higher education address and not later than five days after changing the place of employment address, as applicable, also shall register the new residence address in the manner described in divisions (B) and (C) of section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, with the sheriff of the county in which the offender's or delinquent child's new residence address is located, subject to division (C) of this section.

(C) Divisions (A) and (B) of this section apply to a person who is required to register pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code regardless of whether the new residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address is in this state or in

another state. If the new ~~residence~~ address is in another state, the person shall register with the appropriate law enforcement officials in that state in the manner required under the law of that state and within the earlier of the period of time required under the law of that state or at least seven days prior to changing the ~~residence~~ address.

(D)(1) Upon receiving from an offender or delinquent child pursuant to division (A) of this section notice of a change of the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child's residence address, a sheriff promptly shall forward the new ~~residence~~ address to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the forwarding procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code if the new ~~residence~~ address is in another state or, if the ~~offender's or delinquent child's~~ new ~~residence~~ address is located in another county in this state, to the sheriff of that county. The bureau shall include all information forwarded to it under this division in the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders established and maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code and shall forward notice of the offender's or delinquent child's new residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, to the appropriate officials in the other state.

(2) When an offender ~~or delinquent child~~ registers a new residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or a delinquent child registers a new residence address pursuant to division (B) of this section, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child registers and the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall comply with division (D) of section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable.

(E)(1) No person who is required to notify a sheriff of a change of address pursuant to division (A) of this section shall fail to notify the appropriate sheriff in accordance with that division.

(2) No person who is required to register a new residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address with a sheriff or with an official of another state pursuant to divisions (B) and (C) of this section shall fail to register with the appropriate sheriff or official of the other state in accordance with those divisions.

(F) An offender or delinquent child who is required to comply with divisions (A), (B), and (C) of this section shall do so for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.06. (A) An offender or delinquent child who is required to register a residence address pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code shall periodically verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address, and an offender who is required to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to either of those sections shall periodically verify the address of the offender's current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment, in accordance with this section. The frequency of verification shall be determined in accordance with division (B) of this section, and the manner of verification shall be determined in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(B) The frequency with which an offender or delinquent child must verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to division (A) of this section shall be determined as follows:

(1) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child is required to register was committed, if the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense and the court has not subsequently entered a determination pursuant to division (D) of section 2950.09, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator, or if the offender is required to register as a result of an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this amendment, the offender ~~or delinquent child~~ shall verify the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ current residence address or current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and the delinquent child shall verify the delinquent child's current residence address, in accordance with division (C) of this section every ninety days after the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register if any of the following applies:

(a) The offender or delinquent child is required to register based on a sexually oriented offense, and either the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense, the delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense and the court has not subsequently entered a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator, or the offender is required to register as a result of an aggravated sexually oriented offense.

(b) The offender or delinquent child is required to register based on a child-victim oriented offense, and either the offender has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense or the delinquent child has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense and the court has not subsequently entered a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator.

(2) In all circumstances not described in division (B)(1) of this section, the offender ~~or delinquent child~~ shall verify the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ current residence address or current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and the delinquent child shall verify the delinquent child's current residence address, in accordance with division (C) of this section on each anniversary of the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register.

If, prior to the effective date of this amendment, an offender or delinquent child registered with a sheriff under a duty imposed under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code as a result of a conviction of, plea of guilty to, or adjudication as a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and if, on or after the effective date of this amendment, that offense no longer is a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, the duty to register that is imposed on the offender or delinquent child pursuant to section 2950.041 of the Revised Code is a continuation of the duty imposed upon the offender prior to the effective date of this

amendment under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and, for purposes of divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section, the offender's initial registration date related to that offense is the date on which the offender initially registered under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code.

(C)(1) An offender or delinquent child who is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to division (A) of this section shall verify the address with the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child most recently registered the address by personally appearing before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff, no earlier than ten days before the date on which the verification is required pursuant to division (B) of this section and no later than the date so required for verification, and completing and signing a copy of the verification form prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation. The sheriff or designee shall sign the completed form and indicate on the form the date on which it is so completed. The verification required under this division is complete when the offender or delinquent child personally appears before the sheriff or designee and completes and signs the form as described in this division.

(2) To facilitate the verification of an offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, under division (C)(1) of this section, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child most recently registered the address may mail a nonforwardable verification form prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation to the offender's or delinquent child's last reported address and to the last reported address of the parents of the delinquent child, with a notice that conspicuously states that the offender or delinquent child must personally appear before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff to complete the form and the date by which the form must be so completed. Regardless of whether a sheriff mails a form to an offender or delinquent child and that child's parents, each offender or delinquent child who is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, pursuant to division (A) of this section shall personally appear before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff to verify the address in accordance with division (C)(1) of this section.

(D) The verification form to be used under division (C) of this section shall contain all of the following:

(1) Except as provided in division (D)(2) of this section, the current residence address of the offender or delinquent child, the name and address of the offender's or delinquent child's employer if the offender or delinquent child is employed at the time of verification or if the offender or delinquent child knows at the time of verification that the offender or delinquent child will be commencing employment with that employer subsequent to verification, the name and address of the offender's school or institution of higher education if the offender attends one at the time of verification or if the offender knows at the time of verification that the offender will be commencing attendance at that school or institution subsequent to verification, and any other information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

(2) Regarding an offender who is verifying a current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, the current address of the school, institution of higher education,

or place of employment of the offender and any other information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

(E) Upon an offender's or delinquent child's personal appearance and completion of a verification form under division (C) of this section, a sheriff promptly shall forward a copy of the verification form to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the forwarding procedures adopted by the attorney general pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code. If an offender verifies a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, or provides a school or institution of higher education address under division (D)(1) of this section, the sheriff also shall provide notice to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the premises of the school, institution of higher education, or place of employment of the offender's name and that the offender has verified or provided that address as a place at which the offender attends school or an institution of higher education or at which the offender is employed. The bureau shall include all information forwarded to it under this division in the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders established and maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(F) No person who is required to verify a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, pursuant to divisions (A) to (C) of this section shall fail to verify a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, in accordance with those divisions by the date required for the verification as set forth in division (B) of this section, provided that no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a violation of this division, and that no parent, guardian, or custodian of a delinquent child shall be prosecuted for a violation of section 2919.24 of the Revised Code based on the delinquent child's violation of this division, prior to the expiration of the period of time specified in division (G) of this section.

(G)(1) If an offender or delinquent child fails to verify a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, as required by divisions (A) to (C) of this section by the date required for the verification as set forth in division (B) of this section, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child is required to verify the current ~~residence~~ address, on the day following that date required for the verification, shall send a written warning to the offender or to the delinquent child and that child's parents, at the offender's or delinquent child's and that child's parents' last known residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, regarding the offender's or delinquent child's duty to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable.

The written warning shall do all of the following:

- (a) Identify the sheriff who sends it and the date on which it is sent;
- (b) State conspicuously that the offender or delinquent child has failed to verify the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child's current residence address by the date required for the verification;

(c) Conspicuously state that the offender or delinquent child has seven days from the date on which the warning is sent to verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, with the sheriff who sent the warning;

(d) Conspicuously state that a failure to timely verify the specified current residence address or addresses is a felony offense;

(e) Conspicuously state that, if the offender ~~or delinquent child~~ verifies the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child verifies the current residence address with that sheriff within that ~~seven-day period~~ seven-day period, the offender or delinquent child will not be prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a failure to timely verify a current ~~residence~~ address and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian will not be prosecuted based on a failure of the delinquent child to timely verify an address;

(f) Conspicuously state that, if the offender ~~or delinquent child~~ does not verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child verifies the current residence address with that sheriff within that ~~seven-day period~~ seven-day period, the offender or delinquent child will be arrested or taken into custody, as appropriate, and prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a failure to timely verify a current ~~residence~~ address and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian may be prosecuted for a violation of section 2919.24 of the Revised Code based on the delinquent child's failure to timely verify a current residence address.

(2) If an offender or delinquent child fails to verify a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, as required by divisions (A) to (C) of this section by the date required for the verification as set forth in division (B) of this section, the offender or delinquent child shall not be prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a violation of division (F) of this section, and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian shall not be prosecuted for a violation of section 2919.24 of the Revised Code based on the delinquent child's failure to timely verify a current residence address, as applicable, unless the ~~seven-day period~~ seven-day period subsequent to that date that the offender or delinquent child is provided under division (G)(1) of this section to verify the current ~~residence~~ address has expired and the offender or delinquent child, prior to the expiration of that ~~seven-day period~~ seven-day period, has not verified the current ~~residence~~ address. Upon the expiration of the ~~seven-day period~~ seven-day period that the offender or delinquent child is provided under division (G)(1) of this section to verify the current ~~residence~~ address ~~has expired~~, if the offender or delinquent child has not verified the current ~~residence~~ address, all of the following apply:

(a) The sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child is required to verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, promptly shall notify the bureau of criminal identification and investigation of the failure.

(b) The sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child is required to verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable,

the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides, the sheriff of the county in which is located the offender's school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address that was to be verified, or a deputy of the appropriate sheriff, shall locate the offender or delinquent child, promptly shall seek a warrant for the arrest or taking into custody, as appropriate, of the offender or delinquent child for the violation of division (F) of this section and shall arrest the offender or take the child into custody, as appropriate.

(c) The offender or delinquent child is subject to prosecution or a delinquent child proceeding for the violation of division (F) of this section, and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian may be subject to prosecution for a violation of section 2919.24 of the Revised Code based on the delinquent child's violation of that division.

(H) ~~A person~~ An offender who is required to verify the person's offender's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to divisions (A) to (C) of this section and a delinquent child who is required to verify the delinquent child's current residence address pursuant to those divisions shall do so for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.07. (A) The duty of an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and the duty of a delinquent child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or who is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code commences on whichever of the following dates is applicable:

(1) If the offender's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(1)(a) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(1)(a) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to comply with those sections commences regarding residence addresses on the date of the offender's release from a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement or on July 1, 1997, for a duty under section 2950.04 or the effective date of this amendment for a duty under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is later, and commences regarding addresses of schools, institutions of higher education, and places of employment on the date of the offender's release from a prison term, term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement or on the effective date of this amendment, whichever is later.

(2) If the offender's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(1)(b) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(1)(b) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to comply with those sections commences regarding residence addresses on the date of entry of the judgment of conviction of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense or on July 1, 1997, for a duty under section 2950.04 or the effective date of this amendment for a duty under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is later, and commences regarding addresses of schools, institutions of higher education, and places of employment on the date of entry of the judgment of conviction of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense or on the effective date of this amendment, whichever is later.

(3) If the offender's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(1)(c) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to comply with those sections commences regarding residence addresses fourteen days after July 1, 1997, and commences regarding addresses of schools, institutions of higher education, and places of employment fourteen days after the effective date of this amendment.

(4) If the offender's or delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(3)(a) or (b) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(3)(a) or (b) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, **the offender's duty** to comply with those sections commences regarding residence addresses on ~~March 30, 1999, or on~~ the date that the offender begins to reside or becomes temporarily domiciled in this state or on March 30, 1999, for a duty under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code or the effective date of this amendment for a duty under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is later, the offender's duty regarding addresses of schools, institutions of higher education, and places of employment commences on the effective date of this amendment or on the date the offender begins attending any school or institution of higher education in this state on a full-time or part-time basis or becomes employed in this state, whichever is later, and **the delinquent child's duty** commences on ~~January 1, 2002, or on~~ the date the delinquent child begins to reside or becomes temporarily domiciled in this state or on January 1, 2002, for a duty under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code or the effective date of this amendment for a duty under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is later.

(5) If the delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(2)(a) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, if the delinquent child's classification as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant is made at the time of the child's disposition for that sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, whichever is applicable, and if the delinquent child is committed for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections commences on the date of the delinquent child's discharge or release from custody in the department of youth services secure facility or from the secure facility not operated by the department as described in that division.

(6) If the delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(2)(a) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code and if either the delinquent child's classification as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant is made at the time of the child's disposition for that sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, whichever is applicable, and the delinquent child is not committed for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department or the child's classification as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant is made pursuant to sections 2152.83 of the Revised Code, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections commences on the date of entry of the court's order that classifies the delinquent child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant.

(7) If the offender's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(1)(c) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to comply with those sections regarding residence addresses is a continuation of the offender's former duty to register regarding residence addresses

imposed prior to the effective date of this amendment under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and shall be considered for all purposes as having commenced on the date that the offender's former duty under that section commenced. The offender's duty to comply with those sections commences regarding addresses of schools, institutions of higher education, and places of employment on the effective date of this amendment.

(8) If the delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(2)(b) of section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections is a continuation of the delinquent child's former duty to register imposed prior to the effective date of this amendment under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and shall be considered for all purposes as having commenced on the date that the delinquent child's former duty under that section commenced or commences.

(B) The duty of an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and the duty of a delinquent child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or who is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code continues, after the date of commencement, for whichever of the following periods is applicable:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the offense is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense ~~or, if the offense is a sexually oriented offense and the offender has the duty to register as a result of an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this amendment, or if the offense is a child-victim oriented offense and the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense~~, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues until the offender's or delinquent child's death. Regarding ~~an offender or a delinquent child who has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense or who has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense~~, if the judge who ~~sentenced the offender or made the disposition for the delinquent child or that judge's successor in office subsequently enters a determination pursuant to division (D) of section 2950.09 or pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or child-victim predator~~, the ~~offender's or delinquent child's~~ duty to comply with those sections continues for the period of time that otherwise would have been applicable to the ~~offender or delinquent child under division (B)(2) or (3) of this section or, if the offender's duty to register results from a conviction of or plea of guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, until the offender's death as specified under this division~~. In no case shall the lifetime duty to ~~register~~ comply that is imposed under this division on an offender who is adjudicated a sexual predator or is adjudicated a child-victim predator or is imposed under this division for an aggravated sexually oriented offense committed on or after the effective date of this amendment, or the adjudication, classification, or conviction that subjects the offender to this division, be removed or terminated.

(2) If the judge who sentenced the offender or made the disposition for the delinquent child for committing the sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or the child-victim oriented offense, or the successor in office of the juvenile court judge who made the delinquent child disposition, determined pursuant to division (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 or pursuant to division (B) of section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the offender or delinquent child is a **habitual sex offender** or a habitual child-victim offender, or if the offender or delinquent child is automatically classified a habitual child-victim offender pursuant to division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code, the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ duty to comply with those sections continues either until the offender's death or for twenty years, determined as provided in this division, and the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for twenty years. If a delinquent child is so determined pursuant to division (E) of section 2950.09 or pursuant to division (B) of section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code or classified to be a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender and if the judge who made the disposition for the delinquent child or that judge's successor in office subsequently enters a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender but remains a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for the period of time that otherwise would have been applicable to the delinquent child under division (B)(3) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender's duty to comply with those sections continues until the offender's death. If a lifetime duty to comply is imposed under this division on an offender, in no case shall that lifetime duty, or the determination that subjects the offender to this division, be removed or terminated. The offender's duty to comply with those sections continues for twenty years if the offender is a habitual sex offender and both of the following apply:

(a) At least one of the sexually oriented offenses of which the offender has been convicted or to which the offender has pleaded guilty and that are included in the habitual sex offender determination is a violation of division (A)(1) or (5) of section 2907.06 of the Revised Code involving a victim who is eighteen years of age or older, a violation of division (A), (B), or (E) of section 2907.08 of the Revised Code involving a victim who is eighteen years of age or older, or a violation of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code that is a misdemeanor;

(b) The total of all the sexually oriented offenses of which the offender has been convicted or to which the offender has pleaded guilty and that are included in the habitual sex offender determination does not include at least two sexually oriented offenses that are not described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section.

(3) If neither division (B)(1) nor (B)(2) of this section applies, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for ten years. If a delinquent child is classified pursuant to section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and if the judge who made the disposition for the delinquent child or that judge's successor in office subsequently enters a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is to be classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections terminates upon the court's entry of the determination.

(C)(1) If an offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense ~~or a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant,~~ that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and ~~if the offender subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, if an offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense and the offender subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another child-victim oriented offense or a sexually oriented offense, if a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile offender registrant and the delinquent child subsequently is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing another sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant relative to that offense or subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, or if a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile offender registrant and the child subsequently is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing another child-victim oriented offense or a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to that offense or subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another child-victim oriented offense or a sexually oriented offense,~~ **the period of time for which the offender or delinquent child must comply with the sections specified in division (A) of this section shall be separately calculated pursuant to divisions (A)(1) to (6)(8) and (B)(1) to (3) of this section for each of the sexually oriented offenses and child-victim oriented offenses, and the separately calculated periods of time shall be complied with independently.**

If a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant relative to the offense, and, after attaining eighteen years of age, subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, the subsequent conviction or guilty plea does not limit, affect, or supersede the duties imposed upon the delinquent child under this chapter relative to the delinquent child's classification as a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or as an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant, and the delinquent child shall comply with both those duties and the duties imposed under this chapter relative to the subsequent conviction or guilty plea.

(2) If a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant relative to the offense, if the order containing the classification also contains a determination by the juvenile judge that the ~~delinquent~~ child is a sexual predator or a habitual sex offender or that the child is a child-victim predator or a habitual child-victim offender, and if the juvenile judge or the judge's successor in office subsequently determines pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or habitual sex offender or no longer is a child-victim predator or habitual child-victim offender, whichever is applicable, the judge's subsequent determination does not affect the date of

commencement of the delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code as determined under division (A) of this section.

(D) The duty of an offender or delinquent child to register under this chapter is tolled for any period during which the offender or delinquent child is returned to confinement in a secure facility for any reason or imprisoned for an offense when the confinement in a secure facility or imprisonment occurs subsequent to the date determined pursuant to division (A) of this section. The offender's or delinquent child's duty to register under this chapter resumes upon the offender's or delinquent child's release from confinement in a secure facility or imprisonment.

(E) An offender or delinquent child who has been convicted ~~of~~ or pleaded guilty ~~to~~, or has been or is adjudicated a delinquent child ~~for committing, a sexually oriented offense,~~ in a court in another state ~~or~~, in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, or in a court of any nation other than the United States for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense may apply to the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled, or in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education or is employed, for credit against the duty to register for the time that the offender or delinquent child has complied with the sex offender or child-victim offender registration requirements of another jurisdiction. The sheriff shall grant the offender or delinquent child credit against the duty to register for time for which the offender or delinquent child provides adequate proof that the offender or delinquent child has complied with the sex offender or child-victim offender registration requirements of another jurisdiction. If the offender or delinquent child disagrees with the determination of the sheriff, the offender or delinquent child may appeal the determination to the court of common pleas of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or is temporarily domiciled, or in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education or is employed.

Sec. 2950.08. ~~The~~ (A) Subject to division (B) of this section, the statements, information, photographs, and fingerprints required by sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code and provided by a person who registers, who provides notice of a change of residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address and registers the new residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, or who provides verification of a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to those sections and that are in the possession of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the information in the possession of the bureau that was received by the bureau pursuant to section 2950.14 of the Revised Code shall not be open to inspection by the public or by any person other than the following persons:

~~(A)~~(1) A regularly employed peace officer or other law enforcement officer;

~~(B)~~(2) An authorized employee of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation for the purpose of providing information to a board, administrator, or person pursuant to division (F) or (G) of section 109.57 of the Revised Code;

(3) The registrar of motor vehicles, or an employee of the registrar of motor vehicles, for the purpose of verifying and updating any of the information so provided, upon the request of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any information that is contained in the internet sex offender and child-victim offender database established by the attorney general under division (A)(11) of section 2950.13 of the Revised Code regarding offenders and that is disseminated as described in that division.

Sec. 2950.081. (A) Any statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints that are required to be provided, and that are provided, by an offender or delinquent child pursuant to section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code requires a person to provide, that are provided by a person who registers, who provides notice of a change of residence address and registers the new residence address, or who provides verification of a current residence address pursuant to any provision of those sections, and that are in the possession of a county sheriff are public records open to public inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code and shall be included in the internet sex offender and child-victim offender database established and maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code to the extent provided in that section.

(B) Except when the child is classified a juvenile offender registrant and the act that is the basis of a child's the classification as a juvenile sex offender registrant is a violation of, or an attempt to commit a violation of, section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2905.01 of the Revised Code that was committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the child, a violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, or an attempt to commit a violation of that section, the sheriff shall not cause to be publicly disseminated by means of the internet any statements, information, photographs, or fingerprints that are provided by a juvenile sex offender registrant who sends a notice of intent to reside, registers, who provides notice of a change of residence address and registers the new residence address, or who provides verification of a current residence address pursuant to this chapter and that are in the possession of a county sheriff.

Sec. 2950.09. (A) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and that is a sexually violent offense and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the specification automatically classifies the offender as a sexual predator for purposes of this chapter. If a person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child ~~for committing, a sexually oriented offense in a court in another state, or in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, or in a court of any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense,~~ and if, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the person is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated, to register as a sex offender until the person's death ~~and is required to verify the person's address on at least a quarterly basis each year,~~ that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication automatically classifies the person as a sexual predator for the purposes of this chapter, but the person may challenge that classification pursuant to division (F) of this section.

In all other cases, a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense may be classified as a sexual predator for purposes of this chapter only in accordance with division (B) or (C) of this section or, regarding delinquent children, divisions (B) and (C) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1)(a) The judge who is to impose sentence on a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator if any of the following circumstances apply:

(i) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender is to be sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and that is not a sexually violent offense.

(ii) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender is to be sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and that is a sexually violent offense, and a sexually violent predator specification was not included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense.

(iii) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender is to be sentenced on or after May 7, 2002, for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and that offender was acquitted of a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually oriented offense.

(b) The judge who is to impose or has imposed an order of disposition upon a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense shall conduct a hearing as provided in this division to determine whether the child is to be classified as a sexual predator if either of the following applies:

(i) The judge is required by section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code to classify the child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant.

(ii) Division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code applies regarding the child, the judge conducts a hearing under that division for the purposes described in that division, and the judge determines at that hearing that the child will be classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant.

(2) Regarding an offender, the judge shall conduct the hearing required by division (B)(1)(a) of this section prior to sentencing and, if the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed is a felony and if the hearing is being conducted under division (B)(1)(a) of this section, the judge may conduct it as part of the sentencing hearing required by section 2929.19 of the Revised Code. Regarding a delinquent child, the judge may conduct the hearing required by division (B)(1)(b) of this section at the same time as, or separate from, the dispositional hearing,

as specified in the applicable provision of section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code. The court shall give the offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender or handled the case against the delinquent child for the sexually oriented offense notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing. At the hearing, the offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor shall have an opportunity to testify, present evidence, call and examine witnesses and expert witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses and expert witnesses regarding the determination as to whether the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator. The offender or delinquent child shall have the right to be represented by counsel and, if indigent, the right to have counsel appointed to represent the offender or delinquent child.

(3) In making a determination under divisions (B)(1) and (4) of this section as to whether an offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator, the judge shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) The offender's or delinquent child's age;

(b) The offender's or delinquent child's prior criminal or delinquency record regarding all offenses, including, but not limited to, all sexual offenses;

(c) The age of the victim of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed or the order of disposition is to be made;

(d) Whether the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed or the order of disposition is to be made involved multiple victims;

(e) Whether the offender or delinquent child used drugs or alcohol to impair the victim of the sexually oriented offense or to prevent the victim from resisting;

(f) If the offender or delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would be, a criminal offense, whether the offender or delinquent child completed any sentence or dispositional order imposed for the prior offense or act and, if the prior offense or act was a sex offense or a sexually oriented offense, whether the offender or delinquent child participated in available programs for sexual offenders;

(g) Any mental illness or mental disability of the offender or delinquent child;

(h) The nature of the offender's or delinquent child's sexual conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context with the victim of the sexually oriented offense and whether the sexual conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context was part of a demonstrated pattern of abuse;

(i) Whether the offender or delinquent child, during the commission of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed or the order of disposition is to be made, displayed cruelty or made one or more threats of cruelty;

(j) Any additional behavioral characteristics that contribute to the offender's or delinquent child's conduct.

(4) After reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at the hearing conducted under division (B)(1) of this section and the factors specified in division (B)(3) of this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the subject offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator. If the court determines that the subject offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator and the reason or reasons why the court determined that the subject offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator. If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the subject offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator and shall specify that the determination was pursuant to division (B) of this section. In any case in which the sexually oriented offense in question is an aggravated sexually oriented offense ~~committed on or after the effective date of this amendment~~, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence that the offender's offense is an aggravated sexually oriented offense. The offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender or handled the case against the delinquent child for the sexually oriented offense in question may appeal as a matter of right the court's determination under this division as to whether the offender or delinquent child is, or is not, a sexual predator.

(5) A hearing shall not be conducted under division (B) of this section regarding an offender if the sexually oriented offense in question is a sexually violent offense, if the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense also included a sexually violent predator specification, and if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to that sexually violent predator specification.

(C)(1) If a person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense prior to January 1, 1997, if the person was not sentenced for the offense on or after January 1, 1997, and if, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is serving a term of imprisonment in a state correctional institution, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall do whichever of the following is applicable:

(a) If the sexually oriented offense was an offense described in division (D)(1)(c) of section 2950.01 of the Revised Code or was a violent sex offense, the department shall notify the court that sentenced the offender of this fact, and the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator.

(b) If division (C)(1)(a) of this section does not apply, the department shall determine whether to recommend that the offender be adjudicated as being a sexual predator. In making a determination under this division as to whether to recommend that the offender be adjudicated as being a sexual predator, the department shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors specified in ~~division~~ divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section. If the

department determines that it will recommend that the offender be adjudicated as being a sexual predator, it immediately shall send the recommendation to the court that sentenced the offender ~~and~~. If the department determines that it will not recommend that the offender be adjudicated a sexual predator, it immediately shall send its determination to the court that sentenced the offender. In all cases, the department shall enter its determination and recommendation in the offender's institutional record, and the court shall proceed in accordance with division (C)(2) of this section.

(2)(a) If the department of rehabilitation and correction sends to a court a notice under division (C)(1)(a) of this section, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the subject offender is a sexual predator. If, pursuant to division (C)(1)(b) of this section, the department of ~~rehabilitation and correction~~ sends to a court a recommendation that an offender ~~who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense~~ be adjudicated as being a sexual predator, the court is not bound by the department's recommendation, and the court ~~may shall~~ conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. ~~The~~ In any case, the court may deny the recommendation and determine that the offender is not a sexual predator without a hearing but shall not make a determination that as to whether the offender is, or is not, a sexual predator in any case without a hearing. The court may hold the hearing and make the determination prior to the offender's release from imprisonment or at any time within one year following the offender's release from that imprisonment. If the court determines without a hearing that the offender is not a sexual predator, it shall include its determination in the offender's institutional record and

(b) If, pursuant to division (C)(1)(b) of this section, the department sends to the court a determination that it is not recommending that an offender be adjudicated a sexual predator, the court shall not make any determination as to whether the offender is, or is not, a sexual predator but shall determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the ~~court determined that the offender is not a sexual predator~~ department made its determination or previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense.

The court may ~~make the determination as to~~ conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense ~~or a child-victim oriented offense but may make the determination without a hearing, but~~. However, if the court determines that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to such an offense, it shall not impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions regarding the offender's place of residence that are contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code without a hearing. The court may conduct a hearing to determine both whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense and whether to impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions as described in this division, or may conduct a hearing solely to make the latter determination. In determining whether to impose the community notification requirement, the court, in the circumstances described in division (E)(2) of this section, shall apply the presumption specified in that division. The court shall include in the offender's institutional record any determination made under this division as to whether the offender

previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, and, as such, whether the offender is a habitual sex offender.

~~(b) If the court schedules~~ (c) Upon scheduling a hearing under division (C)(2)(a) ~~or (b) of this section, the court shall give the offender and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender for the sexually oriented offense, or that prosecutor's successor in office, notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. If the hearing is scheduled under division (C)(2)(a) of this section to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, # the prosecutor who is given the notice may contact the department of rehabilitation and correction and request that the department provide to the prosecutor all information the department possesses regarding the offender that is relevant and necessary for use in making the determination as to whether the offender is a sexual predator and that is not privileged or confidential under law. If the prosecutor makes a request for that information, the department promptly shall provide to the prosecutor all information the department possesses regarding the offender that is not privileged or confidential under law and that is relevant and necessary for making that determination. A hearing scheduled under division (C)(2)(a) of this section to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator shall be conducted in the manner described in division (B)(1) of this section regarding hearings conducted under that division and, in making a determination under this division as to whether the offender is a sexual predator, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors specified in ~~division~~ divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section. After reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at the sexual predator hearing and the factors specified in ~~division~~ divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the offender is a sexual predator. If the court determines at the sexual predator hearing that the offender is not a sexual predator, it also shall determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted.~~

Upon making its determinations at the sexual predator hearing, the court shall proceed as follows:

(i) ~~If the hearing is to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, and if the court determines that the offender is not a sexual predator and that the offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted and previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense, it shall include its determinations in the offender's institutional record its determinations and the reason or reasons why it determined that the offender is not a sexual predator.~~

(ii) ~~If the hearing is to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, and if the court determines that the offender is not a sexual predator but that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted or previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense, it shall include its determination that the offender is not a sexual predator but is a habitual sex offender in the offender's institutional record its determination that the offender is not a sexual predator but is a habitual sex offender and the reason or reasons why it determined that the offender is not a sexual predator, shall attach the determinations and the~~

reason or reasons to the offender's sentence, shall specify that the determinations were pursuant to division (C) of this section, shall provide a copy of the determinations and the reason or reasons to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction, and may impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions ~~regarding the offender's place of residence that are~~ contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code. In determining whether to impose the community notification requirements, the court, in the circumstances described in division (E)(2) of this section, shall apply the presumption specified in that division. The offender shall not be subject to those community notification provisions relative to the sexually oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in this division. If the court imposes ~~those community notification provisions~~ that requirement, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex offender.

~~(iii) If the hearing is to determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted and whether to impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the specified community notification provisions, and if the court determines that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to such an offense, the court shall proceed as described in division (C)(2)(b)(ii) of this section and may impose a community notification requirement as described in that division. The offender shall not be subject to the specified community notification provisions relative to the sexually oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in that division. If the court imposes those community notification provisions, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex offender.~~

~~(iv) If the court determined without a hearing that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the court determined that the offender is not a sexual predator, and, as such, is a habitual sex offender, and the hearing is solely to determine whether to impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the specified community notification provisions, after the hearing, the court may impose a community notification requirement as described in division (C)(2)(b)(ii) of this section. The offender shall not be subject to the specified community notification provisions relative to the sexually oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in that division. If the court imposes those community notification provisions, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex offender.~~

~~(v) If the hearing is to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator, and if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is a sexual predator, it shall enter its determination in the offender's institutional record, shall attach the determination to the offender's sentence, shall specify that the determination was pursuant to division (C) of this section, and shall provide a copy of the determination to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction. The offender and the prosecutor may appeal as a matter of right the judge's determination under ~~this division~~ divisions (C)(2)(a) and (c) of this section as to whether the offender is, or is not, a sexual predator.~~

If the hearing is scheduled under division (C)(2)(b) of this section to determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or whether to subject the offender to the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code, upon making the determination, the court shall attach the determination or determinations to the offender's sentence, shall provide a copy to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction and may impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions. In determining whether to impose the community notification requirements, the court, in the circumstances described in division (E)(2) of this section, shall apply the presumption specified in that division. The offender shall not be subject to the community notification provisions relative to the sexually oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in this division. If the court imposes that requirement, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual sex offender.

(3) The changes made in divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section that take effect on the effective date of this amendment do not require a court to conduct a new hearing under those divisions for any offender regarding a sexually oriented offense if, prior to the effective date of this amendment, the court previously conducted a hearing under those divisions regarding that offense to determine whether the offender was a sexual predator. The changes made in divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section that take effect on the effective date of this amendment do not require a court to conduct a hearing under those divisions for any offender regarding a sexually oriented offense if, prior to the effective date of this amendment and pursuant to those divisions, the department of rehabilitation and correction recommended that the offender be adjudicated a sexual predator regarding that offense, and the court denied the recommendation and determined that the offender was not a sexual predator without a hearing, provided that this provision does not apply if the sexually oriented offense in question was an offense described in division (D)(1)(c) of section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(D)(1) Division (D)(1) of this section ~~applies~~ does not apply to persons any person who ~~have~~ has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense ~~and also~~. Division (D) of this section applies only to delinquent children as provided in Chapter 2152. of the Revised Code. A person who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who has been classified by a juvenile court judge a juvenile sex offender registrant or, if applicable, additionally has been determined by a juvenile court judge to be a sexual predator or habitual sex offender, may petition the adjudicating court for a reclassification or declassification pursuant to section 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

Upon the expiration of the applicable period of time specified in division (D)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense and who has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in the manner described in division (B) or (C) of this section may petition the judge who made the determination that the offender was a sexual predator, or that judge's successor in office, to enter a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. Upon the filing of the petition, the judge may review the prior sexual predator determination that comprises the sexual

~~predator adjudication, and, upon consideration of A judge who is reviewing a sexual predator determination for a delinquent child under section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code shall comply with this section. At the hearing, the judge shall consider all relevant evidence and information, including, but not limited to, the factors set forth in division (B)(3) of this section; either shall enter a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator or shall enter an order denying the petition. The judge shall not enter a determination under this division that the offender delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator unless the judge determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender delinquent child is unlikely to commit a sexually oriented offense in the future. If the judge enters a determination under this division that the offender delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator, the judge shall notify the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the parole board of the determination and shall include in the notice a statement of the reason or reasons why it determined that the delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator. Upon receipt of the notification, the bureau promptly shall notify the sheriff with whom the offender delinquent child most recently registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.05 of the Revised Code of the determination that the offender delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator. If the judge enters a determination under this division that the offender no longer is a sexual predator and if the offender has a duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code resulting from the offender's conviction of or plea of guilty to committing on or after the effective date of this amendment an aggravated sexually oriented offense, the entry of the determination under this division does not affect any duties imposed upon the offender under this chapter as a result of that conviction of or plea of guilty to the aggravated sexually oriented offense. If the judge enters an order denying the petition, the prior adjudication of the offender as a sexual predator shall remain in effect. An offender determined to be a sexual predator in the manner described in division (B) or (C) of this section may file a petition under this division after the expiration of the following periods of time:~~

~~(a) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, if, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is imprisoned or sentenced to a prison term or other confinement for the sexually oriented offense in relation to which the determination was made, the offender initially may file the petition not earlier than one year prior to the offender's release from the imprisonment, prison term, or other confinement by discharge, parole, judicial release, or any other final release. If the offender is sentenced on or after January 1, 1997, for the sexually oriented offense in relation to which the determination is made and is not imprisoned or sentenced to a prison term or other confinement for the sexually oriented offense, the offender initially may file the petition upon the expiration of one year after the entry of the offender's judgment of conviction.~~

~~(b) After the offender's initial filing of a petition under division (D)(1)(a) of this section, thereafter, an offender may file a petition under this division upon the expiration of five years after the court has entered an order denying the petition under division (D)(1)(a) of this section or the most recent petition the offender has filed under this division.~~

~~(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, division (D)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who is classified as a sexual predator pursuant to division (A) of this section. If a person who is so classified was sentenced to a prison term pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code and if the sentencing court terminates the offender's prison term as~~

~~provided in division (D) of section 2971.05 of the Revised Code, the court's termination of the prison term automatically shall constitute a determination by the court that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. However, if there is a determination under this division that the offender no longer is a sexual predator and if the offender has a duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code resulting from the offender's conviction of or plea of guilty to committing on or after the effective date of this amendment an aggravated sexually oriented offense, the determination under this division does not affect any duties imposed upon the offender under this chapter as a result of that conviction of or plea of guilty to the aggravated sexually oriented offense. If the court so terminates the offender's prison term, the court shall notify the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the parole board of the determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. Upon receipt of the notification, the bureau promptly shall notify the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.05 of the Revised Code that the offender no longer is a sexual predator. If an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense is classified as a sexual predator pursuant to division (A) of this section is released from prison pursuant to a pardon or commutation or has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the offense as described in division (B) or (C) of this section, subject to division (F) of this section, the classification or adjudication of the offender as a sexual predator shall remain in effect after the offender's release, and the offender may file one or more petitions in accordance with the procedures and time limitations contained in division (D)(1) of this section for a determination that the offender no longer is a sexual predator is permanent and continues in effect until the offender's death and in no case shall the classification or adjudication be removed or terminated.~~

(E)(1) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the judge who is to impose sentence on the offender shall determine, prior to sentencing, whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is a habitual sex offender. The judge who is to impose or has imposed an order of disposition upon a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense shall determine, prior to entering the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile sex offender registrant, whether the delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is a habitual sex offender, if either of the following applies:

(a) The judge is required by section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code to classify the child a juvenile sex offender registrant;

(b) Division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code applies regarding the child, the judge conducts a hearing under that division for the purposes described in that division, and the judge determines at that hearing that the child will be classified a juvenile sex offender registrant.

(2) If, under division (E)(1) of this section, the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or that the

offender otherwise does not satisfy the criteria for being a habitual sex offender, the judge shall specify in the offender's sentence or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a habitual sex offender. ~~¶~~

If, under division (E)(1) of this section, the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and that the offender satisfies all other criteria for being a habitual sex offender, the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender and the court shall determine whether to impose a requirement that the offender or delinquent child be subject to the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code. In making the determination regarding the possible imposition of the community notification requirement, if at least two of the sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses that are the basis of the habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender determination were committed against a victim who was under eighteen years of age, it is presumed that subjecting the offender or delinquent child to the community notification provisions is necessary in order to comply with the determinations, findings, and declarations of the general assembly regarding sex offenders and child-victim offenders that are set forth in section 2950.02 of the Revised Code. When a judge determines as described in this division that an offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, the judge shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and may impose a requirement in that sentence and judgment of conviction or in that order that the offender or delinquent child be subject to the community notification provisions ~~regarding the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence that are~~ contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code. Unless the habitual sex offender also has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense in question or the habitual sex offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense ~~that was committed on or after the effective date of this amendment~~, the offender or delinquent child shall be subject to those community notification provisions only if the court imposes the requirement described in this division in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant. If the court determines pursuant to this division or division (C)(2) of this section that an offender is a habitual sex offender, the determination is permanent and continues in effect until the offender's death, and in no case shall the determination be removed or terminated.

If a court in another state, a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or a court in any nation other than the United States determines a person to be a habitual sex offender in that jurisdiction, the person is considered to be determined to be a habitual sex offender in this state. If the court in the other state, the federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or the court in the nation other than the United States subjects the habitual sex offender to community notification regarding the person's place of residence, the person, as much as is practicable, is subject to the community notification provisions regarding the person's place of residence that are contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code, unless the court that so

subjected the person to community notification determines that the person no longer is subject to community notification.

(F)(1) An offender or delinquent child classified as a sexual predator may petition the court of common pleas or, for a delinquent child, the juvenile court of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled to enter a determination that the offender or delinquent child is not an adjudicated sexual predator in this state for purposes of the ~~sex offender~~ registration and other requirements of this chapter or the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code if all of the following apply:

(a) The offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense in another state or, in a federal court, a military court, or ~~an~~ Indian tribal court, or in a court of any nation other than the United States.

(b) As a result of the conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication described in division (F)(1)(a) of this section, the offender or delinquent child is required under the law of the jurisdiction under which the offender or delinquent child was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated to register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death ~~and is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year.~~

(c) The offender or delinquent child was automatically classified as a sexual predator under division (A) of this section in relation to the conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication described in division (F)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) The court may enter a determination that the offender or delinquent child filing the petition described in division (F)(1) of this section is not an adjudicated sexual predator in this state for purposes of the ~~sex offender~~ registration and other requirements of this chapter or the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code only if the offender or delinquent child proves by clear and convincing evidence that the requirement of the other jurisdiction that the offender or delinquent child register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death ~~and the requirement that the offender or delinquent child verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year~~ is not substantially similar to a classification as a sexual predator for purposes of this chapter. If the court enters a determination that the offender or delinquent child is not an adjudicated sexual predator in this state for those purposes, the court shall include in the determination a statement of the reason or reasons why it so determined.

(G) If, prior to the effective date of this section, an offender or delinquent child was adjudicated a sexual predator or was determined to be a habitual sex offender under this section or section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and if, on and after the effective date of this amendment, the sexually oriented offense upon which the classification or determination was based no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, notwithstanding the redesignation of that offense, on and after the effective date of this amendment, all of the following apply:

(1) Divisions (A)(1) or (2) or (E)(1) and (2) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code apply regarding the offender or child, and the judge's classification or determination made prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be considered for all purposes to be a classification or determination that classifies the offender or child as described in those divisions.

(2) The offender's or child's classification or determination under divisions (A)(1) or (2) or (E)(1) and (2) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of the classification or determination made prior to the effective date of this amendment.

(3) The offender's or child's duties under this chapter relative to that classification or determination shall be considered for all purposes to be a continuation of the duties related to that classification or determination as they existed prior to the effective date of this amendment.

Sec. 2950.091. (A)(1) If, prior to the effective date of this section, a person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense, if, prior to the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child was classified a sexual predator in relation to that offense pursuant to division (A) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code, and if, on and after the effective date of this section, the sexually oriented offense upon which the classification was based no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, notwithstanding the redesignation of the offense, the classification of the offender or child as a sexual predator remains valid and in effect on and after the effective date of this section.

(2) If, prior to the effective date of this section, a person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, if, prior to the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child was adjudicated a sexual predator in relation to that offense under section 2950.09 or section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, if, on and after the effective date of this section, the sexually oriented offense upon which the adjudication was based no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, and if division (A)(1) of this section does not apply, notwithstanding the redesignation of the offense, on and after the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child automatically is classified a child-victim predator. If a person is convicted, pleads guilty, or adjudicated a delinquent child in a court of another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court of any nation other than the United States for committing a child-victim oriented offense, and if, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the person is required under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted, pleaded guilty, or adjudicated to register as a child-victim offender or sex offender until the person's death, that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication automatically classifies the person a child-victim predator for the purposes of this chapter, but the person may challenge that classification pursuant to division (F) of this section.

(3) In all cases not described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense may be classified a child-victim predator for

purposes of this chapter only in accordance with division (B) or (C) of this section or, regarding delinquent children, divisions (B) and (C) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1)(a) Regardless of when the offense was committed, the judge who is to impose sentence on or after the effective date of this section on an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is a child-victim predator.

(b) The judge who is to impose or has imposed an order of disposition upon a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after the effective date of this section a child-victim oriented offense shall conduct a hearing as provided in this division to determine whether the child is to be classified as a child-victim predator if either of the following applies:

(i) The judge is required by section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code to classify the child a juvenile offender registrant.

(ii) Division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code applies regarding the child, the judge conducts a hearing under that division for the purposes described in that division, and the judge determines at that hearing that the child will be classified a juvenile offender registrant.

(2) Regarding an offender, the judge shall conduct the hearing required by division (B)(1)(a) of this section prior to sentencing and, if the child-victim oriented offense is a felony and if the hearing is being conducted under division (B)(1)(a) of this section, the judge may conduct it as part of the sentencing hearing required by section 2929.19 of the Revised Code. Regarding a delinquent child, the judge may conduct the hearing required by division (B)(1)(b) of this section at the same time as, or separate from, the dispositional hearing, as specified in the applicable provision of section 2152.82 or 2152.83 of the Revised Code. The court shall give the offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender or handled the case against the delinquent child for the child-victim oriented offense notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing. At the hearing, the offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor have the same opportunities and rights as described in division (B)(2) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding sexual predator hearings.

(3) In making a determination under divisions (B)(1) and (4) of this section as to whether an offender or delinquent child is a child-victim predator, the judge shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors identified in division (B)(3) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding sexual predator hearings, except that all references in the factors so identified in that division to any "sexual offense" or "sexually oriented offense" shall be construed for purposes of this division as being references to a "child-victim oriented offense" and all references in the factors so identified to "sexual offenders" shall be construed for purposes of this division as being references to "child-victim offenders."

(4) After reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at the hearing conducted under division (B)(1) of this section and the factors specified in division (B)(3) of this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the subject offender or delinquent child is a child-victim predator. If the court determines that the subject offender or delinquent child is not a

child-victim predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a child-victim predator and the reason or reasons why the court determined that the subject offender or delinquent child is not a child-victim predator. If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the subject offender or delinquent child is a child-victim predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a child-victim predator and shall specify that the determination was pursuant to division (B) of this section. The offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender or handled the case against the delinquent child for the child-victim oriented offense in question may appeal as a matter of right the court's determination under this division as to whether the offender or delinquent child is, or is not, a child-victim predator.

(C)(1) If, prior to the effective date of this section, a person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense, if, on and after the effective date of this section, the sexually oriented offense no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, if the person was not sentenced for the offense on or after January 1, 1997, and if, on or after the effective date of this section, the offender is serving a term of imprisonment in a state correctional institution, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall determine whether to recommend that the offender be adjudicated a child-victim predator. In making a determination under this division as to whether to recommend that the offender be adjudicated a child-victim predator, the department shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors specified in divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section. If the department determines that it will recommend that the offender be adjudicated a child-victim predator or determines that it will not recommend that the offender be adjudicated a child-victim predator, it immediately shall send its recommendation or determination to the court that sentenced the offender. In all cases, the department shall enter its determination and recommendation in the offender's institutional record, and the court shall proceed in accordance with division (C)(2) of this section.

(2)(a) If, pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, the department of rehabilitation and correction sends to a court a recommendation that an offender be adjudicated a child-victim predator, the court is not bound by the department's recommendation, and the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender is a child-victim predator. In any case, the court shall not make a determination that the offender is, or is not, a child-victim predator without a hearing. The court may hold the hearing and make the determination prior to the offender's release from imprisonment or at any time within one year following the offender's release from that imprisonment.

(b) If, pursuant to division (C)(1) of this section, the department sends to the court a determination that it is not recommending that an offender be adjudicated a child-victim predator, the court shall not make any determination as to whether the offender is, or is not, a child-victim predator but shall determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the department made its determination.

The court may conduct a hearing to determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense but may make the determination without a hearing. However, if the court determines that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense of that nature, it shall not impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code without a hearing. The court shall include in the offender's institutional record any determination made under this division as to whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense and whether the offender is a habitual child-victim offender.

(c) Upon scheduling a hearing under division (C)(2)(a) or (b) of this section, the court shall give the offender and the prosecutor who prosecuted the offender for the child-victim oriented offense, or that prosecutor's successor in office, notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. If the hearing is scheduled under division (C)(2)(a) of this section to determine whether the offender is a child-victim predator, it shall be conducted in the manner described in division (B)(1) of this section regarding hearings conducted under that division, and, in making a determination under this division as to whether the offender is a child-victim predator, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors specified in divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section. After reviewing all testimony and evidence presented at the child-victim predator hearing and the factors specified in divisions (B)(2) and (3) of this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the offender is a child-victim predator. If the court determines at the child-victim predator hearing that the offender is not a child-victim predator, it also shall determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted.

Upon making its determinations at the child-victim predator hearing, the court shall proceed as follows:

(i) If the court determines that the offender is not a child-victim predator and that the offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted, it shall include in the offender's institutional record its determinations and the reason or reasons why it determined that the offender is not a child-victim predator.

(ii) If the court determines that the offender is not a child-victim predator but that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense other than the offense in relation to which the hearing is being conducted, it shall include in the offender's institutional record its determination that the offender is not a child-victim predator but is a habitual child-victim offender and the reason or reasons why it determined that the offender is not a child-victim predator, shall attach the determinations and the reason or reasons to the offender's sentence, shall specify that the determinations were made pursuant to division (C) of this section, shall provide a copy of the determinations and the reason or reasons to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction, and may impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code. The offender shall not be

subject to those community notification provisions relative to the child-victim oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in this division. If the court imposes that requirement, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual child-victim offender.

(iii) If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is a child-victim predator, it shall enter its determination in the offender's institutional record, shall attach the determination to the offender's sentence, shall specify that the determination was made pursuant to division (C) of this section, and shall provide a copy of the determination to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction. The offender and the prosecutor may appeal as a matter of right the judge's determination under this division as to whether the offender is, or is not, a child-victim predator.

If the hearing is scheduled under division (C)(2)(b) of this section to determine whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense or whether to subject the offender to the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code, upon making the determination, the court shall attach the determination or determinations to the offender's sentence, shall provide a copy to the offender, to the prosecuting attorney, and to the department of rehabilitation and correction and may impose a requirement that the offender be subject to the community notification provisions. The offender shall not be subject to the community notification provisions relative to the child-victim oriented offense in question if the court does not so impose the requirement described in this division. If the court imposes that requirement, the offender may appeal the judge's determination that the offender is a habitual child-victim offender.

(3) Divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section do not require a court to conduct a new hearing under those divisions for any offender regarding a child-victim oriented offense if, prior to the effective date of this section, the court previously conducted a hearing under divisions (C)(1) and (2) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code regarding that offense, while it formerly was classified a sexually oriented offense, to determine whether the offender was a sexual predator. Divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section do not require a court to conduct a hearing under those divisions for any offender regarding a child-victim oriented offense if, prior to the effective date of this section and pursuant to divisions (C)(1) and (2) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code, the department of rehabilitation and correction recommended that the offender be adjudicated a sexual predator regarding that offense, while it formerly was classified a sexually oriented offense, and the court denied the recommendation and determined that the offender was not a sexual predator without a hearing, provided that this provision does not apply if the child-victim oriented offense in question was an offense described in division (D)(1)(c) of section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(D)(1) Division (D) of this section does not apply to any person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense. Division (D) of this section applies only to delinquent children as provided in Chapter 2152. of the Revised Code. A person who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense and who has been classified by a juvenile court judge a juvenile offender registrant or, if applicable, additionally has been determined by a juvenile court judge to be a child-victim predator or habitual child-

victim offender, may petition the adjudicating court for a reclassification or declassification pursuant to section 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

A judge who is reviewing a child-victim predator determination for a delinquent child under section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code shall comply with this section. At the hearing, the judge shall consider all relevant evidence and information, including, but not limited to, the factors set forth in division (B)(3) of this section. The judge shall not enter a determination that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator unless the judge determines by clear and convincing evidence that the delinquent child is unlikely to commit a child-victim oriented offense in the future. If the judge enters a determination under this division that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator, the judge shall notify the bureau of criminal identification and investigation of the determination and shall include in the notice a statement of the reason or reasons why it determined that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator. Upon receipt of the notification, the bureau promptly shall notify the sheriff with whom the delinquent child most recently registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.05 of the Revised Code of the determination that the offender no longer is a child-victim predator.

(2) If an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense is classified a child-victim predator pursuant to division (A) of this section or has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the offense as described in division (B) or (C) of this section, subject to division (F) of this section, the classification or adjudication of the offender as a child-victim predator is permanent and continues in effect until the offender's death, and in no case shall the classification or adjudication be removed or terminated.

(E)(1) If, prior to the effective date of this section, a person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, if, on and after the effective date of this section, the sexually oriented offense no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, if, prior to the effective date of this section, a judge determined that the offender or delinquent child was a habitual sex offender, and if one or more of the offenses that was the basis of the offender or delinquent child being a habitual sex offender remains on and after the effective date of this section a sexually oriented offense, notwithstanding the redesignation of the offense as described in this division, the determination and classification of that person as a habitual sex offender remains valid and in effect on and after the effective date of this section.

(2) If, prior to the effective date of this section, a person was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, if, on and after the effective date of this section, the sexually oriented offense no longer is considered a sexually oriented offense but instead is a child-victim oriented offense, if, prior to the effective date of this section, a judge determined that the offender or delinquent child was a habitual sex offender, and if none of the offenses that was the basis of the offender or delinquent child being a habitual sex offender remains on and after the effective date of this section a sexually oriented offense, on and after the effective date of this section, the offender or delinquent child automatically is classified a habitual child-victim offender.

(3) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing a child-victim oriented offense and is to be sentenced for the offense on or after the effective date of this section, the judge who is to impose sentence on the offender shall determine, prior to sentencing, whether the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and is a habitual child-victim offender. The judge who is to impose or has imposed an order of disposition on or after the effective date of this section upon a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense shall determine, prior to entering the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile child-victim offender registrant, whether the delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and is a habitual child-victim offender, if either of the following applies:

(a) The judge is required by section 2152.82 or division (A) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code to classify the child a juvenile offender registrant.

(b) Division (B) of section 2152.83 of the Revised Code applies regarding the child, the judge conducts a hearing under that division for the purposes described in that division, and the judge determines at that hearing that the child will be classified a juvenile offender registrant.

(4) If, under division (E)(3) of this section, the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense or that the offender otherwise does not satisfy the criteria for being a habitual child-victim offender, the judge shall specify in the offender's sentence or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile child-victim offender registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is not a habitual child-victim offender. If the judge determines that the offender or delinquent child previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and that the offender satisfies all other criteria for being a habitual child-victim offender, the judge shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile offender registrant that the judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual child-victim offender and may impose a requirement in that sentence and judgment of conviction or in that order that the offender or delinquent child be subject to the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code. Unless the habitual child-victim offender also has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense in question, the offender or delinquent child shall be subject to those community notification provisions only if the court imposes the requirement described in this division in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction or in the order classifying the delinquent child a juvenile offender registrant. If the court determines pursuant to this division or division (C)(2) of this section that an offender is a habitual child-victim offender, the determination is permanent and continues in effect until the offender's death, and in no case shall the determination be removed or terminated.

If a court in another state, a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or a court in any nation other than the United States, determines a person is a habitual child-victim offender in that jurisdiction, the person is considered to be determined a habitual child-victim offender in this

state. If the court in the other state, the federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or the court in any nation other than the United States subjects the habitual child-victim offender to community notification regarding the person's place of residence, the person, as much as is practicable, is subject to the community notification provisions regarding the person's place of residence that are contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code, unless the court that so subjected the person to community notification determines that the person no longer is subject to community notification.

(F)(1) An offender or delinquent child classified a child-victim predator may petition the court of common pleas or, for a delinquent child, the juvenile court of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled to enter a determination that the offender or delinquent child is not an adjudicated child-victim predator in this state for purposes of the registration and other requirements of this chapter or the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code if all of the following apply:

(a) The offender or delinquent child was convicted, pleaded guilty, or adjudicated a delinquent child in a court of another state, in a federal court, a military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court of any nation other than the United States for committing a child-victim oriented offense.

(b) As a result of the conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication described in division (F)(1)(a) of this section, the offender or delinquent child is required under the law of the jurisdiction under which the offender or delinquent child was convicted, pleaded guilty, or was adjudicated to register as a child-victim offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death.

(c) The offender or delinquent child was automatically classified a child-victim predator under division (A) of this section in relation to the conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication described in division (F)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) The court may enter a determination that the offender or delinquent child filing the petition described in division (F)(1) of this section is not an adjudicated child-victim predator in this state for purposes of the registration and other requirements of this chapter or the community notification provisions contained in sections 2950.10 and 2950.11 of the Revised Code only if the offender or delinquent child proves by clear and convincing evidence that the requirement of the other jurisdiction that the offender or delinquent child register as a child-victim offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death is not substantially similar to a classification as a child-victim predator for purposes of this chapter. If the court enters a determination that the offender or delinquent child is not an adjudicated child-victim predator in this state for those purposes, the court shall include in the determination a statement of the reason or reasons why it so determined.

Sec. 2950.10. (A)(1) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, if the

offender or delinquent child is in any category specified in division (B)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, if the offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff pursuant to section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code, and if the victim of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense has made a request in accordance with rules adopted by the attorney general that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described in this section, the sheriff shall notify the victim of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, in writing, that the offender or delinquent child has registered and shall include in the notice the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ name and ~~residence~~ the address or addresses of the offender's residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment, as applicable, or the delinquent child's name and residence address or addresses. The sheriff shall provide the notice required by this division to the victim at the most recent residence address available for that victim, not later than ~~seventy-two hours~~ five days after the offender or delinquent child registers with the sheriff.

(2) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, if the offender or delinquent child is in any category specified in division (B)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, if the offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff pursuant to section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code, if the victim of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense has made a request in accordance with rules adopted by the attorney general that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described in this section, and if the offender ~~or delinquent child~~ notifies the sheriff of a change of residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child notifies the sheriff of a change of residence address pursuant to section 2950.05 of the Revised Code, the sheriff shall notify the victim of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, in writing, that the offender's or delinquent child's ~~residence~~ address has changed and shall include in the notice the offender's ~~or delinquent child's~~ name and the new residence address or addresses of the offender's residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment, as applicable, or the delinquent child's name and new residence address or addresses. The sheriff shall provide the notice required by this division to the victim at the most recent residence address available for that victim, no later than ~~seventy-two hours~~ five days after the offender or delinquent child notifies the sheriff of the change in the offender's or delinquent child's residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address.

(3) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, and if the offender or delinquent child is adjudicated as being a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense or the offender or delinquent child is determined pursuant to division (E) of section 2950.09, division (B) of

~~section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code to be a habitual sex offender and is made subject to~~ in any category specified in division (B)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, the victim of the offense may make a request in accordance with rules adopted by the attorney general pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section. If the victim makes a request in accordance with those rules, the sheriff described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section shall provide the victim with the notices described in those divisions.

(4) If a victim makes a request as described in division (A)(3) of this section that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section, all information a sheriff obtains regarding the victim from or as a result of the request is confidential, and the information is not a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(5) The notices described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section are in addition to any notices regarding the offender or delinquent child that the victim is entitled to receive under Chapter 2930. of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) The duties to provide the notices described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section apply regarding any offender or delinquent child who is in any of the following categories, if the other criteria set forth in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, whichever is applicable, are satisfied:

(a) The offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child has the duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code or has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or child has the duty to register under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, and the court has not subsequently determined pursuant to ~~division (D) of section 2950.09~~, section 2152.84; or ~~section 2152.85 of the Revised Code regarding a delinquent child~~ that the ~~offender or~~ delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or no longer is a child-victim predator, whichever is applicable.

(b) The offender or delinquent child has been determined pursuant to division (C)(2) or (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091, division (B) of section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code to be a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, the court has imposed a requirement under that division or section subjecting the habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender to this section, and the determination has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code regarding a delinquent child.

(c) The sexually oriented offense for which the offender has the duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code is an aggravated sexually oriented offense ~~committed on or after the effective date of this amendment~~, regardless of whether the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the offense or has been determined to be a habitual sex offender and, if the offender has been so ~~adjudicated or determined to be a habitual sex offender~~, regardless of whether the court has ~~subsequently determined that the offender no longer is a sexual predator or~~

~~whether the habitual sex offender determination has not been removed as described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section.~~

(2) A victim of a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or of a child-victim oriented offense is not entitled to be provided any notice described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section unless the offender or delinquent child is in a category specified in division (B)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section. A victim of a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or of a child-victim oriented offense is not entitled to any notice described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section unless the victim makes a request in accordance with rules adopted by the attorney general pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section. This division does not affect any rights of a victim of a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense to be provided notice regarding an offender or delinquent child that are described in Chapter 2930. of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.11. (A) As used in this section, "specified geographical notification area" means the geographic area or areas within which the attorney general, by rule adopted under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code, requires the notice described in division (B) of this section to be given to the persons identified in divisions (A)(2) to (8) of this section. If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, or a person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, and if the offender or delinquent child is in any category specified in division (F)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child has most recently registered under section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code and the sheriff to whom the offender or delinquent child most recently sent a notice of intent to reside under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, within the period of time specified in division (C) of this section, shall provide a written notice containing the information set forth in division (B) of this section to all of the ~~following~~ persons described in divisions (A)(1) to (9) of this section. If the sheriff has sent a notice to the persons described in those divisions as a result of receiving a notice of intent to reside and if the offender or delinquent child registers a residence address that is the same residence address described in the notice of intent to reside, the sheriff is not required to send an additional notice when the offender or delinquent child registers. The sheriff shall provide the notice to all of the following persons:

(1) ~~All occupants of residences~~ (a) Any occupant of each residential unit that is located within one thousand feet of the offender's or delinquent child's place of residence residential premises, that are is located within the county served by the sheriff, and all that is not located in a multi-unit building. Division (D)(3) of this section applies regarding notices required under this division.

(b) If the offender or delinquent child resides in a multi-unit building, any occupant of each residential unit that is located in that multi-unit building and that shares a common hallway with the offender or delinquent child. For purposes of this division, an occupant's unit shares a common hallway with the offender or delinquent child if the entrance door into the occupant's unit is located on the same floor and opens into the same hallway as the entrance door to the unit the offender or delinquent child occupies. Division (D)(3) of this section applies regarding notices required under this division.

(c) The building manager, or the person the building owner or condominium unit owners association authorizes to exercise management and control, of each multi-unit building that is located within one thousand feet of the offender's or delinquent child's residential premises, including a multi-unit building in which the offender or delinquent child resides, and that is located within the county served by the sheriff. In addition to notifying the building manager or the person authorized to exercise management and control in the multi-unit building under this division, the sheriff shall post a copy of the notice prominently in each common entryway in the building and any other location in the building the sheriff determines appropriate. The manager or person exercising management and control of the building shall permit the sheriff to post copies of the notice under this division as the sheriff determines appropriate. In lieu of posting copies of the notice as described in this division, a sheriff may provide notice to all occupants of the multi-unit building by mail or personal contact; if the sheriff so notifies all the occupants, the sheriff is not required to post copies of the notice in the common entryways to the building. Division (D)(3) of this section applies regarding notices required under this division.

(d) All additional neighbors of the offender or delinquent child persons who are within any category of neighbors of the offender or delinquent child that the attorney general by rule adopted under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code requires to be provided the notice and who reside within the county served by the sheriff;

(2) The executive director of the public children services agency that has jurisdiction within the specified geographical notification area and that is located within the county served by the sheriff;

(3)(a) The superintendent of each board of education of a school district that has schools within the specified geographical notification area and that is located within the county served by the sheriff;

(b) The principal of the school within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff that the delinquent child attends;

(c) If the delinquent child attends a school outside of the specified geographical notification area or outside of the school district where the delinquent child resides, the superintendent of the board of education of a school district that governs the school that the delinquent child attends and the principal of the school that the delinquent child attends.

(4)(a) The appointing or hiring officer of each chartered nonpublic school located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff or of each

other school located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff and that is not operated by a board of education described in division (A)(3) of this section;

(b) Regardless of the location of the school, the appointing or hiring officer of a chartered nonpublic school that the delinquent child attends.

(5) The director, head teacher, elementary principal, or site administrator of each preschool program governed by Chapter 3301. of the Revised Code that is located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff;

(6) The administrator of each child day-care center or type A family day-care home that is located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff, and the provider of each certified type B family day-care home that is located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff. As used in this division, "child day-care center," "type A family day-care home," and "certified type B family day-care home" have the same meanings as in section 5104.01 of the Revised Code.

(7) The president or other chief administrative officer of each institution of higher education, as defined in section 2907.03 of the Revised Code, that is located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff, and the chief law enforcement officer of the state university law enforcement agency or campus police department established under section 3345.04 or 1713.50 of the Revised Code, if any, that serves that institution;

(8) The sheriff of each county that includes any portion of the specified geographical notification area;

(9) If the offender or delinquent child resides within the county served by the sheriff, the chief of police, marshal, or other chief law enforcement officer of the municipal corporation in which the offender or delinquent child resides or, if the offender or delinquent child resides in an unincorporated area, the constable or chief of the police department or police district police force of the township in which the offender or delinquent child resides.

(B) The notice required under division (A) of this section shall include all of the following information regarding the subject offender or delinquent child:

(1) The offender's or delinquent child's name;

(2) The address or addresses at which the offender or delinquent child resides of the offender's residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment, as applicable, or the delinquent child's residence address or addresses;

(3) The sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense of which the offender was convicted, to which the offender pleaded guilty, or for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child;

(4) All of the following statements that are applicable:

(a) A statement that the offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated as being a sexual predator, a statement that the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, a statement that the delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator and that, as of the date of the notice, the court has not entered a determination that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator, or a statement that the sentencing or reviewing judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual sex offender and that, as of the date of the notice, the determination regarding a delinquent child has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code;

(b) A statement that the offender has been adjudicated a child-victim predator, a statement that the delinquent child has been adjudicated a child-victim predator and that, as of the date of the notice, the court has not entered a determination that the delinquent child no longer is a child-victim predator, or a statement that the sentencing or reviewing judge has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a habitual child-victim offender and that, as of the date of the notice, the determination regarding a delinquent child has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

(C) If a sheriff with whom an offender or delinquent child registers under section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code or to whom the offender or delinquent child most recently sent a notice of intent to reside under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code is required by division (A) of this section to provide notices regarding an offender or delinquent child and if, pursuant to that requirement, the sheriff provides a notice to a sheriff of one or more other counties in accordance with division (A)(8) of this section, the sheriff of each of the other counties who is provided notice under division (A)(8) of this section shall provide the notices described in divisions (A)(1) to (7) and (A)(9) of this section to each person or entity identified within those divisions that is located within the specified geographical notification area and within the county served by the sheriff in question.

(D)(1) A sheriff required by division (A) or (C) of this section to provide notices regarding an offender or delinquent child shall provide the notice to the neighbors that are described in division (A)(1) of this section and the notices to law enforcement personnel that are described in divisions (A)(8) and (9) of this section as soon as practicable, but no later than ~~seventy-two hours~~ five days after the offender sends the notice of intent to reside to the sheriff and again no later than ~~seventy-two hours~~ five days after the offender or delinquent child registers with the sheriff or, if the sheriff is required by division (C) to provide the notices, no later than ~~seventy-two hours~~ five days after the sheriff is provided the notice described in division (A)(8) of this section.

A sheriff required by division (A) or (C) of this section to provide notices regarding an offender or delinquent child shall provide the notices to all other specified persons that are described in divisions (A)(2) to (7) of this section as soon as practicable, but not later than seven days after the offender or delinquent child registers with the sheriff or, if the sheriff is required by division (C) to provide the notices, no later than ~~seventy-two hours~~ five days after the sheriff is provided the notice described in division (A)(8) of this section.

(2) If an offender or delinquent child in relation to whom division (A) of this section applies verifies the offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, with a sheriff pursuant to section 2950.06 of the Revised Code, the sheriff may provide a written notice containing the information set forth in division (B) of this section to the persons identified in divisions (A)(1) to (9) of this section. If a sheriff provides a notice pursuant to this division to the sheriff of one or more other counties in accordance with division (A)(8) of this section, the sheriff of each of the other counties who is provided the notice under division (A)(8) of this section may provide, but is not required to provide, a written notice containing the information set forth in division (B) of this section to the persons identified in divisions (A)(1) to (7) and (A)(9) of this section.

(3) A sheriff may provide notice under division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, and may provide notice under division (A)(1)(c) of this section to a building manager or person authorized to exercise management and control of a building, by mail, by personal contact, or by leaving the notice at or under the entry door to a residential unit. For purposes of divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section, and the portion of division (A)(1)(c) of this section relating to the provision of notice to occupants of a multi-unit building by mail or personal contact, the provision of one written notice per unit is deemed as providing notice to all occupants of that unit.

(E) All information that a sheriff possesses regarding a sexual predator ~~or~~ a habitual sex offender, a child-victim predator, or a habitual child-victim offender that is described in division (B) of this section and that must be provided in a notice required under division (A) or (C) of this section or that may be provided in a notice authorized under division (D)(2) of this section is a public record that is open to inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

~~If the sexual predator or habitual sex offender is a juvenile sex offender registrant, the~~ The sheriff shall not cause ~~any of the information described in this division~~ to be publicly disseminated by means of the internet any of the information described in this division that is provided by a sexual predator, habitual sex offender, child-victim predator, or habitual child-victim offender who is a juvenile offender registrant, except when the act that is the basis of ~~a~~ the child's classification as a juvenile sex offender registrant is a violation of, or an attempt to commit a violation of, section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2905.01 of the Revised Code that was committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the child, a violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, or an attempt to commit a violation of that section.

(F)(1) The duties to provide the notices described in divisions (A) and (C) of this section apply regarding any offender or delinquent child who is in any of the following categories, if the other criteria set forth in division (A) or (C) of this section, whichever is applicable, are satisfied:

(a) The offender or delinquent child has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the sexually oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child has the duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code or has been adjudicated a child-victim predator relative to the child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or child has the duty to register under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code, and the court has not subsequently determined pursuant to ~~division (D) of section 2950.09, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85~~ of the Revised Code

regarding a delinquent child that the offender or delinquent child no longer is a sexual predator or no longer is a child-victim predator, whichever is applicable.

(b) The offender or delinquent child has been determined pursuant to division (C)(2) or (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091, division (B) of section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code to be a habitual sex offender or a habitual child-victim offender, the court has imposed a requirement under that division or section subjecting the habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender to this section, and the determination has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code regarding a delinquent child.

(c) The sexually oriented offense for which the offender has the duty to register under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code is an aggravated sexually oriented offense ~~committed on or after the effective date of this amendment~~, regardless of whether the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator relative to the offense or has been determined to be a habitual sex offender ~~and, if the offender has been so adjudicated or determined, regardless of whether the court has subsequently determined that the offender no longer is a sexual predator or whether the habitual sex offender determination has not been removed as described in division (F)(1)(a) or (b) of this section.~~

(2) The notification provisions of this section do not apply regarding a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, who is not in the category specified in either division (F)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, and who is determined pursuant to division (C)(2) or (E) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091, division (B) of section 2152.83, section 2152.84, or section 2152.85 of the Revised Code to be a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender unless the sentencing or reviewing court imposes a requirement in the offender's sentence and in the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's adjudication, or imposes a requirement as described in division (C)(2) of section 2950.09 or 2950.091 of the Revised Code, that subjects the offender or the delinquent child to the provisions of this section.

(G) The department of job and family services shall compile, maintain, and update in January and July of each year, a list of all agencies, centers, or homes of a type described in division (A)(2) or (6) of this section that contains the name of each agency, center, or home of that type, the county in which it is located, its address and telephone number, and the name of an administrative officer or employee of the agency, center, or home. The department of education shall compile, maintain, and update in January and July of each year, a list of all boards of education, schools, or programs of a type described in division (A)(3), (4), or (5) of this section that contains the name of each board of education, school, or program of that type, the county in which it is located, its address and telephone number, the name of the superintendent of the board or of an administrative officer or employee of the school or program, and, in relation to a board of education, the county or counties in which each of its schools is located and the address of each such school. The Ohio board of regents shall compile, maintain, and update in January and July of each year, a list of all institutions of a type described in division (A)(7) of this section that contains the name of each such institution, the county in which it is located, its address and

telephone number, and the name of its president or other chief administrative officer. A sheriff required by division (A) or (C) of this section, or authorized by division (D)(2) of this section, to provide notices regarding an offender or delinquent child, or a designee of a sheriff of that type, may request the department of job and family services, department of education, or Ohio board of regents, by telephone, in person, or by mail, to provide the sheriff or designee with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the appropriate persons and entities to whom the notices described in divisions (A)(2) to (7) of this section are to be provided. Upon receipt of a request, the department or board shall provide the requesting sheriff or designee with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the appropriate persons and entities to whom those notices are to be provided.

(H)(1) Upon the motion of the offender or the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender is subject to community notification under this section, or upon the motion of the sentencing judge or that judge's successor in office, the judge may schedule a hearing to determine whether the interests of justice would be served by suspending the community notification requirement under this section in relation to the offender. The judge may dismiss the motion without a hearing but may not issue an order suspending the community notification requirement without a hearing. At the hearing, all parties are entitled to be heard, and the judge shall consider all of the factors set forth in division (B)(3) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the judge finds that the offender has proven by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is unlikely to commit in the future a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and if the judge finds that suspending the community notification requirement is in the interests of justice, the judge may suspend the application of this section in relation to the offender. The order shall contain both of these findings.

The judge promptly shall serve a copy of the order upon the sheriff with whom the offender most recently registered under section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code and upon the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

An order suspending the community notification requirement does not suspend or otherwise alter an offender's duties to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code and does not suspend the victim notification requirement under section 2950.10 of the Revised Code.

(2) A prosecuting attorney, a sentencing judge or that judge's successor in office, and an offender who is subject to the community notification requirement under this section may initially make a motion under division (H)(1) of this section upon the expiration of twenty years after the offender's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code begins in relation to the offense for which the offender is subject to community notification. After the initial making of a motion under division (H)(1) of this section, thereafter, the prosecutor, judge, and offender may make a subsequent motion under that division upon the expiration of five years after the judge has entered an order denying the initial motion or the most recent motion made under that division.

(3) The offender and the prosecuting attorney have the right to appeal an order approving or denying a motion made under division (H)(1) of this section.

(4) Division (H) of this section does not apply to any of the following types of offender:

(a) A sexually violent predator;

(b) A habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim oriented offender who is subject to community notification who, subsequent to being subjected to community notification, has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense;

(c) A sexual predator or child-victim predator who is not a sexually violent predator who, subsequent to being subjected to community notification, has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense.

Sec. 2950.111. (A) If an offender or delinquent child registers a residence address, provides notice of a change of any residence address, or verifies a current residence address pursuant to section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code, all of the following apply:

(1) At any time after the registration, provision of the notice, or verification, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child so registered or to whom the offender or delinquent child so provided the notice or verified the current address, or a designee of that sheriff, may contact a person who owns, leases, or otherwise has custody, control, or supervision of the premises at the address provided by the offender or delinquent child in the registration, the notice, or the verification and request that the person confirm or deny that the offender or delinquent child currently resides at that address.

(2) Upon receipt of a request under division (A)(1) of this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the person who owns, leases, or otherwise has custody, control, or supervision of the premises, or an agent of that person, shall comply with the request and inform the sheriff or designee who made the request whether or not the offender or delinquent child currently resides at that address.

(3) Section 2950.12 of the Revised Code applies to a person who, in accordance with division (A)(2) of this section, provides information of the type described in that division.

(B) Division (A) of this section applies regarding any public or private residential premises, including, but not limited to, a private residence, a multi-unit residential facility, a halfway house, a homeless shelter, or any other type of residential premises. Division (A) of this section does not apply regarding an offender's registration, provision of notice of a change in, or verification of a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code.

(C) A sheriff or designee of a sheriff may attempt to confirm that an offender or delinquent child who registers a residence address, provides notice of a change of any residence address, or

verifies a current residence address as described in division (A) of this section currently resides at the address in question in manners other than the manner provided in this section. A sheriff or designee of a sheriff is not limited in the number of requests that may be made under this section regarding any registration, provision of notice, or verification, or in the number of times that the sheriff or designee may attempt to confirm, in manners other than the manner provided in this section, that an offender or delinquent child currently resides at the address in question.

Sec. 2950.12. (A) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, any of the following persons shall be immune from liability in a civil action to recover damages for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused by an act or omission in connection with a power, duty, responsibility, or authorization under this chapter or under rules adopted under authority of this chapter:

- (1) An officer or employee of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation;
- (2) The attorney general, a chief of police, marshal, or other chief law enforcement officer of a municipal corporation, a sheriff, a constable or chief of police of a township police department or police district police force, and a deputy, officer, or employee of the office of the attorney general, the law enforcement agency served by the marshal or the municipal or township chief, the office of the sheriff, or the constable;
- (3) A prosecutor and an officer or employee of the office of a prosecutor;
- (4) A supervising officer and an officer or employee of the adult parole authority of the department of rehabilitation and correction;
- (5) A supervising officer and an officer or employee of the department of youth services;
- (6) A supervisor and a caseworker or employee of a public children services agency acting pursuant to section 5153.16 of the Revised Code;
- (7) A managing officer of a state correctional institution and an officer or employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction;
- (8) A person identified in division (A)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of section 2950.11 of the Revised Code or the agent of that person;
- (9) A person identified in division (A)(2) of section 2950.111 of the Revised Code, regarding the person's provision of information pursuant to that division to a sheriff or a designee of a sheriff.

(B) The immunity described in division (A) of this section does not apply to a person described in divisions (A)(1) to (8) of this section if, in relation to the act or omission in question, any of the following applies:

- (1) The act or omission was manifestly outside the scope of the person's employment or official responsibilities.

(2) The act or omission was with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner.

(3) Liability for the act or omission is expressly imposed by a section of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.13. (A) The attorney general shall do all of the following:

(1) No later than July 1, 1997, establish and maintain a state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders that is housed at the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and that contains all of the registration, change of residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and verification information the bureau receives pursuant to sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code regarding a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, and all of the information the bureau receives pursuant to section 2950.14 of the Revised Code; For a person who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim related offense, the registry also shall indicate whether the person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense in a criminal prosecution or in a serious youthful offender case.

(2) In consultation with local law enforcement representatives and no later than July 1, 1997, adopt rules that contain guidelines necessary for the implementation of this chapter;

(3) In consultation with local law enforcement representatives ~~and no later than July 1, 1997,~~ adopt rules for the implementation and administration of the provisions contained in section 2950.11 of the Revised Code that pertain to the notification of neighbors of an offender or a delinquent child who has committed a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator or determined to be a habitual sex offender ~~or, an offender~~ who has committed ~~on or after the effective date of this amendment~~ an aggravated sexually oriented offense, or an offender or delinquent child who has committed a child-victim oriented offense and has been adjudicated a child-victim predator or determined to be a habitual child-victim offender, and rules that prescribe a manner in which victims of either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense committed by an offender or a delinquent child who has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator or determined to be a habitual sex offender ~~or, an offender~~ who has committed ~~on or after the effective date of this amendment~~ an aggravated sexually oriented offense, or an offender or delinquent child who has committed a child-victim oriented offense and has been adjudicated a child-victim predator or determined to be a habitual child-victim offender may make a request that specifies that the victim would like to be provided the notices described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 2950.10 of the Revised Code;

(4) In consultation with local law enforcement representatives and through the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, prescribe the forms to be used by judges and officials pursuant

to section 2950.03 of the Revised Code to advise offenders and delinquent children of their duties of filing a notice of intent to reside, registration, notification of a change of residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address and registration of the new ~~residence~~, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, and ~~residence~~ address verification under sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, and prescribe the forms to be used by sheriffs relative to those duties of filing a notice of intent to reside, registration, change of residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address notification, and ~~residence~~ address verification;

(5) Make copies of the forms prescribed under division (A)(4) of this section available to judges, officials, and sheriffs;

(6) Through the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, provide the notifications, the information, and the documents that the bureau is required to provide to appropriate law enforcement officials and to the federal bureau of investigation pursuant to sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(7) Through the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, maintain the verification forms returned under the ~~residence~~ address verification mechanism set forth in section 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(8) In consultation with representatives of the officials, judges, and sheriffs, adopt procedures for officials, judges, and sheriffs to use to forward information, photographs, and fingerprints to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation pursuant to the requirements of sections 2950.03, 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code;

(9) In consultation with the director of education, the director of job and family services, and the director of rehabilitation and correction ~~and no later than July 1, 1997~~, adopt rules that contain guidelines to be followed by boards of education of a school district, chartered nonpublic schools or other schools not operated by a board of education, preschool programs, child day-care centers, type A family day-care homes, certified type B family day-care homes, and institutions of higher education regarding the proper use and administration of information received pursuant to section 2950.11 of the Revised Code relative to an offender or delinquent child who has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator or child-victim predator or determined to be a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender, or an offender who has committed an aggravated sexually oriented offense;

(10) In consultation with local law enforcement representatives and no later than July 1, 1997, adopt rules that designate a geographic area or areas within which the notice described in division (B) of section 2950.11 of the Revised Code must be given to the persons identified in divisions (A)(2) to (8) of that section;

(11) Through the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, not later than January 1, 2004, establish and operate on the internet a sex offender and child-victim offender database that contains information for every offender who has committed either a sexually oriented offense

that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and who registers in any county in this state pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code. The bureau shall determine the information to be provided on the database for each offender and shall obtain that information from the information contained in the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders described in division (A)(1) of this section, which information, while in the possession of the sheriff who provided it, is a public record open for inspection as described in section 2950.081 of the Revised Code. The information provided for each offender shall include at least the information set forth in division (B) of section 2950.11 of the Revised Code. The database is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code, and it shall be searchable by offender name, by county, by zip code, and by school district. The database shall provide a link to the web site of each sheriff who has established and operates on the internet a sex offender and child-victim offender database that contains information for offenders who register in that county pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, with the link being a direct link to the sex offender and child-victim offender database for the sheriff.

(12) Upon the request of any sheriff, provide technical guidance to the requesting sheriff in establishing on the internet a sex offender and child-victim offender database for the public dissemination of some or all of the materials described in division (A) of section 2950.081 of the Revised Code that are public records under that division and that pertain to offenders who register in that county pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code;

(13) Through the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, not later than January 1, 2004, establish and operate on the internet a database that enables local law enforcement representatives to remotely search by electronic means the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders described in division (A)(1) of this section and any information the bureau receives pursuant to sections 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, 2950.06, and 2950.14 of the Revised Code. The database shall enable local law enforcement representatives to obtain detailed information regarding each offender and delinquent child who is included in the registry, including, but not limited to the offender's or delinquent child's name, residence address, place of employment if applicable, motor vehicle license plate number if applicable, victim preference if available, date of most recent release from confinement if applicable, fingerprints, and other identification parameters the bureau considers appropriate. The database is not a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code and shall be available only to law enforcement representatives as described in this division. Information obtained by local law enforcement representatives through use of this database is not open to inspection by the public or by any person other than a person identified in division (A) of section 2950.08 of the Revised Code.

(B) The attorney general, in consultation with local law enforcement representatives, may adopt rules that establish one or more categories of neighbors of an offender or delinquent child who, in addition to the occupants of residences adjacent to an offender's or delinquent child's place of residence residential premises and other persons specified in division (A)(1) of section 2950.11 of the Revised Code, must be given the notice described in division (B) of that section 2950.11 of the Revised Code.

(C) No person, other than a local law enforcement representative, shall knowingly do any of the following:

(1) Gain or attempt to gain access to the database established and operated by the attorney general, through the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, pursuant to division (A)(13) of this section.

(2) Permit any person to inspect any information obtained through use of the database described in division (C)(1) of this section, other than as permitted under that division.

(D) As used in this section, "local law enforcement representatives" means representatives of the sheriffs of this state, representatives of the municipal chiefs of police and marshals of this state, and representatives of the township constables and chiefs of police of the township police departments or police district police forces of this state.

Sec. 2950.14. (A) Prior to releasing an offender who is under the custody and control of the department of rehabilitation and correction and who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing, either prior to, on, or after January 1, 1997, any sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or any child-victim oriented offense, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall provide all of the information described in division (B) of this section to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation regarding the offender. Prior to releasing a delinquent child who is in the custody of the department of youth services who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a any sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or any child-victim oriented offense, and who has been classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication, the department of youth services shall provide all of the information described in division (B) of this section to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation regarding the delinquent child.

(B) The department of rehabilitation and correction and the department of youth services shall provide all of the following information to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation regarding an offender or delinquent child described in division (A) of this section:

(1) The offender's or delinquent child's name and any aliases used by the offender or delinquent child;

(2) All identifying factors concerning the offender or delinquent child;

(3) The offender's or delinquent child's anticipated future residence;

(4) The offense and delinquency history of the offender or delinquent child;

(5) Whether the offender or delinquent child was treated for a mental abnormality or personality disorder while under the custody and control of the department;

(6) Any other information that the bureau indicates is relevant and that the department possesses.

(C) Upon receipt of the information described in division (B) of this section regarding an offender or delinquent child, the bureau immediately shall enter the information into the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders that the bureau maintains pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code and into the records that the bureau maintains pursuant to division (A) of section 109.57 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.99. (A) ~~Whoever~~ (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(1)(b) of this section, whoever violates a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree if shall be punished as follows:

(i) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, or third degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

(ii) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree if committed by an adult, and a misdemeanor of the first degree, or if the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a misdemeanor if committed by an adult. In, the offender is guilty of a felony of the same degree or a misdemeanor of the same degree as the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition.

(b) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a violation of a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code, whoever violates a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall be punished as follows:

(i) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

(ii) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a felony of the fifth degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

(iii) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address

verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree.

(iv) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a misdemeanor other than a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor that is one degree higher than the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, change of address, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition.

(2) In addition to any penalty or sanction imposed under division (A)(1) of this section or any other provision of law for the a violation of a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code, if the offender or delinquent child is on probation or parole, is subject to one or more post-release control sanctions, or is subject to any other type of supervised release at the time of the violation, the violation shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of the probation, parole, post-release control sanction, or other type of supervised release.

(B) If a person violates a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code that applies to the person as a result of the person being adjudicated a delinquent child and being classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is as an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant, both of the following apply:

(1) If the violation occurs while the person is under eighteen years of age, the person is subject to proceedings under Chapter 2152. of the Revised Code based on the violation.

(2) If the violation occurs while the person is eighteen years of age or older, the person is subject to criminal prosecution based on the violation.

(C) Whoever violates division (C) of section 2950.13 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Sec. 2971.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Mandatory prison term" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) "Designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense" means any of the following:

(1) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, or 2905.01 of the Revised Code or a violation of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code;

(2) An attempt to commit or complicity in committing a violation listed in division (B)(1) of this section, if the attempt or complicity is a felony.

(C) "Examiner" has the same meaning as in section 2945.371 of the Revised Code.

- (D) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.
- (E) "Prosecuting attorney" means the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the case of the offender in question or the successor in office to that prosecuting attorney.
- (F) "Sexually oriented offense" ~~has~~ and "child-victim oriented offense" have the same ~~meaning~~ meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.
- (G) "Sexually violent offense" means a violent sex offense, or a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense for which the offender also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexual motivation specification.
- (H)(1) "Sexually violent predator" means a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing, on or after ~~the effective date of this section~~ January 1, 1997, a sexually violent offense and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually violent offenses.
- (2) For purposes of division (H)(1) of this section, any of the following factors may be considered as evidence tending to indicate that there is a likelihood that the person will engage in the future in one or more sexually violent offenses:
- (a) The person has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal actions, of a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense. For purposes of this division, convictions that result from or are connected with the same act or result from offenses committed at the same time are one conviction, and a conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction.
 - (b) The person has a documented history from childhood, into the juvenile developmental years, that exhibits sexually deviant behavior.
 - (c) Available information or evidence suggests that the person chronically commits offenses with a sexual motivation.
 - (d) The person has committed one or more offenses in which the person has tortured or engaged in ritualistic acts with one or more victims.
 - (e) The person has committed one or more offenses in which one or more victims were physically harmed to the degree that the particular victim's life was in jeopardy.
 - (f) Any other relevant evidence.
- (I) "Sexually violent predator specification" means a specification, as described in section 2941.148 of the Revised Code, charging a person with being a sexually violent predator.
- (J) "Sexual motivation" means a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the offender.

(K) "Sexual motivation specification" means a specification, as described in section 2941.147 of the Revised Code, that charges that a person charged with a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense committed the offense with a sexual motivation.

(L) "Violent sex offense" means any of the following:

(1) A violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.12 or of division (A)(4) of section 2907.05 of the Revised Code;

(2) A felony violation of a former law of this state that is substantially equivalent to a violation listed in division (L)(1) of this section or of an existing or former law of the United States or of another state that is substantially equivalent to a violation listed in division (L)(1) of this section;

(3) An attempt to commit or complicity in committing a violation listed in division (L)(1) or (2) of this section if the attempt or complicity is a felony.

Sec. 3319.20. Whenever an employee of a board of education, other than an employee who is a license holder to whom section 3319.52 of the Revised Code applies, is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony, a violation of section 2907.04 or 2907.06 or of division (A) or ~~(C)~~(B) of section 2907.07 of the Revised Code, an offense of violence, theft offense, or drug abuse offense that is not a minor misdemeanor, or a violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation that is substantively comparable to a felony or to a violation or offense of that nature, the prosecutor in the case, on forms prescribed and furnished by the state board of education, shall notify the employing board of education of the employee's name and residence address, the fact that the employee was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the specified offense, the section of the Revised Code or the municipal ordinance violated, and the sentence imposed by the court.

The prosecutor shall give the notification required by this section no earlier than the fifth day following the expiration of the period within which the employee may file a notice of appeal from the judgment of the trial court under Appellate Rule 4(B) and no later than the eighth day following the expiration of that period. The notification also shall indicate whether the employee appealed the conviction, and, if applicable, the court in which the appeal will be heard. If the employee is permitted, by leave of court pursuant to Appellate Rule 5, to appeal the judgment of the trial court subsequent to the expiration of the period for filing a notice of appeal under Appellate Rule 4(B), the prosecutor promptly shall notify the employing board of education of the appeal and the court in which the appeal will be heard.

As used in this section, "theft offense" has the same meaning as in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, "drug abuse offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code, and "prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3319.31. (A) As used in this section and sections 3123.41 to 3123.50 and 3319.311 of the Revised Code, "license" means a certificate, license, or permit described in division (B) of section 3301.071 or in section 3301.074, 3319.088, 3319.29, or 3319.302 of the Revised Code.

(B) For any of the following reasons, the state board of education, in accordance with Chapter 119. and section 3319.311 of the Revised Code, may refuse to issue a license to an applicant, may limit a license it issues to an applicant, or may suspend, revoke, or limit a license that has been issued to any person:

(1) Engaging in an immoral act, incompetence, negligence, or conduct that is unbecoming to the applicant's or person's position;

(2) A plea of guilty to, a finding of guilt by a jury or court of, or a conviction of any of the following:

(a) A felony;

(b) A violation of section 2907.04 or 2907.06 or division (A) or ~~(C)~~(B) of section 2907.07 of the Revised Code;

(c) An offense of violence;

(d) A theft offense, as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code;

(e) A drug abuse offense, as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code, that is not a minor misdemeanor;

(f) A violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation that is substantively comparable to an offense listed in divisions (B)(2)(a) to (e) of this section.

(C) The state board may take action under division (B) of this section on the basis of substantially comparable conduct occurring in a jurisdiction outside this state or occurring before a person applies for or receives any license.

(D) The state board may adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to carry out this section and section 3319.311 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5139.13. (A) The department of youth services shall do all of the following:

(1) Control and manage all institutions for the rehabilitation of delinquent children and youthful offenders that are operated by the state, except where the control and management of an institution is vested by law in another agency;

(2) Provide treatment and training for children committed to the department and assigned by the department to various institutions under its control and management, including, but not limited to, for a child committed to it for an act that is either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, treatment that is appropriate for a child who commits an act that is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense and that is

intended to ensure that the child does not commit any subsequent act that is a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense;

(3) Establish and maintain appropriate reception centers for the reception of children committed to the department and employ competent persons to have charge of those centers and to conduct investigations;

(4) Establish and maintain any other facilities necessary for the training, treatment, and rehabilitation of children committed to the department.

(B) As used in this section, "sexually oriented offense" ~~has~~ and "child-victim oriented offense" have the same meaning meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5321.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Tenant" means a person entitled under a rental agreement to the use and occupancy of residential premises to the exclusion of others.

(B) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of residential premises, the agent of the owner, lessor, or sublessor, or any person authorized by the owner, lessor, or sublessor to manage the premises or to receive rent from a tenant under a rental agreement.

(C) "Residential premises" means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy and the structure of which it is a part, the facilities and appurtenances in it, and the grounds, areas, and facilities for the use of tenants generally or the use of which is promised the tenant. "Residential premises" includes a dwelling unit that is owned or operated by a college or university. "Residential premises" does not include any of the following:

(1) Prisons, jails, workhouses, and other places of incarceration or correction, including, but not limited to, halfway houses or residential arrangements which are used or occupied as a requirement of probation or parole;

(2) Hospitals and similar institutions with the primary purpose of providing medical services, and homes licensed pursuant to Chapter 3721. of the Revised Code;

(3) Tourist homes, hotels, motels, recreational vehicle parks, recreation camps, combined park-camps, temporary park-camps, and other similar facilities where circumstances indicate a transient occupancy;

(4) Elementary and secondary boarding schools, where the cost of room and board is included as part of the cost of tuition;

(5) Orphanages and similar institutions;

(6) Farm residences furnished in connection with the rental of land of a minimum of two acres for production of agricultural products by one or more of the occupants;

(7) Dwelling units subject to sections 3733.41 to 3733.49 of the Revised Code;

(8) Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit;

(9) Occupancy in a facility licensed as an SRO facility pursuant to Chapter 3731. of the Revised Code, if the facility is owned or operated by an organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 501, as amended, or by an entity or group of entities in which such an organization has a controlling interest, and if either of the following applies:

(a) The occupancy is for a period of less than sixty days;

(b) The occupancy is for participation in a program operated by the facility, or by a public entity or private charitable organization pursuant to a contract with the facility, to provide either of the following:

(i) Services licensed, certified, registered, or approved by a governmental agency or private accrediting organization for the rehabilitation of mentally ill persons, developmentally disabled persons, adults or juveniles convicted of criminal offenses, or persons suffering from substance abuse;

(ii) Shelter for juvenile runaways, victims of domestic violence, or homeless persons.

(10) Emergency shelters operated by organizations exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 501, as amended, for persons whose circumstances indicate a transient occupancy, including homeless people, victims of domestic violence, and juvenile runaways.

(D) "Rental agreement" means any agreement or lease, written or oral, which establishes or modifies the terms, conditions, rules, or any other provisions concerning the use and occupancy of residential premises by one of the parties.

(E) "Security deposit" means any deposit of money or property to secure performance by the tenant under a rental agreement.

(F) "Dwelling unit" means a structure or the part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common household.

(G) "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Student tenant" means a person who occupies a dwelling unit owned or operated by the college or university at which the person is a student, and who has a rental agreement that is contingent upon the person's status as a student.

(I) "Recreational vehicle park," "recreation camp," "combined park-camp," and "temporary park-camp" have the same meanings as in section 3733.01 of the Revised Code.

(J) "School premises" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Sexually oriented offense" and "child-victim oriented offense" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5321.03. (A) Notwithstanding section 5321.02 of the Revised Code, a landlord may bring an action under Chapter 1923. of the Revised Code for possession of the premises if:

(1) The tenant is in default in the payment of rent;

(2) The violation of the applicable building, housing, health, or safety code that the tenant complained of was primarily caused by any act or lack of reasonable care by the tenant, or by any other person in the tenant's household, or by anyone on the premises with the consent of the tenant;

(3) Compliance with the applicable building, housing, health, or safety code would require alteration, remodeling, or demolition of the premises which would effectively deprive the tenant of the use of the dwelling unit;

(4) A tenant is holding over ~~his~~ the tenant's term.

(5) The residential premises are located within one thousand feet of any school premises, and both of the following apply regarding the tenant or other occupant who resides in or occupies the premises:

(a) The tenant's or other occupant's name appears on the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(b) The state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders indicates that the tenant or other occupant was convicted of or pleaded guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense in a criminal prosecution and was not sentenced to a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for that offense.

(B) The maintenance of an action by the landlord under this section does not prevent the tenant from recovering damages for any violation by the landlord of the rental agreement or of section 5321.04 of the Revised Code.

(C) This section does not apply to a dwelling unit occupied by a student tenant.

Sec. 5321.051. (A)(1) No tenant of any residential premises located within one thousand feet of any school premises shall allow any person to occupy those residential premises if both of the following apply regarding the person:

(a) The person's name appears on the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

(b) The state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders indicates that the person was convicted of or pleaded guilty to either a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense in a criminal prosecution and was not sentenced to a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for that offense.

(2) If a tenant allows occupancy in violation of this section or a person establishes a residence or occupies residential premises in violation of section 2950.031 of the Revised Code, the landlord for the residential premises that are the subject of the rental agreement or other tenancy may terminate the rental agreement or other tenancy of the tenant and all other occupants.

(B) If a landlord is authorized to terminate a rental agreement or other tenancy pursuant to division (A) of this section but does not so terminate the rental agreement or other tenancy, the landlord is not liable in a tort or other civil action in damages for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly results from that decision.

SECTION 2 . That existing sections 109.42, 109.57, 325.32, 1923.01, 1923.02, 1923.051, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2152.191, 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, 2152.85, 2743.191, 2743.69, 2901.07, 2907.07, 2919.24, 2929.01, 2929.13, 2929.19, 2929.21, 2935.36, 2950.01, 2950.02, 2950.03, 2950.04, 2950.05, 2950.06, 2950.07, 2950.08, 2950.081, 2950.09, 2950.10, 2950.11, 2950.12, 2950.13, 2950.14, 2950.99, 2971.01, 3319.20, 3319.31, 5139.13, 5321.01, and 5321.03 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3 . That the versions of sections 109.42, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2743.191, 2929.01, 2929.13, 2929.19, 2929.23, 2950.01, 2950.99, and 5321.01 of the Revised Code that are scheduled to take effect January 1, 2004, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 109.42. (A) The attorney general shall prepare and have printed a pamphlet that contains a compilation of all statutes relative to victim's rights in which the attorney general lists and explains the statutes in the form of a victim's bill of rights. The attorney general shall distribute the pamphlet to all sheriffs, marshals, municipal corporation and township police departments, constables, and other law enforcement agencies, to all prosecuting attorneys, city directors of law, village solicitors, and other similar chief legal officers of municipal corporations, and to organizations that represent or provide services for victims of crime. The victim's bill of rights set forth in the pamphlet shall contain a description of all of the rights of victims that are provided for in Chapter 2930. or in any other section of the Revised Code and shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) The right of a victim or a victim's representative to attend a proceeding before a grand jury, in a juvenile case, or in a criminal case pursuant to a subpoena without being discharged from the victim's or representative's employment, having the victim's or representative's employment terminated, having the victim's or representative's pay decreased or withheld, or otherwise being punished, penalized, or threatened as a result of time lost from regular employment because of

the victim's or representative's attendance at the proceeding pursuant to the subpoena, as set forth in section 2151.211, 2930.18, 2939.121, or 2945.451 of the Revised Code;

(2) The potential availability pursuant to section 2151.359 or 2152.61 of the Revised Code of a forfeited recognizance to pay damages caused by a child when the delinquency of the child or child's violation of probation or community control is found to be proximately caused by the failure of the child's parent or guardian to subject the child to reasonable parental authority or to faithfully discharge the conditions of probation or community control;

(3) The availability of awards of reparations pursuant to sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code for injuries caused by criminal offenses;

(4) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative to receive, pursuant to section 2930.06 of the Revised Code, notice of the date, time, and place of the trial or delinquency proceeding in the case or, if there will not be a trial or delinquency proceeding, information from the prosecutor, as defined in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code, regarding the disposition of the case;

(5) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative to receive, pursuant to section 2930.04, 2930.05, or 2930.06 of the Revised Code, notice of the name of the person charged with the violation, the case or docket number assigned to the charge, and a telephone number or numbers that can be called to obtain information about the disposition of the case;

(6) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or of the victim's representative pursuant to section 2930.13 or 2930.14 of the Revised Code, subject to any reasonable terms set by the court as authorized under section 2930.14 of the Revised Code, to make a statement about the victimization and, if applicable, a statement relative to the sentencing or disposition of the offender;

(7) The opportunity to obtain a court order, pursuant to section 2945.04 of the Revised Code, to prevent or stop the commission of the offense of intimidation of a crime victim or witness or an offense against the person or property of the complainant, or of the complainant's ward or child;

(8) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative pursuant to sections 2151.38, 2929.20, 2930.10, 2930.16, and 2930.17 of the Revised Code to receive notice of a pending motion for judicial release or early release of the person who committed the offense against the victim, to make an oral or written statement at the court hearing on the motion, and to be notified of the court's decision on the motion;

(9) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative pursuant to section 2930.16, 2967.12, 2967.26, or 5139.56 of the Revised Code to receive notice of any pending commutation, pardon, parole, transitional control, discharge, other form of authorized release, post-release control, or supervised release for the person who committed the offense against the victim or any application for release of that person and to send a written

statement relative to the victimization and the pending action to the adult parole authority or the release authority of the department of youth services;

(10) The right of the victim to bring a civil action pursuant to sections 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code to obtain money from the offender's profit fund;

(11) The right, pursuant to section 3109.09 of the Revised Code, to maintain a civil action to recover compensatory damages not exceeding ten thousand dollars and costs from the parent of a minor who willfully damages property through the commission of an act that would be a theft offense, as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, if committed by an adult;

(12) The right, pursuant to section 3109.10 of the Revised Code, to maintain a civil action to recover compensatory damages not exceeding ten thousand dollars and costs from the parent of a minor who willfully and maliciously assaults a person;

(13) The possibility of receiving restitution from an offender or a delinquent child pursuant to section 2152.20, 2929.18, or 2929.28 of the Revised Code;

(14) The right of the victim in certain criminal or juvenile cases or a victim's representative, pursuant to section 2930.16 of the Revised Code, to receive notice of the escape from confinement or custody of the person who committed the offense, to receive that notice from the custodial agency of the person at the victim's last address or telephone number provided to the custodial agency, and to receive notice that, if either the victim's address or telephone number changes, it is in the victim's interest to provide the new address or telephone number to the custodial agency;

(15) The right of a victim of domestic violence to seek the issuance of a temporary protection order pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code, to seek the issuance of a civil protection order pursuant to section 3113.31 of the Revised Code, and to be accompanied by a victim advocate during court proceedings;

(16) The right of a victim of a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or of a child-victim oriented offense that is committed by a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, by a person who is adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator or child-victim predator, or, in certain cases, by a person who is determined to be a habitual sex offender or habitual child-victim offender to receive, pursuant to section 2950.10 of the Revised Code, notice that the person has registered with a sheriff under section 2950.04, 2950.041, or 2950.05 of the Revised Code and notice of the person's name ~~and, the person's~~ residence that is registered, and the offender's school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or addresses that are registered, and a summary of the manner in which the victim must make a request to receive the notice. As used in this division, "sexually oriented offense," "adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator," ~~and~~ "habitual sex offender," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "aggravated sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "adjudicated a child-victim predator," and "habitual child-victim offender" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(17) The right of a victim of certain sexually violent offenses committed by a sexually violent predator who is sentenced to a prison term pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code to receive, pursuant to section 2930.16 of the Revised Code, notice of a hearing to determine whether to modify the requirement that the offender serve the entire prison term in a state correctional facility, whether to continue, revise, or revoke any existing modification of that requirement, or whether to terminate the prison term. As used in this division, "sexually violent offense" and "sexually violent predator" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1)(a) Subject to division (B)(1)(c) of this section, a prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, city director of law, assistant city director of law, village solicitor, assistant village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation or an assistant of any of those officers who prosecutes an offense committed in this state, upon first contact with the victim of the offense, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents, shall give the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section and explain, upon request, the information in the pamphlet to the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents.

(b) Subject to division (B)(1)(c) of this section, a law enforcement agency that investigates an offense or delinquent act committed in this state shall give the victim of the offense or delinquent act, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section at one of the following times:

(i) Upon first contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents;

(ii) If the offense or delinquent act is an offense of violence, if the circumstances of the offense or delinquent act and the condition of the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents indicate that the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents will not be able to understand the significance of the pamphlet upon first contact with the agency, and if the agency anticipates that it will have an additional contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents, upon the agency's second contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents.

If the agency does not give the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet upon first contact with them and does not have a second contact with the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents, the agency shall mail a copy of the pamphlet to the victim, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents at their last known address.

(c) In complying on and after December 9, 1994, with the duties imposed by division (B)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, an official or a law enforcement agency shall use copies of the pamphlet that are in the official's or agency's possession on December 9, 1994, until the official or agency has distributed all of those copies. After the official or agency has distributed all of those copies, the official or agency shall use only copies of the pamphlet that contain at least the information described in division (A)(1) to (17) of this section.

(2) The failure of a law enforcement agency or of a prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, city director of law, assistant city director of law, village solicitor, assistant village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation or an assistant to any of those officers to give, as required by division (B)(1) of this section, the victim of an offense or delinquent act, the victim's family, or the victim's dependents a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section does not give the victim, the victim's family, the victim's dependents, or a victim's representative any rights under section 122.95, 2743.51 to 2743.72, 2945.04, 2967.12, 2969.01 to 2969.06, 3109.09, or 3109.10 of the Revised Code or under any other provision of the Revised Code and does not affect any right under those sections.

(3) A law enforcement agency, a prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney, or a city director of law, assistant city director of law, village solicitor, assistant village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation that distributes a copy of the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section shall not be required to distribute a copy of an information card or other printed material provided by the clerk of the court of claims pursuant to section 2743.71 of the Revised Code.

(C) The cost of printing and distributing the pamphlet prepared pursuant to division (A) of this section shall be paid out of the reparations fund, created pursuant to section 2743.191 of the Revised Code, in accordance with division (D) of that section.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Victim's representative" has the same meaning as in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code;

(2) "Victim advocate" has the same meaning as in section 2919.26 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2152.02. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Act charged" means the act that is identified in a complaint, indictment, or information alleging that a child is a delinquent child.

(B) "Admitted to a department of youth services facility" includes admission to a facility operated, or contracted for, by the department and admission to a comparable facility outside this state by another state or the United States.

(C)(1) "Child" means a person who is under eighteen years of age, except as otherwise provided in divisions (C)(2) to (6) of this section.

(2) Subject to division (C)(3) of this section, any person who violates a federal or state law or a municipal ordinance prior to attaining eighteen years of age shall be deemed a "child" irrespective of that person's age at the time the complaint with respect to that violation is filed or the hearing on the complaint is held.

(3) Any person who, while under eighteen years of age, commits an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and who is not taken into custody or apprehended for that act until after the person attains twenty-one years of age is not a child in relation to that act.

(4) Any person whose case is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2152.12 of the Revised Code shall be deemed after the transfer not to be a child in the transferred case.

(5) Any person whose case is transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2152.12 of the Revised Code and who subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony in that case, and any person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for the commission of an act, who has a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence imposed for the act pursuant to section 2152.13 of the Revised Code, and whose adult portion of the dispositional sentence is invoked pursuant to section 2152.14 of the Revised Code, shall be deemed after the transfer or invocation not to be a child in any case in which a complaint is filed against the person.

(6) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender prior to attaining eighteen years of age until the person attains twenty-one years of age, and, for purposes of that jurisdiction related to that adjudication, except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who is so adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender shall be deemed a "child" until the person attains twenty-one years of age. If a person is so adjudicated a delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender and the court makes a disposition of the person under this chapter, at any time after the person attains eighteen years of age, the places at which the person may be held under that disposition are not limited to places authorized under this chapter solely for confinement of children, and the person may be confined under that disposition, in accordance with division (F)(2) of section 2152.26 of the Revised Code, in places other than those authorized under this chapter solely for confinement of children.

(D) "Chronic truant" means any child of compulsory school age who is absent without legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend for seven or more consecutive school days, ten or more school days in one school month, or fifteen or more school days in a school year.

(E) "Community corrections facility," "public safety beds," "release authority," and "supervised release" have the same meanings as in section 5139.01 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Delinquent child" includes any of the following:

(1) Any child, except a juvenile traffic offender, who violates any law of this state or the United States, or any ordinance of a political subdivision of the state, that would be an offense if committed by an adult;

(2) Any child who violates any lawful order of the court made under this chapter or under Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code other than an order issued under section 2151.87 of the Revised Code;

(3) Any child who violates division (A) of section 2923.211 of the Revised Code;

- (4) Any child who is a habitual truant and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant;
- (5) Any child who is a chronic truant.
- (G) "Discretionary serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a discretionary SYO and who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.
- (H) "Discretionary SYO" means a case in which the juvenile court, in the juvenile court's discretion, may impose a serious youthful offender disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.
- (I) "Discretionary transfer" means that the juvenile court has discretion to transfer a case for criminal prosecution under division (B) of section 2152.12 of the Revised Code.
- (J) "Drug abuse offense," "felony drug abuse offense," and "minor drug possession offense" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.
- (K) "Electronic monitoring" and "electronic monitoring device" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.
- (L) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim of a delinquent act as a result of the delinquent act and includes any loss of income due to lost time at work because of any injury caused to the victim and any property loss, medical cost, or funeral expense incurred as a result of the delinquent act.
- (M) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.
- (N) "Juvenile traffic offender" means any child who violates any traffic law, traffic ordinance, or traffic regulation of this state, the United States, or any political subdivision of this state, other than a resolution, ordinance, or regulation of a political subdivision of this state the violation of which is required to be handled by a parking violations bureau or a joint parking violations bureau pursuant to Chapter 4521. of the Revised Code.
- (O) A "legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend" has the same meaning as in section 2151.011 of the Revised Code.
- (P) "Mandatory serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a mandatory SYO and who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.
- (Q) "Mandatory SYO" means a case in which the juvenile court is required to impose a mandatory serious youthful offender disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.
- (R) "Mandatory transfer" means that a case is required to be transferred for criminal prosecution under division (A) of section 2152.12 of the Revised Code.

- (S) "Mental illness" has the same meaning as in section 5122.01 of the Revised Code.
- (T) "Mentally retarded person" has the same meaning as in section 5123.01 of the Revised Code.
- (U) "Monitored time" and "repeat violent offender" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.
- (V) "Of compulsory school age" has the same meaning as in section 3321.01 of the Revised Code.
- (W) "Public record" has the same meaning as in section 149.43 of the Revised Code.
- (X) "Serious youthful offender" means a person who is eligible for a mandatory SYO or discretionary SYO but who is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer.
- (Y) "Sexually oriented offense," "habitual sex offender," "juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant," ~~and~~ "sexual predator," "presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "habitual child-victim offender," and "child-victim predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.
- (Z) "Traditional juvenile" means a case that is not transferred to adult court under a mandatory or discretionary transfer, that is eligible for a disposition under sections 2152.16, 2152.17, 2152.19, and 2152.20 of the Revised Code, and that is not eligible for a disposition under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code.
- (AA) "Transfer" means the transfer for criminal prosecution of a case involving the alleged commission by a child of an act that would be an offense if committed by an adult from the juvenile court to the appropriate court that has jurisdiction of the offense.
- (BB) "Category one offense" means any of the following:
- (1) A violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code;
 - (2) A violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code involving an attempt to commit aggravated murder or murder.
- (CC) "Category two offense" means any of the following:
- (1) A violation of section 2903.03, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2909.02, 2911.01, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code;
 - (2) A violation of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code that is a felony of the first degree;
 - (3) A violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.

Sec. 2152.19. (A) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child, the court may make any of the following orders of disposition, in addition to any other disposition authorized or required by this chapter:

- (1) Any order that is authorized by section 2151.353 of the Revised Code for the care and protection of an abused, neglected, or dependent child;
- (2) Commit the child to the temporary custody of any school, camp, institution, or other facility operated for the care of delinquent children by the county, by a district organized under section 2152.41 or 2151.65 of the Revised Code, or by a private agency or organization, within or without the state, that is authorized and qualified to provide the care, treatment, or placement required, including, but not limited to, a school, camp, or facility operated under section 2151.65 of the Revised Code;
- (3) Place the child in a detention facility or district detention facility operated under section 2152.41 of the Revised Code, for up to ninety days;
- (4) Place the child on community control under any sanctions, services, and conditions that the court prescribes. As a condition of community control in every case and in addition to any other condition that it imposes upon the child, the court shall require the child to abide by the law during the period of community control. As referred to in this division, community control includes, but is not limited to, the following sanctions and conditions:
 - (a) A period of basic probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the child in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court;
 - (b) A period of intensive probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court to supervise the child while the child is seeking or maintaining employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as the order of disposition;
 - (c) A period of day reporting in which the child is required each day to report to and leave a center or another approved reporting location at specified times in order to participate in work, education or training, treatment, and other approved programs at the center or outside the center;
 - (d) A period of community service of up to five hundred hours for an act that would be a felony or a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, up to two hundred hours for an act that would be a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, or up to thirty hours for an act that would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult;
 - (e) A requirement that the child obtain a high school diploma, a certificate of high school equivalence, vocational training, or employment;
 - (f) A period of drug and alcohol use monitoring;

(g) A requirement of alcohol or drug assessment or counseling, or a period in an alcohol or drug treatment program with a level of security for the child as determined necessary by the court;

(h) A period in which the court orders the child to observe a curfew that may involve daytime or evening hours;

(i) A requirement that the child serve monitored time;

(j) A period of house arrest without electronic monitoring;

(k) A period of electronic monitoring without house arrest or house arrest with electronic monitoring that does not exceed the maximum sentence of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult who commits the same act.

A period of house arrest with electronic monitoring imposed under this division shall not extend beyond the child's twenty-first birthday. If a court imposes a period of house arrest with electronic monitoring upon a child under this division, it shall require the child: to remain in the child's home or other specified premises for the entire period of house arrest with electronic monitoring except when the court permits the child to leave those premises to go to school or to other specified premises; to be monitored by a central system that can determine the child's location at designated times; to report periodically to a person designated by the court; and to enter into a written contract with the court agreeing to comply with all requirements imposed by the court, agreeing to pay any fee imposed by the court for the costs of the house arrest with electronic monitoring, and agreeing to waive the right to receive credit for any time served on house arrest with electronic monitoring toward the period of any other dispositional order imposed upon the child if the child violates any of the requirements of the dispositional order of house arrest with electronic monitoring. The court also may impose other reasonable requirements upon the child.

Unless ordered by the court, a child shall not receive credit for any time served on house arrest with electronic monitoring toward any other dispositional order imposed upon the child for the act for which was imposed the dispositional order of house arrest with electronic monitoring.

(l) A suspension of the driver's license, probationary driver's license, or temporary instruction permit issued to the child for a period of time prescribed by the court, or a suspension of the registration of all motor vehicles registered in the name of the child for a period of time prescribed by the court. A child whose license or permit is so suspended is ineligible for issuance of a license or permit during the period of suspension. At the end of the period of suspension, the child shall not be reissued a license or permit until the child has paid any applicable reinstatement fee and complied with all requirements governing license reinstatement.

(5) Commit the child to the custody of the court;

(6) Require the child to not be absent without legitimate excuse from the public school the child is supposed to attend for five or more consecutive days, seven or more school days in one school month, or twelve or more school days in a school year;

(7)(a) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or an habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant, do either or both of the following:

- (i) Require the child to participate in a truancy prevention mediation program;
- (ii) Make any order of disposition as authorized by this section, except that the court shall not commit the child to a facility described in division (A)(2) or (3) of this section unless the court determines that the child violated a lawful court order made pursuant to division (C)(1)(e) of section 2151.354 of the Revised Code or division (A)(6) of this section.

(b) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or a habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant and the court determines that the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child has failed to cause the child's attendance at school in violation of section 3321.38 of the Revised Code, do either or both of the following:

- (i) Require the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to participate in a truancy prevention mediation program;
- (ii) Require the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to participate in any community service program, preferably a community service program that requires the involvement of the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child in the school attended by the child.

(8) Make any further disposition that the court finds proper, except that the child shall not be placed in any of the following:

- (a) A state correctional institution, a county, multicounty, or municipal jail or workhouse, or another place in which an adult convicted of a crime, under arrest, or charged with a crime is held;
- (b) A community corrections facility, if the child would be covered by the definition of public safety beds for purposes of sections 5139.41 to 5139.45 of the Revised Code if the court exercised its authority to commit the child to the legal custody of the department of youth services for institutionalization or institutionalization in a secure facility pursuant to this chapter.

(B) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child, in addition to any order of disposition made under division (A) of this section, the court, in the following situations and for the specified periods of time, shall suspend the child's temporary instruction permit, restricted license, probationary driver's license, or nonresident operating privilege, or suspend the child's ability to obtain such a permit:

- (1) If the child is adjudicated a delinquent child for violating section 2923.122 of the Revised Code, impose a class four suspension of the child's license, permit, or privilege from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or deny the child the

issuance of a license or permit in accordance with division (F)(1) of section 2923.122 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would be a drug abuse offense or for violating division (B) of section 2917.11 of the Revised Code, suspend the child's license, permit, or privilege for a period of time prescribed by the court. The court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension if the child attends and satisfactorily completes a drug abuse or alcohol abuse education, intervention, or treatment program specified by the court. During the time the child is attending a program described in this division, the court shall retain the child's temporary instruction permit, probationary driver's license, or driver's license, and the court shall return the permit or license if it terminates the suspension as described in this division.

(C) The court may establish a victim-offender mediation program in which victims and their offenders meet to discuss the offense and suggest possible restitution. If the court obtains the assent of the victim of the delinquent act committed by the child, the court may require the child to participate in the program.

(D)(1) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and if the child caused, attempted to cause, threatened to cause, or created a risk of physical harm to the victim of the act, the court, prior to issuing an order of disposition under this section, shall order the preparation of a victim impact statement by the probation department of the county in which the victim of the act resides, by the court's own probation department, or by a victim assistance program that is operated by the state, a county, a municipal corporation, or another governmental entity. The court shall consider the victim impact statement in determining the order of disposition to issue for the child.

(2) Each victim impact statement shall identify the victim of the act for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child, itemize any economic loss suffered by the victim as a result of the act, identify any physical injury suffered by the victim as a result of the act and the seriousness and permanence of the injury, identify any change in the victim's personal welfare or familial relationships as a result of the act and any psychological impact experienced by the victim or the victim's family as a result of the act, and contain any other information related to the impact of the act upon the victim that the court requires.

(3) A victim impact statement shall be kept confidential and is not a public record. However, the court may furnish copies of the statement to the department of youth services if the delinquent child is committed to the department or to both the adjudicated delinquent child or the adjudicated delinquent child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney. The copy of a victim impact statement furnished by the court to the department pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential and is not a public record. If an officer is preparing pursuant to section 2947.06 or 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2 a presentence investigation report pertaining to a person, the court shall make available to the officer, for use in preparing the report, a copy of any victim impact statement regarding that person. The copies of a victim impact statement that are made available to the adjudicated delinquent child or the adjudicated delinquent child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney pursuant to this division shall be returned to the court by the

person to whom they were made available immediately following the imposition of an order of disposition for the child under this chapter.

The copy of a victim impact statement that is made available pursuant to this division to an officer preparing a criminal presentence investigation report shall be returned to the court by the officer immediately following its use in preparing the report.

(4) The department of youth services shall work with local probation departments and victim assistance programs to develop a standard victim impact statement.

(E) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for being a chronic truant or an habitual truant who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant and the court determines that the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child has failed to cause the child's attendance at school in violation of section 3321.38 of the Revised Code, in addition to any order of disposition it makes under this section, the court shall warn the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child that any subsequent adjudication of the child as an unruly or delinquent child for being an habitual or chronic truant may result in a criminal charge against the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child for a violation of division (C) of section 2919.21 or section 2919.24 of the Revised Code.

(F)(1) During the period of a delinquent child's community control granted under this section, authorized probation officers who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may search, with or without a warrant, the person of the delinquent child, the place of residence of the delinquent child, and a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or other real property in which the delinquent child has a right, title, or interest or for which the delinquent child has the express or implied permission of a person with a right, title, or interest to use, occupy, or possess if the probation officers have reasonable grounds to believe that the delinquent child is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the delinquent child's community control. The court that places a delinquent child on community control under this section shall provide the delinquent child with a written notice that informs the delinquent child that authorized probation officers who are engaged within the scope of their supervisory duties or responsibilities may conduct those types of searches during the period of community control if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the delinquent child is not abiding by the law or otherwise is not complying with the conditions of the delinquent child's community control. The court also shall provide the written notice described in division (E)(2) of this section to each parent, guardian, or custodian of the delinquent child who is described in that division.

(2) The court that places a child on community control under this section shall provide the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian with a written notice that informs them that authorized probation officers may conduct searches pursuant to division (E)(1) of this section. The notice shall specifically state that a permissible search might extend to a motor vehicle, another item of tangible or intangible personal property, or a place of residence or other real property in which a notified parent, guardian, or custodian has a right, title, or interest and that the parent, guardian, or custodian expressly or impliedly permits the child to use, occupy, or possess.

(G) If a juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of any person, organization, or entity pursuant to this section and if the delinquent act for which the child is so committed is a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or is a child-victim oriented offense, the court in the order of disposition shall do one of the following:

(1) Require that the child be provided treatment as described in division (A)(2) of section 5139.13 of the Revised Code;

(2) Inform the person, organization, or entity that it is the preferred course of action in this state that the child be provided treatment as described in division (A)(2) of section 5139.13 of the Revised Code and encourage the person, organization, or entity to provide that treatment.

Sec. 2743.191. (A)(1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the reparations fund, which shall be used only for the following purposes:

(a) The payment of awards of reparations that are granted by the attorney general;

(b) The compensation of any personnel needed by the attorney general to administer sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code;

(c) The compensation of witnesses as provided in division (B) of section 2743.65 of the Revised Code;

(d) Other administrative costs of hearing and determining claims for an award of reparations by the attorney general;

(e) The costs of administering sections 2907.28 and 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code;

(f) The costs of investigation and decision-making as certified by the attorney general;

(g) The provision of state financial assistance to victim assistance programs in accordance with sections 109.91 and 109.92 of the Revised Code;

(h) The costs of paying the expenses of sex offense-related examinations and antibiotics pursuant to section 2907.28 of the Revised Code;

(i) The cost of printing and distributing the pamphlet prepared by the attorney general pursuant to section 109.42 of the Revised Code;

(j) Subject to division (D) of section 2743.71 of the Revised Code, the costs associated with the printing and providing of information cards or other printed materials to law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities and with publicizing the availability of awards of reparations pursuant to section 2743.71 of the Revised Code;

(k) The payment of costs of administering a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2152.74 of the Revised Code in relation to any act identified in division (E)(1) to (5) of

that section and pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code in relation to any act identified in division (E)(1) to (5) of that section, of performing DNA analysis of those DNA specimens, and of entering the resulting DNA records regarding those analyses into the DNA database pursuant to section 109.573 of the Revised Code;

(1) The payment of actual costs associated with initiatives by the attorney general for the apprehension, prosecution, and accountability of offenders, and the enhancing of services to crime victims. The amount of payments made pursuant to division (A)(1)(l) of this section during any given fiscal year shall not exceed five per cent of the balance of the reparations fund at the close of the immediately previous fiscal year.

(2) All costs paid pursuant to section 2743.70 of the Revised Code, the portions of license reinstatement fees mandated by division (F)(2)(b) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code to be credited to the fund, the portions of the proceeds of the sale of a forfeited vehicle specified in division (C)(2) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code, payments collected by the department of rehabilitation and correction from prisoners who voluntarily participate in an approved work and training program pursuant to division (C)(8)(b)(ii) of section 5145.16 of the Revised Code, and all moneys collected by the state pursuant to its right of subrogation provided in section 2743.72 of the Revised Code shall be deposited in the fund.

(B) In making an award of reparations, the attorney general shall render the award against the state. The award shall be accomplished only through the following procedure, and the following procedure may be enforced by writ of mandamus directed to the appropriate official:

(1) The attorney general shall provide for payment of the claimant or providers in the amount of the award.

(2) The expense shall be charged against all available unencumbered moneys in the fund.

(3) If sufficient unencumbered moneys do not exist in the fund, the attorney general shall make application for payment of the award out of the emergency purposes account or any other appropriation for emergencies or contingencies, and payment out of this account or other appropriation shall be authorized if there are sufficient moneys greater than the sum total of then pending emergency purposes account requests or requests for releases from the other appropriations.

(4) If sufficient moneys do not exist in the account or any other appropriation for emergencies or contingencies to pay the award, the attorney general shall request the general assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to pay the award, and no payment shall be made until the appropriation has been made. The attorney general shall make this appropriation request during the current biennium and during each succeeding biennium until a sufficient appropriation is made. If, prior to the time that an appropriation is made by the general assembly pursuant to this division, the fund has sufficient unencumbered funds to pay the award or part of the award, the available funds shall be used to pay the award or part of the award, and the appropriation request shall be amended to request only sufficient funds to pay that part of the award that is unpaid.

(C) The attorney general shall not make payment on a decision or order granting an award until all appeals have been determined and all rights to appeal exhausted, except as otherwise provided in this section. If any party to a claim for an award of reparations appeals from only a portion of an award, and a remaining portion provides for the payment of money by the state, that part of the award calling for the payment of money by the state and not a subject of the appeal shall be processed for payment as described in this section.

(D) The attorney general shall prepare itemized bills for the costs of printing and distributing the pamphlet the attorney general prepares pursuant to section 109.42 of the Revised Code. The itemized bills shall set forth the name and address of the persons owed the amounts set forth in them.

(E) As used in this section, "DNA analysis" and "DNA specimen" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.01. As used in this chapter:

(A)(1) "Alternative residential facility" means, subject to division (A)(2) of this section, any facility other than an offender's home or residence in which an offender is assigned to live and that satisfies all of the following criteria:

(a) It provides programs through which the offender may seek or maintain employment or may receive education, training, treatment, or habilitation.

(b) It has received the appropriate license or certificate for any specialized education, training, treatment, habilitation, or other service that it provides from the government agency that is responsible for licensing or certifying that type of education, training, treatment, habilitation, or service.

(2) "Alternative residential facility" does not include a community-based correctional facility, jail, halfway house, or prison.

(B) "Bad time" means the time by which the parole board administratively extends an offender's stated prison term or terms pursuant to section 2967.11 of the Revised Code because the parole board finds by clear and convincing evidence that the offender, while serving the prison term or terms, committed an act that is a criminal offense under the law of this state or the United States, whether or not the offender is prosecuted for the commission of that act.

(C) "Basic probation supervision" means a requirement that the offender maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the offender in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court or imposed by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. "Basic probation supervision" includes basic parole supervision and basic post-release control supervision.

(D) "Cocaine," "crack cocaine," "hashish," "L.S.D.," and "unit dose" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Community-based correctional facility" means a community-based correctional facility and program or district community-based correctional facility and program developed pursuant to sections 2301.51 to 2301.56 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Community control sanction" means a sanction that is not a prison term and that is described in section 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a sanction that is not a jail term and that is described in section 2929.26, 2929.27, or 2929.28 of the Revised Code. "Community control sanction" includes probation if the sentence involved was imposed for a felony that was committed prior to July 1, 1996, or if the sentence involved was imposed for a misdemeanor that was committed prior to January 1, 2004.

(G) "Controlled substance," "marihuana," "schedule I," and "schedule II" have the same meanings as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Curfew" means a requirement that an offender during a specified period of time be at a designated place.

(I) "Day reporting" means a sanction pursuant to which an offender is required each day to report to and leave a center or other approved reporting location at specified times in order to participate in work, education or training, treatment, and other approved programs at the center or outside the center.

(J) "Deadly weapon" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Drug and alcohol use monitoring" means a program under which an offender agrees to submit to random chemical analysis of the offender's blood, breath, or urine to determine whether the offender has ingested any alcohol or other drugs.

(L) "Drug treatment program" means any program under which a person undergoes assessment and treatment designed to reduce or completely eliminate the person's physical or emotional reliance upon alcohol, another drug, or alcohol and another drug and under which the person may be required to receive assessment and treatment on an outpatient basis or may be required to reside at a facility other than the person's home or residence while undergoing assessment and treatment.

(M) "Economic loss" means any economic detriment suffered by a victim as a result of the commission of a felony and includes any loss of income due to lost time at work because of any injury caused to the victim, and any property loss, medical cost, or funeral expense incurred as a result of the commission of the felony.

(N) "Education or training" includes study at, or in conjunction with a program offered by, a university, college, or technical college or vocational study and also includes the completion of primary school, secondary school, and literacy curricula or their equivalent.

(O) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(P) "Halfway house" means a facility licensed by the division of parole and community services of the department of rehabilitation and correction pursuant to section 2967.14 of the Revised Code as a suitable facility for the care and treatment of adult offenders.

(Q) "House arrest" means a period of confinement of an offender that is in the offender's home or in other premises specified by the sentencing court or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code and during which all of the following apply:

(1) The offender is required to remain in the offender's home or other specified premises for the specified period of confinement, except for periods of time during which the offender is at the offender's place of employment or at other premises as authorized by the sentencing court or by the parole board.

(2) The offender is required to report periodically to a person designated by the court or parole board.

(3) The offender is subject to any other restrictions and requirements that may be imposed by the sentencing court or by the parole board.

(R) "Intensive probation supervision" means a requirement that an offender maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court, or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, to supervise the offender while the offender is seeking or maintaining necessary employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as required in the court's or parole board's order. "Intensive probation supervision" includes intensive parole supervision and intensive post-release control supervision.

(S) "Jail" means a jail, workhouse, minimum security jail, or other residential facility used for the confinement of alleged or convicted offenders that is operated by a political subdivision or a combination of political subdivisions of this state.

(T) "Jail term" means the term in a jail that a sentencing court imposes or is authorized to impose pursuant to section 2929.24 or 2929.25 of the Revised Code or pursuant to any other provision of the Revised Code that authorizes a term in a jail for a misdemeanor conviction.

(U) "Mandatory jail term" means the term in a jail that a sentencing court is required to impose pursuant to division (G) of section 1547.99 of the Revised Code, division (B) of section 4510.14 of the Revised Code, or division (G) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or pursuant to any other provision of the Revised Code that requires a term in a jail for a misdemeanor conviction.

(V) "Delinquent child" has the same meaning as in section 2152.02 of the Revised Code.

(W) "License violation report" means a report that is made by a sentencing court, or by the parole board pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, to the regulatory or licensing board or agency that issued an offender a professional license or a license or permit to do business in this state and that specifies that the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense that may violate the conditions under which the offender's professional license or

license or permit to do business in this state was granted or an offense for which the offender's professional license or license or permit to do business in this state may be revoked or suspended.

(X) "Major drug offender" means an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell any drug, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that consists of or contains at least one thousand grams of hashish; at least one hundred grams of crack cocaine; at least one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine; at least two thousand five hundred unit doses or two hundred fifty grams of heroin; at least five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. or five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form; or at least one hundred times the amount of any other schedule I or II controlled substance other than marihuana that is necessary to commit a felony of the third degree pursuant to section 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, or 2925.11 of the Revised Code that is based on the possession of, sale of, or offer to sell the controlled substance.

(Y) "Mandatory prison term" means any of the following:

(1) Subject to division (Y)(2) of this section, the term in prison that must be imposed for the offenses or circumstances set forth in divisions (F)(1) to (8) or (F)(12) of section 2929.13 and division (D) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. Except as provided in sections 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, and 2925.11 of the Revised Code, unless the maximum or another specific term is required under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, a mandatory prison term described in this division may be any prison term authorized for the level of offense.

(2) The term of sixty or one hundred twenty days in prison that a sentencing court is required to impose for a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense pursuant to division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 and division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

(3) The term in prison imposed pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code for the offenses and in the circumstances described in division (F)(11) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and that term as modified or terminated pursuant to section 2971.05 of the Revised Code.

(Z) "Monitored time" means a period of time during which an offender continues to be under the control of the sentencing court or parole board, subject to no conditions other than leading a law-abiding life.

(AA) "Offender" means a person who, in this state, is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony or a misdemeanor.

(BB) "Prison" means a residential facility used for the confinement of convicted felony offenders that is under the control of the department of rehabilitation and correction but does not include a violation sanction center operated under authority of section 2967.141 of the Revised Code.

(CC) "Prison term" includes any of the following sanctions for an offender:

(1) A stated prison term;

(2) A term in a prison shortened by, or with the approval of, the sentencing court pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.26, 5120.031, 5120.032, or 5120.073 of the Revised Code;

(3) A term in prison extended by bad time imposed pursuant to section 2967.11 of the Revised Code or imposed for a violation of post-release control pursuant to section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(DD) "Repeat violent offender" means a person about whom both of the following apply:

(1) The person has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty to, and is being sentenced for committing, for complicity in committing, or for an attempt to commit, aggravated murder, murder, involuntary manslaughter, a felony of the first degree other than one set forth in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, a felony of the first degree set forth in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code that involved an attempt to cause serious physical harm to a person or that resulted in serious physical harm to a person, or a felony of the second degree that involved an attempt to cause serious physical harm to a person or that resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(2) Either of the following applies:

(a) The person previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and previously served or, at the time of the offense was serving, a prison term for, any of the following:

(i) Aggravated murder, murder, involuntary manslaughter, rape, felonious sexual penetration as it existed under section 2907.12 of the Revised Code prior to September 3, 1996, a felony of the first or second degree that resulted in the death of a person or in physical harm to a person, or complicity in or an attempt to commit any of those offenses;

(ii) An offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to an offense listed under division (DD)(2)(a)(i) of this section and that resulted in the death of a person or in physical harm to a person.

(b) The person previously was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that if committed by an adult would have been an offense listed in division (DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section, the person was committed to the department of youth services for that delinquent act.

(EE) "Sanction" means any penalty imposed upon an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense, as punishment for the offense. "Sanction" includes any sanction imposed pursuant to any provision of sections 2929.14 to 2929.18 or 2929.24 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code.

(FF) "Sentence" means the sanction or combination of sanctions imposed by the sentencing court on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense.

(GG) "Stated prison term" means the prison term, mandatory prison term, or combination of all prison terms and mandatory prison terms imposed by the sentencing court pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2971.03 of the Revised Code. "Stated prison term" includes any credit received by

the offender for time spent in jail awaiting trial, sentencing, or transfer to prison for the offense and any time spent under house arrest or house arrest with electronic monitoring imposed after earning credits pursuant to section 2967.193 of the Revised Code.

(HH) "Victim-offender mediation" means a reconciliation or mediation program that involves an offender and the victim of the offense committed by the offender and that includes a meeting in which the offender and the victim may discuss the offense, discuss restitution, and consider other sanctions for the offense.

(II) "Fourth degree felony OVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that, under division (G) of that section, is a felony of the fourth degree.

(JJ) "Mandatory term of local incarceration" means the term of sixty or one hundred twenty days in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility that a sentencing court may impose upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a fourth degree felony OVI offense pursuant to division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code.

(KK) "Designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense," "sexual motivation specification," "sexually violent offense," "sexually violent predator," and "sexually violent predator specification" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(LL) "Habitual sex offender," "sexually oriented offense," ~~and~~ "sexual predator," "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense," "child-victim oriented offense," "habitual child-victim offender," and "child-victim predator" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

(MM) An offense is "committed in the vicinity of a child" if the offender commits the offense within thirty feet of or within the same residential unit as a child who is under eighteen years of age, regardless of whether the offender knows the age of the child or whether the offender knows the offense is being committed within thirty feet of or within the same residential unit as the child and regardless of whether the child actually views the commission of the offense.

(NN) "Family or household member" has the same meaning as in section 2919.25 of the Revised Code.

(OO) "Motor vehicle" and "manufactured home" have the same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.

(PP) "Detention" and "detention facility" have the same meanings as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

(QQ) "Third degree felony OVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code that, under division (G) of that section, is a felony of the third degree.

(RR) "Random drug testing" has the same meaning as in section 5120.63 of the Revised Code.

(SS) "Felony sex offense" has the same meaning as in section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(TT) "Body armor" has the same meaning as in section 2941.1411 of the Revised Code.

(UU) "Electronic monitoring" means monitoring through the use of an electronic monitoring device.

(VV) "Electronic monitoring device" means any of the following:

(1) Any device that can be operated by electrical or battery power and that conforms with all of the following:

(a) The device has a transmitter that can be attached to a person, that will transmit a specified signal to a receiver of the type described in division (VV)(1)(b) of this section if the transmitter is removed from the person, turned off, or altered in any manner without prior court approval in relation to electronic monitoring or without prior approval of the department of rehabilitation and correction in relation to the use of an electronic monitoring device for an inmate on transitional control or otherwise is tampered with, that can transmit continuously and periodically a signal to that receiver when the person is within a specified distance from the receiver, and that can transmit an appropriate signal to that receiver if the person to whom it is attached travels a specified distance from that receiver.

(b) The device has a receiver that can receive continuously the signals transmitted by a transmitter of the type described in division (VV)(1)(a) of this section, can transmit continuously those signals by telephone to a central monitoring computer of the type described in division (VV)(1)(c) of this section, and can transmit continuously an appropriate signal to that central monitoring computer if the receiver is turned off or altered without prior court approval or otherwise tampered with.

(c) The device has a central monitoring computer that can receive continuously the signals transmitted by telephone by a receiver of the type described in division (VV)(1)(b) of this section and can monitor continuously the person to whom an electronic monitoring device of the type described in division (VV)(1)(a) of this section is attached.

(2) Any device that is not a device of the type described in division (VV)(1) of this section and that conforms with all of the following:

(a) The device includes a transmitter and receiver that can monitor and determine the location of a subject person at any time, or at a designated point in time, through the use of a central monitoring computer or through other electronic means.

(b) The device includes a transmitter and receiver that can determine at any time, or at a designated point in time, through the use of a central monitoring computer or other electronic means the fact that the transmitter is turned off or altered in any manner without prior approval of the court in relation to the electronic monitoring or without prior approval of the department

of rehabilitation and correction in relation to the use of an electronic monitoring device for an inmate on transitional control or otherwise is tampered with.

(3) Any type of technology that can adequately track or determine the location of a subject person at any time and that is approved by the director of rehabilitation and correction, including, but not limited to, any satellite technology, voice tracking system, or retinal scanning system that is so approved.

Sec. 2929.13. (A) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section and unless a specific sanction is required to be imposed or is precluded from being imposed pursuant to law, a court that imposes a sentence upon an offender for a felony may impose any sanction or combination of sanctions on the offender that are provided in sections 2929.14 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The sentence shall not impose an unnecessary burden on state or local government resources.

If the offender is eligible to be sentenced to community control sanctions, the court shall consider the appropriateness of imposing a financial sanction pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a sanction of community service pursuant to section 2929.17 of the Revised Code as the sole sanction for the offense. Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the court is required to impose a mandatory prison term for the offense for which sentence is being imposed, the court also may impose a financial sanction pursuant to section 2929.18 of the Revised Code but may not impose any additional sanction or combination of sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code.

If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense or for a third degree felony OVI offense, in addition to the mandatory term of local incarceration or the mandatory prison term required for the offense by division (G)(1) or (2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code and may impose whichever of the following is applicable:

(1) For a fourth degree felony OVI offense for which sentence is imposed under division (G)(1) of this section, an additional community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code;

(2) For a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense for which sentence is imposed under division (G)(2) of this section, an additional prison term as described in division (D)(4) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2), (E), (F), or (G) of this section, in sentencing an offender for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, the sentencing court shall determine whether any of the following apply:

(a) In committing the offense, the offender caused physical harm to a person.

(b) In committing the offense, the offender attempted to cause or made an actual threat of physical harm to a person with a deadly weapon.

(c) In committing the offense, the offender attempted to cause or made an actual threat of physical harm to a person, and the offender previously was convicted of an offense that caused physical harm to a person.

(d) The offender held a public office or position of trust and the offense related to that office or position; the offender's position obliged the offender to prevent the offense or to bring those committing it to justice; or the offender's professional reputation or position facilitated the offense or was likely to influence the future conduct of others.

(e) The offender committed the offense for hire or as part of an organized criminal activity.

(f) The offense is a sex offense that is a fourth or fifth degree felony violation of section 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2907.22, 2907.31, 2907.321, 2907.322, 2907.323, or 2907.34 of the Revised Code.

(g) The offender at the time of the offense was serving, or the offender previously had served, a prison term.

(h) The offender committed the offense while under a community control sanction, while on probation, or while released from custody on a bond or personal recognizance.

(i) The offender committed the offense while in possession of a firearm.

(2)(a) If the court makes a finding described in division (B)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i) of this section and if the court, after considering the factors set forth in section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds that a prison term is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and finds that the offender is not amenable to an available community control sanction, the court shall impose a prison term upon the offender.

(b) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section, if the court does not make a finding described in division (B)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i) of this section and if the court, after considering the factors set forth in section 2929.12 of the Revised Code, finds that a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose a community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions upon the offender.

(C) Except as provided in division (E), (F), or (G) of this section, in determining whether to impose a prison term as a sanction for a felony of the third degree or a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to this division for purposes of sentencing, the sentencing court shall comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under section 2929.11 of the Revised Code and with section 2929.12 of the Revised Code.

(D) Except as provided in division (E) or (F) of this section, for a felony of the first or second degree and for a felony drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, it is presumed that a prison term is necessary in order to comply with the purposes and principles of sentencing under section 2929.11 of the Revised Code.

Notwithstanding the presumption established under this division, the sentencing court may impose a community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions instead of a prison term on an offender for a felony of the first or second degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable if it makes both of the following findings:

(1) A community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions would adequately punish the offender and protect the public from future crime, because the applicable factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism.

(2) A community control sanction or a combination of community control sanctions would not demean the seriousness of the offense, because one or more factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code that indicate that the offender's conduct was less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense are applicable, and they outweigh the applicable factors under that section that indicate that the offender's conduct was more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(E)(1) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, for any drug offense that is a violation of any provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree, the applicability of a presumption under division (D) of this section in favor of a prison term or of division (B) or (C) of this section in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense shall be determined as specified in section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, or 2925.37 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable regarding the violation.

(2) If an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony violates the conditions of a community control sanction imposed for the offense solely by reason of producing positive results on a drug test, the court, as punishment for the violation of the sanction, shall not order that the offender be imprisoned unless the court determines on the record either of the following:

(a) The offender had been ordered as a sanction for the felony to participate in a drug treatment program, in a drug education program, or in narcotics anonymous or a similar program, and the offender continued to use illegal drugs after a reasonable period of participation in the program.

(b) The imprisonment of the offender for the violation is consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code.

(F) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, the court shall impose a prison term or terms under sections 2929.02 to 2929.06, section 2929.14, or section 2971.03 of the Revised

Code and except as specifically provided in section 2929.20 or 2967.191 of the Revised Code or when parole is authorized for the offense under section 2967.13 of the Revised Code shall not reduce the terms pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code for any of the following offenses:

- (1) Aggravated murder when death is not imposed or murder;
- (2) Any rape, regardless of whether force was involved and regardless of the age of the victim, or an attempt to commit rape if, had the offender completed the rape that was attempted, the offender would have been subject to a sentence of life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole for the rape;
- (3) Gross sexual imposition or sexual battery, if the victim is under thirteen years of age, if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to rape, the former offense of felonious sexual penetration, gross sexual imposition, or sexual battery, and if the victim of the previous offense was under thirteen years of age;
- (4) A felony violation of section 2903.04, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 of the Revised Code if the section requires the imposition of a prison term;
- (5) A first, second, or third degree felony drug offense for which section 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.06, 2925.11, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.36, 2925.37, 3719.99, or 4729.99 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable regarding the violation, requires the imposition of a mandatory prison term;
- (6) Any offense that is a first or second degree felony and that is not set forth in division (F)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to aggravated murder, murder, any first or second degree felony, or an offense under an existing or former law of this state, another state, or the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to one of those offenses;
- (7) Any offense that is a third degree felony and that is listed in division (DD)(1) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code if the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense that is listed in division (DD)(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code;
- (8) Any offense, other than a violation of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code, that is a felony, if the offender had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony, with respect to a portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for having the firearm;
- (9) Any offense of violence that is a felony, if the offender wore or carried body armor while committing the felony offense of violence, with respect to the portion of the sentence imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(d) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for wearing or carrying the body armor;

(10) Corrupt activity in violation of section 2923.32 of the Revised Code when the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity that is the basis of the offense is a felony of the first degree;

(11) Any sexually violent offense for which the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense;

(12) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.36 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (C) of that section involving an item listed in division (A)(1) or (2) of that section, if the offender is an officer or employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction.

(G) Notwithstanding divisions (A) to (E) of this section, if an offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense or for a third degree felony OVI offense, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration or a mandatory prison term in accordance with the following:

(1) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense, the court may impose upon the offender a mandatory term of local incarceration of sixty days or one hundred twenty days as specified in division (G)(1)(d) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. The court shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any other provision of the Revised Code. The court that imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration under this division shall specify whether the term is to be served in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, a halfway house, or an alternative residential facility, and the offender shall serve the term in the type of facility specified by the court. A mandatory term of local incarceration imposed under division (G)(1) of this section is not subject to extension under section 2967.11 of the Revised Code, to a period of post-release control under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code, or to any other Revised Code provision that pertains to a prison term.

(2) If the offender is being sentenced for a third degree felony OVI offense, or if the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense and the court does not impose a mandatory term of local incarceration under division (G)(1) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term of sixty days or one hundred twenty days as specified in division (G)(1)(e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. The court shall not reduce the term pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.193, or any other provision of the Revised Code. In no case shall an offender who once has been sentenced to a mandatory term of local incarceration pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section for a fourth degree felony OVI offense be sentenced to another mandatory term of local incarceration under that division for any violation of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. The court shall not sentence the offender to a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code. The department of rehabilitation and correction may place an offender sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division in an intensive program prison established pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code if the department gave the sentencing judge prior notice of its intent to place the offender in an intensive program prison established under that section and if the judge did not notify the department that the judge disapproved the placement. Upon the establishment of the initial intensive program prison pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised

Code that is privately operated and managed by a contractor pursuant to a contract entered into under section 9.06 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

(a) The department of rehabilitation and correction shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that a sufficient number of offenders sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division are placed in the privately operated and managed prison so that the privately operated and managed prison has full occupancy.

(b) Unless the privately operated and managed prison has full occupancy, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place any offender sentenced to a mandatory prison term under this division in any intensive program prison established pursuant to section 5120.033 of the Revised Code other than the privately operated and managed prison.

(H) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall require the offender to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code if either of the following applies:

(1) The offense was a sexually violent offense, and the offender also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense.

(2) The judge imposing sentence for the sexually oriented offense determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(I) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or for a child-victim oriented offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall include in the sentence a summary of the offender's ~~duty to register pursuant to section~~ duties imposed under sections 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to provide notice of a change in residence address and register the new residence address pursuant to section, 2950.041, 2950.05 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to periodically verify the offender's current residence address pursuant to section, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code; and the duration of the duties. The judge shall inform the offender, at the time of sentencing, of those duties and of their duration and, if required under division (A)(2) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, shall perform the duties specified in that section.

(J)(1) Except as provided in division (J)(2) of this section, when considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit an offense in violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category of the violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code instead of the factors applicable to the felony category of the offense attempted.

(2) When considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit a drug abuse offense for which the penalty is determined by the amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance involved in the drug abuse offense, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony

category that the drug abuse offense attempted would be if that drug abuse offense had been committed and had involved an amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance that is within the next lower range of controlled substance amounts than was involved in the attempt.

(K) As used in this section, "drug abuse offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.19. (A)(1) The court shall hold a sentencing hearing before imposing a sentence under this chapter upon an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony and before resentencing an offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony and whose case was remanded pursuant to section 2953.07 or 2953.08 of the Revised Code. At the hearing, the offender, the prosecuting attorney, the victim or the victim's representative in accordance with section 2930.14 of the Revised Code, and, with the approval of the court, any other person may present information relevant to the imposition of sentence in the case. The court shall inform the offender of the verdict of the jury or finding of the court and ask the offender whether the offender has anything to say as to why sentence should not be imposed upon the offender.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that was committed on or after January 1, 1997, that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and that is not a sexually violent offense, and before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense committed on or after January 1, 1997, and who was not charged with a sexually violent predator specification in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, and before imposing sentence on or after May 7, 2002, on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and who was acquitted of a sexually violent predator specification included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually oriented offense, the court shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. The court shall not conduct a hearing under that division if the offender is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense ~~and~~, if a sexually violent predator specification was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, and if the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to that sexually violent predator specification. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

Before imposing sentence on or after the effective date of this amendment on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, regardless of when the offense was committed, the court shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a child-victim predator. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) At the sentencing hearing, the court, before imposing sentence, shall consider the record, any information presented at the hearing by any person pursuant to division (A) of this section,

and, if one was prepared, the presentence investigation report made pursuant to section 2951.03 of the Revised Code or Criminal Rule 32.2, and any victim impact statement made pursuant to section 2947.051 of the Revised Code.

(2) The court shall impose a sentence and shall make a finding that gives its reasons for selecting the sentence imposed in any of the following circumstances:

(a) Unless the offense is a sexually violent offense for which the court is required to impose sentence pursuant to division (G) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if it imposes a prison term for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and that is specified as being subject to division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code for purposes of sentencing, its reasons for imposing the prison term, based upon the overriding purposes and principles of felony sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, and any factors listed in divisions (B)(1)(a) to (i) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code that it found to apply relative to the offender.

(b) If it does not impose a prison term for a felony of the first or second degree or for a felony drug offense that is a violation of a provision of Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code and for which a presumption in favor of a prison term is specified as being applicable, its reasons for not imposing the prison term and for overriding the presumption, based upon the overriding purposes and principles of felony sentencing set forth in section 2929.11 of the Revised Code, and the basis of the findings it made under divisions (D)(1) and (2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code.

(c) If it imposes consecutive sentences under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the consecutive sentences;

(d) If the sentence is for one offense and it imposes a prison term for the offense that is the maximum prison term allowed for that offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the maximum prison term;

(e) If the sentence is for two or more offenses arising out of a single incident and it imposes a prison term for those offenses that is the maximum prison term allowed for the offense of the highest degree by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, its reasons for imposing the maximum prison term.

(3) Subject to division (B)(4) of this section, if the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that a prison term is necessary or required, the court shall do all of the following:

(a) Impose a stated prison term;

(b) Notify the offender that, as part of the sentence, the parole board may extend the stated prison term for certain violations of prison rules for up to one-half of the stated prison term;

(c) Notify the offender that the offender will be supervised under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code after the offender leaves prison if the offender is being sentenced for a felony of the first

degree or second degree, for a felony sex offense, or for a felony of the third degree in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a person;

(d) Notify the offender that the offender may be supervised under section 2967.28 of the Revised Code after the offender leaves prison if the offender is being sentenced for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division (B)(3)(c) of this section;

(e) Notify the offender that, if a period of supervision is imposed following the offender's release from prison, as described in division (B)(3)(c) or (d) of this section, and if the offender violates that supervision or a condition of post-release control imposed under division (B) of section 2967.131 of the Revised Code, the parole board may impose a prison term, as part of the sentence, of up to one-half of the stated prison term originally imposed upon the offender;

(f) Require that the offender not ingest or be injected with a drug of abuse and submit to random drug testing as provided in section 341.26, 753.33, or 5120.63 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable to the offender who is serving a prison term, and require that the results of the drug test administered under any of those sections indicate that the offender did not ingest or was not injected with a drug of abuse.

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a sexually violent offense that the offender committed on or after January 1, 1997, and the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the sexually violent offense, if the offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and that the offender committed on or after January 1, 1997, and the court imposing the sentence has determined pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator, if the offender is being sentenced on or after the effective date of this amendment for a child-victim oriented offense and the court imposing the sentence has determined pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code that the offender is a child-victim predator, or if the offender is being sentenced for an aggravated sexually oriented offense as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code ~~that the offender committed on or after June 13, 2002,~~ the court shall include in the offender's sentence a statement that the offender has been adjudicated ~~as being~~ a sexual predator, has been adjudicated a child victim predator, or has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an aggravated sexually oriented offense, whichever is applicable, and shall comply with the requirements of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code. Additionally, in the circumstances described in division (G) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose sentence on the offender as described in that division.

(5) If the sentencing court determines at the sentencing hearing that a community control sanction should be imposed and the court is not prohibited from imposing a community control sanction, the court shall impose a community control sanction. The court shall notify the offender that, if the conditions of the sanction are violated, if the offender commits a violation of any law, or if the offender leaves this state without the permission of the court or the offender's probation officer, the court may impose a longer time under the same sanction, may impose a more restrictive sanction, or may impose a prison term on the offender and shall indicate the

specific prison term that may be imposed as a sanction for the violation, as selected by the court from the range of prison terms for the offense pursuant to section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) Before imposing a financial sanction under section 2929.18 of the Revised Code or a fine under section 2929.32 of the Revised Code, the court shall consider the offender's present and future ability to pay the amount of the sanction or fine.

(7) If the sentencing court sentences the offender to a sanction of confinement pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the Revised Code that is to be served in a local detention facility, as defined in section 2929.36 of the Revised Code, and if the local detention facility is covered by a policy adopted pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.21, 341.23, 753.02, 753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code and section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

(a) The court shall specify both of the following as part of the sentence:

(i) If the offender is presented with an itemized bill pursuant to section 2929.37 of the Revised Code for payment of the costs of confinement, the offender is required to pay the bill in accordance with that section.

(ii) If the offender does not dispute the bill described in division (B)(7)(a)(i) of this section and does not pay the bill by the times specified in section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court may issue a certificate of judgment against the offender as described in that section.

(b) The sentence automatically includes any certificate of judgment issued as described in division (B)(7)(a)(ii) of this section.

(C)(1) If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose the mandatory term of local incarceration in accordance with that division, shall impose a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and, in addition, may impose additional sanctions as specified in sections 2929.15, 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose a prison term on the offender.

(2) If the offender is being sentenced for a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose the mandatory prison term in accordance with that division, shall impose a mandatory fine in accordance with division (B)(3) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and, in addition, may impose an additional prison term as specified in section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any community control sanction on the offender.

(D) The sentencing court, pursuant to division (K) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, may recommend placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration under section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or an intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, disapprove placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, or

make no recommendation. If the court recommends or disapproves placement, it shall make a finding that gives its reasons for its recommendation or disapproval.

Sec. 2929.23. (A) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is a misdemeanor committed on or after January 1, 1997, and if the judge imposing sentence for the sexually oriented offense determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator, the judge shall include in the offender's sentence a statement that the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator, shall comply with the requirements of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, and shall require the offender to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to section 2901.07 of the Revised Code.

(B) Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is a misdemeanor, that was committed on or after January 1, 1997, and that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the judge shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a sexual predator. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

Before imposing sentence on or after the effective date of this amendment on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense that is a misdemeanor, regardless of when the offense was committed, the judge shall conduct a hearing in accordance with division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code to determine whether the offender is a child-victim predator. Before imposing sentence on an offender who is being sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, the court also shall comply with division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(C) If an offender is being sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or for a child-victim oriented offense that is a misdemeanor committed on or after January 1, 1997, the judge shall include in the sentence a summary of the offender's duty to register pursuant to section duties imposed under sections 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to provide notice of an intent to reside in a county if applicable pursuant to division (G) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to provide notice of a change in residence address and register the new residence address pursuant to section, 2950.041, 2950.05 of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to periodically verify the offender's current residence address pursuant to section, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code; and the duration of the duties. The judge shall inform the offender, at the time of sentencing, of those duties and of their duration and, if required under division (A)(2) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, shall perform the duties specified in that section.

Sec. 2950.01. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(A) "Confinement" includes, but is not limited to, a community residential sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16 or 2929.26 of the Revised Code.

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

(1) The person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, or the person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and is classified a juvenile sex offender registrant based on that adjudication.

(2) One of the following applies to the person:

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

(b) Regarding a delinquent child, the person previously was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense.

(C) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

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

(1) Any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person eighteen years of age or older:

(a) Regardless of the age of the victim of the offense, a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, ~~or 2907.05, or 2907.07~~ of the Revised Code;

(b) Any of the following offenses involving a minor, in the circumstances specified:

(i) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01, ~~2905.02, 2905.03, 2905.05,~~ or section 2907.04 ~~or former section 2905.04, 2907.06, or 2907.08~~ of the Revised Code, when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age;

(ii) A violation of section 2907.21 of the Revised Code when the person who is compelled, induced, procured, encouraged, solicited, requested, or facilitated to engage in, paid or agreed to be paid for, or allowed to engage in the sexual activity in question is under eighteen years of age;

(iii) A violation of division (A)(1) or (3) of section 2907.321 or 2907.322 of the Revised Code;

(iv) A violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 of the Revised Code;

(v) A violation of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code when the child who is involved in the offense is under eighteen years of age;

(vi) A violation of division ~~(D)~~ or ~~(E)~~ of section 2907.07 of the Revised Code (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01, of section 2903.211, 2905.02, 2905.03, or 2905.05, or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code, when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation.

(c) Regardless of the age of the victim of the offense, a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, or 2905.01 of the Revised Code, or of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code, that is committed with a ~~purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the offender~~ motivation;

(d) A sexually violent offense;

(e) A violation of section 2907.06 or 2907.08 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older, or a violation of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;

(f) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, ~~or any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States,~~ that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (D)(1)(a), (b), (c), ~~or (d), or (e)~~ of this section;

~~(f)~~(g) An attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (D)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), ~~or (e), or (f)~~ of this section.

(2) An act committed by a person under eighteen years of age that is any of the following:

(a) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, regardless of the age of the victim of the violation, a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, ~~or 2907.05,~~ or 2907.07 of the Revised Code;

(b) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, any of the following acts involving a minor in the circumstances specified:

(i) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01 or ~~2905.02~~ section 2907.06 or 2907.08 of the Revised Code, ~~or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code,~~ when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age;

(ii) A violation of section 2907.21 of the Revised Code when the person who is compelled, induced, procured, encouraged, solicited, requested, or facilitated to engage in, paid or agreed to be paid for, or allowed to engage in the sexual activity in question is under eighteen years of age;

(iii) A violation of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code when the child who is involved in the violation is under eighteen years of age;

(iv) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01, section 2903.211, or former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code, when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation.

(c) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, any sexually violent offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree;

(d) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, or 2905.02 of the Revised Code, a violation of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code, or an attempt to violate any of those sections or that division that is committed with a ~~purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the child committing the~~ violation motivation;

(e) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, a violation of division (A)(1) or (3) of section 2907.321, division (A)(1) or (3) of section 2907.322, or division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 of the Revised Code, or an attempt to violate any of those divisions, if the person who violates or attempts to violate the division is four or more years older than the minor who is the victim of the violation;

(f) Subject to division (D)(2)(i) of this section, a violation of section 2907.06 or 2907.08 of the Revised Code when the victim of the violation is eighteen years of age or older, or a violation of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code when the victim of the violation is eighteen years of age or older and the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;

(g) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, ~~or~~ any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States, that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (D)(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), ~~or~~ (e), or (f) of this section and that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree;

~~(g)~~(h) Subject to division (D)(2)~~(h)~~(i) of this section, any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (D)(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), ~~or~~ (f), or (g) of this section;

~~(h)~~(i) If the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution under section 2152.12 of the Revised Code, the act is any violation listed in division (D)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), ~~or~~ (f), or (g) of this section or would be any offense listed in any of those divisions if committed by an adult.

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

(1) The person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses.

(2) The person has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, was classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses.

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

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

(2) The release is any type of release that is not described in division (F)(1) of this section and that requires the person to report to or be supervised by a probation officer, a parole officer, a field officer, or another type of supervising officer.

(G) An offender or delinquent child is "adjudicated as being a sexual predator" or "adjudicated a sexual predator" if any of the following applies and if, regarding a delinquent child, that status has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84, 2152.85, or 2950.09 of the Revised Code:

(1) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to committing, on or after January 1, 1997, a sexually oriented offense that is a sexually violent offense and that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually violent predator specification that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information that charged the sexually violent offense.

(2) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, on or after January 1, 1997, the offender is sentenced for a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, and the sentencing judge determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(3) The delinquent child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, was fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and has been classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant based on that adjudication, and the adjudicating judge or that judge's successor in office determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.09 or pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child is a sexual predator.

(4) Prior to January 1, 1997, the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to, and was sentenced for, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented

offense, the offender is imprisoned in a state correctional institution on or after January 1, 1997, and the court determines pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code that the offender is a sexual predator.

(5) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, the offender or delinquent child is convicted of or pleads guilty to, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense in another state or, in a federal court, military court, or an Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the offender or delinquent child is required, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, to register as a sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death ~~and to verify the offender's or delinquent child's address on at least a quarterly basis each year~~, and, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children, the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days or the offender is required under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address in this state, unless a court of common pleas or juvenile court determines that the offender or delinquent child is not a sexual predator pursuant to division (F) of section 2950.09 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Sexually violent predator specification," and "sexually violent offense," "sexual motivation," and "violent sex offense" have the same meanings as in section 2971.01 of the Revised Code.

(I) "Post-release control sanction" and "transitional control" have the same meanings as in section 2967.01 of the Revised Code.

(J) "Juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, who is fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and who a juvenile court judge, pursuant to an order issued under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant and specifies has a duty to ~~register under section~~ comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a sexually oriented offense or with sections 2950.041, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a child-victim oriented offense. "Juvenile offender registrant" includes a person who, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was a "juvenile sex offender registrant" under the former definition of that former term.

(K) "Secure facility" means any facility that is designed and operated to ensure that all of its entrances and exits are locked and under the exclusive control of its staff and to ensure that, because of that exclusive control, no person who is institutionalized or confined in the facility may leave the facility without permission or supervision.

(L) "Out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child ~~for committing a sexually oriented offense in a court in another state or, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense that is not a registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense,~~ who on or after January 1, 2002, moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than ~~seven~~ five days, and who has a duty under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code ~~has a duty~~ to register in this state ~~as described in that section~~ and the duty to otherwise comply with that section and sections 2950.05 and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a sexually oriented offense or has a duty under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code to register in this state and the duty to otherwise comply with that section and sections 2950.05 and 2950.06 of the Revised Code if the child committed a child-victim oriented offense. "Out-of-state juvenile offender registrant" includes a person who, prior to the effective date of this amendment, was an "out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant" under the former definition of that former term.

(M) "Juvenile court judge" includes a magistrate to whom the juvenile court judge confers duties pursuant to division (A)(15) of section 2151.23 of the Revised Code.

(N) "Adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense" includes a child who receives a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code for committing a sexually oriented offense.

(O) "Aggravated sexually oriented offense" means a violation of division (A)(1)(b) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code committed on or after June 13, 2002, or a violation of division (A)(2) of that section committed on or after the effective date of this amendment.

(P)(1) "Presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" means any of the following sexually oriented offenses described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, when the offense is committed by a person who previously has not been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, any other sexually oriented offense, or any child-victim oriented offense and when the victim or intended victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older:

(a) Any sexually oriented offense listed in division (D)(1)(e) or (D)(2)(f) of this section committed by a person who is eighteen years of age or older or, subject to division (P)(1)(e) of this section, committed by a person who is under eighteen years of age;

(b) Any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is committed by a person who is eighteen years of age or older and that is or was substantially equivalent to any sexually oriented offense listed in division (P)(1)(a) of this section;

(c) Subject to division (P)(1)(e) of this section, any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is committed by a person who is under eighteen years of age, that is or was substantially equivalent to any sexually oriented offense listed in division (P)(1)(a) of this section, and that would be a felony of the fourth degree if committed by an adult;

(d) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (P)(1)(a) or (b) of this section if the person is eighteen years of age or older or, subject to division (P)(1)(e) of this section, listed in division (P)(1)(a) or (c) of this section if the person is under eighteen years of age.

(e) Regarding an act committed by a person under eighteen years of age, if the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution under section 2152.12 of the Revised Code, the act is any sexually oriented offense listed in division (P)(1)(a), (b), or (d) of this section.

(2) "Presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" does not include any sexually oriented offense described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section that is committed by a person who previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense described in division (P)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section or any other sexually oriented offense.

(Q)(1) "Registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" means any presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense, if a court does not issue an order under section 2950.021 of the Revised Code that removes the presumptive exemption and subjects the offender who was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to any sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense or that removes the presumptive exemption and potentially subjects the child who was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the offense to classification as a juvenile offender registrant under sections 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code and to registration under section 2950.04 of the Revised Code and all other duties and responsibilities generally imposed under this chapter upon persons who are adjudicated delinquent children for committing a sexually oriented offense other than a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense.

(2) "Registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" does not include a presumptive registration-exempt sexually oriented offense if a court issues an order under section 2950.021 of the Revised Code that removes the presumptive exemption and subjects the offender or potentially subjects the delinquent child to the duties and responsibilities described in division (Q)(1) of this section.

(R) "School" and "school premises" have the same meanings as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(S)(1) "Child-victim oriented offense" means any of the following:

(a) Subject to division (S)(2) of this section, any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person eighteen years of age or older, when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age and is not a child of the person who commits the violation:

(i) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01, of section 2905.02, 2905.03, or 2905.05, or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code;

(ii) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States, that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (S)(1)(a)(i) of this section;

(iii) An attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (S)(1)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(b) Subject to division (S)(2) of this section, an act committed by a person under eighteen years of age that is any of the following, when the victim of the violation is under eighteen years of age and is not a child of the person who commits the violation:

(i) Subject to division (S)(1)(b)(iv) of this section, a violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01 or of former section 2905.04 of the Revised Code;

(ii) Subject to division (S)(1)(b)(iv) of this section, any violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States, that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (S)(1)(b)(i) of this section and that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree;

(iii) Subject to division (S)(1)(b)(iv) of this section, any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (S)(1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section;

(iv) If the child's case has been transferred for criminal prosecution under section 2152.12 of the Revised Code, the act is any violation listed in division (S)(1)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section or would be any offense listed in any of those divisions if committed by an adult.

(2) "Child-victim oriented offense" does not include any offense identified in division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section that is a sexually violent offense. An offense identified in division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section that is a sexually violent offense is within the definition of a sexually oriented offense.

(T)(1) "Habitual child-victim offender" means, except when a juvenile judge removes this classification pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2152.84 or division (C)(2) of section 2152.85 of the Revised Code, a person to whom both of the following apply:

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

(b) One of the following applies to the person:

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

(ii) Regarding a delinquent child, the person previously was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing one or more child-victim oriented offenses, regardless of when the offense was committed and regardless of the person's age at the time of committing the offense.

(2) "Habitual child-victim offender" includes a person who has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and who, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is automatically classified a habitual child-victim offender pursuant to division (E) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Child-victim predator" means a person to whom either of the following applies:

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

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

(V) An offender or delinquent child is "adjudicated as being a child-victim predator" or "adjudicated a child-victim predator" if any of the following applies and if, regarding a delinquent child, that status has not been removed pursuant to section 2152.84, 2152.85, or 2950.09 of the Revised Code:

(1) The offender or delinquent child has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a child-victim oriented offense and, on and after the effective date of this amendment, is automatically classified a child-victim predator pursuant to division (A) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(2) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, on or after the effective date of this amendment, the offender is sentenced for a child-victim oriented offense, and the

sentencing judge determines pursuant to division (B) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code that the offender is a child-victim predator.

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

(4) Prior to the effective date of this section, the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense, at the time of the conviction or guilty plea, the offense was considered a sexually oriented offense, on or after the effective date of this amendment, the offender is serving a term of imprisonment in a state correctional institution, and the court determines pursuant to division (C) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code that the offender is a child-victim predator.

(5) Regardless of when the child-victim oriented offense was committed, the offender or delinquent child is convicted, pleads guilty, has been convicted, pleaded guilty, or adjudicated a delinquent child in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a child-victim oriented offense, as a result of that conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication, the offender or delinquent child is required under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, to register as a child-victim offender or sex offender until the offender's or delinquent child's death, and, on or after July 1, 1997, for offenders or January 1, 2002, for delinquent children the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than five days or the offender is required under section 2950.041 of the Revised Code to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address in this state, unless a court of common pleas or juvenile court determines that the offender or delinquent child is not a child-victim predator pursuant to division (F) of section 2950.091 of the Revised Code.

(W) "Residential premises" means the building in which a residential unit is located and the grounds upon which that building stands, extending to the perimeter of the property. "Residential premises" includes any type of structure in which a residential unit is located, including, but not limited to, multi-unit buildings and mobile and manufactured homes.

(X) "Residential unit" means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy, and includes the structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or two or more persons who maintain a common household.

(Y) "Multi-unit building" means a building in which is located more than twelve residential units that have entry doors that open directly into the unit from a hallway that is shared with one or more other units. A residential unit is not considered located in a multi-unit building if the unit does not have an entry door that opens directly into the unit from a hallway that is shared with

one or more other units or if the unit is in a building that is not a multi-unit building as described in this division.

(Z) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2950.99. (A) ~~Whoever~~ (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (A)(1)(b) of this section, whoever violates a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree if shall be punished as follows:

(i) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, or third degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

(ii) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree if committed by an adult, and a misdemeanor of the first degree or if the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a misdemeanor if committed by an adult. ~~In~~, the offender is guilty of a felony of the same degree or a misdemeanor of the same degree as the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition.

(b) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to, or previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, a violation of a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code, whoever violates a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall be punished as follows:

(i) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

(ii) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a felony of the fifth degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

(iii) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address

verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree.

(iv) If the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, notice of intent to reside, change of address notification, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition is a misdemeanor other than a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor that is one degree higher than the most serious sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that was the basis of the registration, change of address, or address verification requirement that was violated under the prohibition.

(2) In addition to any penalty or sanction imposed under division (A)(1) of this section or any other provision of law for the a violation of a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code, if the offender or delinquent child is subject to a community control sanction, is on parole, is subject to one or more post-release control sanctions, or is subject to any other type of supervised release at the time of the violation, the violation shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of the community control sanction, parole, post-release control sanction, or other type of supervised release.

(B) If a person violates a prohibition in section 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, or 2950.06 of the Revised Code that applies to the person as a result of the person being adjudicated a delinquent child and being classified a juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant or is as an out-of-state juvenile ~~sex~~ offender registrant, both of the following apply:

(1) If the violation occurs while the person is under eighteen years of age, the person is subject to proceedings under Chapter 2152. of the Revised Code based on the violation.

(2) If the violation occurs while the person is eighteen years of age or older, the person is subject to criminal prosecution based on the violation.

(C) Whoever violates division (C) of section 2950.13 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Sec. 5321.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Tenant" means a person entitled under a rental agreement to the use and occupancy of residential premises to the exclusion of others.

(B) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of residential premises, the agent of the owner, lessor, or sublessor, or any person authorized by the owner, lessor, or sublessor to manage the premises or to receive rent from a tenant under a rental agreement.

(C) "Residential premises" means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy and the structure of which it is a part, the facilities and appurtenances in it, and the grounds, areas, and facilities for the use of tenants generally or the use of which is promised the tenant. "Residential

premises" includes a dwelling unit that is owned or operated by a college or university.
"Residential premises" does not include any of the following:

- (1) Prisons, jails, workhouses, and other places of incarceration or correction, including, but not limited to, halfway houses or residential arrangements that are used or occupied as a requirement of a community control sanction, a post-release control sanction, or parole;
- (2) Hospitals and similar institutions with the primary purpose of providing medical services, and homes licensed pursuant to Chapter 3721. of the Revised Code;
- (3) Tourist homes, hotels, motels, recreational vehicle parks, recreation camps, combined park-camps, temporary park-camps, and other similar facilities where circumstances indicate a transient occupancy;
- (4) Elementary and secondary boarding schools, where the cost of room and board is included as part of the cost of tuition;
- (5) Orphanages and similar institutions;
- (6) Farm residences furnished in connection with the rental of land of a minimum of two acres for production of agricultural products by one or more of the occupants;
- (7) Dwelling units subject to sections 3733.41 to 3733.49 of the Revised Code;
- (8) Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit;
- (9) Occupancy in a facility licensed as an SRO facility pursuant to Chapter 3731. of the Revised Code, if the facility is owned or operated by an organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 501, as amended, or by an entity or group of entities in which such an organization has a controlling interest, and if either of the following applies:
 - (a) The occupancy is for a period of less than sixty days;
 - (b) The occupancy is for participation in a program operated by the facility, or by a public entity or private charitable organization pursuant to a contract with the facility, to provide either of the following:
 - (i) Services licensed, certified, registered, or approved by a governmental agency or private accrediting organization for the rehabilitation of mentally ill persons, developmentally disabled persons, adults or juveniles convicted of criminal offenses, or persons suffering from substance abuse;
 - (ii) Shelter for juvenile runaways, victims of domestic violence, or homeless persons.

(10) Emergency shelters operated by organizations exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 501, as amended, for persons whose circumstances indicate a transient occupancy, including homeless people, victims of domestic violence, and juvenile runaways.

(D) "Rental agreement" means any agreement or lease, written or oral, which establishes or modifies the terms, conditions, rules, or any other provisions concerning the use and occupancy of residential premises by one of the parties.

(E) "Security deposit" means any deposit of money or property to secure performance by the tenant under a rental agreement.

(F) "Dwelling unit" means a structure or the part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common household.

(G) "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Student tenant" means a person who occupies a dwelling unit owned or operated by the college or university at which the person is a student, and who has a rental agreement that is contingent upon the person's status as a student.

(I) "Recreational vehicle park," "recreation camp," "combined park-camp," and "temporary park-camp" have the same meanings as in section 3733.01 of the Revised Code.

~~(J)~~(J) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

~~(K)~~(K) "Post-release control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2967.01 of the Revised Code.

(L) "School premises" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(M) "Sexually oriented offense" and "child-victim oriented offense" have the same meanings as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.

SECTION 4 . That the existing versions of sections 109.42, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2743.191, 2929.01, 2929.13, 2929.19, 2929.23, 2950.01, 2950.99, and 5321.01 of the Revised Code that are scheduled to take effect January 1, 2004, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5 . Sections 3 and 4 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2004.

SECTION 6 . The provisions of this act are severable. If a codified or uncodified section of law contained in this act or a provision or application of such a section is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect any other codified or uncodified section of law contained in this act, or any

related codified or uncoded section, or any provision or application of any such section, that can be given effect without the invalid section or provision or application.

SECTION 7 . (A) Section 2919.24 of the Revised Code is presented in Section 1 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by Am. Sub. S.B. 3 of the 124th General Assembly and Am. Sub. S.B. 179 of the 123rd General Assembly. Section 2929.13 of the Revised Code is presented in Section 1 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 327 and Sub. H.B. 485 of the 124th General Assembly. Section 2929.19 of the Revised Code, effective until January 1, 2004, is presented in Section 1 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Sub. H.B. 170 and Sub. H.B. 485 of the 124th General Assembly. Section 2950.08 of the Revised Code is presented in Section 1 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 180 and Am. Sub. S.B. 160 of the 121st General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composites are the resulting versions of the sections in effect prior to the effective date of the sections as presented in Section 1 of this act.

(B) Section 2152.02 of the Revised Code, effective January 1, 2004, is presented in Section 3 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 400 and Am. Sub. H.B. 490 of the 124th General Assembly. Section 2152.19 of the Revised Code, effective January 1, 2004, is presented in Section 3 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 400 and Am. Sub. H.B. 490 of the 124th General Assembly. Section 2743.191 of the Revised Code is presented in Section 3 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Sub. H.B. 427 and Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly. Section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, effective January 1, 2004, is presented in Section 3 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by Am. Sub. H.B. 327, Sub. H.B. 485, and Am. Sub. S.B. 123 of the 124th General Assembly. Section 5321.01 of the Revised Code, effective January 1, 2004, is presented in Section 3 of this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 490 and Sub. H.B. 520 of the 124th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composites are the resulting versions of the sections in effect prior to the effective date of the sections as presented in Section 3 of this act.

SECTION 8 . Sections 1923.01, 1923.02, 1923.051, 5321.01, and 5321.03 of the Revised Code, as amended by this act, and sections 2950.031 and 5321.051 of the Revised Code, as enacted by this act, apply to rental agreements entered into on or after the effective date of this act.

SECTION 9 . This act is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety. The reason for such necessity is that it is crucial for this state to make the changes in this act as soon as possible, in order to expand the protections and information afforded residents of this state regarding offenders who commit sexually oriented offenses or child-victim oriented offenses and in order to comply with the federal Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act and standards adopted under that Act and receive related federal funding that is contingent upon compliance. Therefore, this act shall go into immediate effect.

