

**As Passed by the House**

**131st General Assembly**

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**Am. H. B. No. 446**

**Representative Manning**

**Cosponsors: Representatives Baker, Rezabek, Anielski, Arndt, Boose, Brown, Conditt, Derickson, Dovilla, Hambley, Koehler, McClain, Perales, Rogers, Schaffer, Scherer, Sweeney**

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**A BILL**

To amend sections 2929.14, 4506.01, 4510.04, and 1  
4511.21 of the Revised Code to specify that the 2  
prison term that may be imposed for a third 3  
degree felony operating a vehicle while 4  
intoxicated ("OVI") offense is a definite period 5  
of twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, 6  
thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four, 7  
or sixty months, to add "harmful intoxicant" to 8  
the definition of "drug of abuse" for the 9  
purposes of commercial driver's licensing law, 10  
to allow a person to assert the existing 11  
affirmative defense of driving in an emergency 12  
with regard to a prosecution for driving under a 13  
suspended driver's license under specified laws, 14  
and to specify that certain enhanced penalties 15  
for speeding violations apply regardless of 16  
whether the offender previously has been 17  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to speeding. 18

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:**

**Section 1.** That sections 2929.14, 4506.01, 4510.04, and 4511.21 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

**Sec. 2929.14.** (A) Except as provided in division (B) (1), (B) (2), (B) (3), (B) (4), (B) (5), (B) (6), (B) (7), (B) (8), (E), (G), (H), or (J) of this section or in division (D) (6) of section 2919.25 of the Revised Code and except in relation to an offense for which a sentence of death or life imprisonment is to be imposed, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony elects or is required to impose a prison term on the offender pursuant to this chapter, the court shall impose a definite prison term that shall be one of the following:

(1) For a felony of the first degree, the prison term shall be three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, or eleven years.

(2) For a felony of the second degree, the prison term shall be two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight years.

(3) (a) For a felony of the third degree that is a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2907.03, 2907.04, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code, that is a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of that section that was a felony, or that is a violation of section 2911.02 or 2911.12 of the Revised Code if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty in two or more separate proceedings to two or more violations of section 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code, the prison term shall be twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four, or sixty months.

(b) For a felony of the third degree that is not an

offense for which division (A) (3) (a) of this section applies, 48  
the prison term shall be nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, 49  
thirty, or thirty-six months. 50

(4) For a felony of the fourth degree, the prison term 51  
shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, 52  
fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen months. 53

(5) For a felony of the fifth degree, the prison term 54  
shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months. 55

(B) (1) (a) Except as provided in division (B) (1) (e) of this 56  
section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to 57  
a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 58  
specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 59  
2941.144, or 2941.145 of the Revised Code, the court shall 60  
impose on the offender one of the following prison terms: 61

(i) A prison term of six years if the specification is of 62  
the type described in section 2941.144 of the Revised Code that 63  
charges the offender with having a firearm that is an automatic 64  
firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or 65  
suppressor on or about the offender's person or under the 66  
offender's control while committing the felony; 67

(ii) A prison term of three years if the specification is 68  
of the type described in section 2941.145 of the Revised Code 69  
that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the 70  
offender's person or under the offender's control while 71  
committing the offense and displaying the firearm, brandishing 72  
the firearm, indicating that the offender possessed the firearm, 73  
or using it to facilitate the offense; 74

(iii) A prison term of one year if the specification is of 75  
the type described in section 2941.141 of the Revised Code that 76

charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the 77  
offender's person or under the offender's control while 78  
committing the felony. 79

(b) If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under 80  
division (B) (1) (a) of this section, the prison term shall not be 81  
reduced pursuant to section 2967.19, section 2929.20, section 82  
2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 83  
5120. of the Revised Code. Except as provided in division (B) (1) 84  
(g) of this section, a court shall not impose more than one 85  
prison term on an offender under division (B) (1) (a) of this 86  
section for felonies committed as part of the same act or 87  
transaction. 88

(c) Except as provided in division (B) (1) (e) of this 89  
section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to 90  
a violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or to a 91  
felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or 92  
knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or 93  
physical harm to another, also is convicted of or pleads guilty 94  
to a specification of the type described in section 2941.146 of 95  
the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the 96  
offense by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than 97  
a manufactured home, the court, after imposing a prison term on 98  
the offender for the violation of section 2923.161 of the 99  
Revised Code or for the other felony offense under division (A), 100  
(B) (2), or (B) (3) of this section, shall impose an additional 101  
prison term of five years upon the offender that shall not be 102  
reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 103  
2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 104  
5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than 105  
one additional prison term on an offender under division (B) (1) 106  
(c) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same 107

act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term 108  
on an offender under division (B) (1) (c) of this section relative 109  
to an offense, the court also shall impose a prison term under 110  
division (B) (1) (a) of this section relative to the same offense, 111  
provided the criteria specified in that division for imposing an 112  
additional prison term are satisfied relative to the offender 113  
and the offense. 114

(d) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to 115  
an offense of violence that is a felony also is convicted of or 116  
pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in 117  
section 2941.1411 of the Revised Code that charges the offender 118  
with wearing or carrying body armor while committing the felony 119  
offense of violence, the court shall impose on the offender a 120  
prison term of two years. The prison term so imposed, subject to 121  
divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, 122  
shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 123  
2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 124  
2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not 125  
impose more than one prison term on an offender under division 126  
(B) (1) (d) of this section for felonies committed as part of the 127  
same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison 128  
term under division (B) (1) (a) or (c) of this section, the court 129  
is not precluded from imposing an additional prison term under 130  
division (B) (1) (d) of this section. 131

(e) The court shall not impose any of the prison terms 132  
described in division (B) (1) (a) of this section or any of the 133  
additional prison terms described in division (B) (1) (c) of this 134  
section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.12 or 135  
2923.123 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of 136  
the prison terms described in division (B) (1) (a) or (b) of this 137  
section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.122 138

that involves a deadly weapon that is a firearm other than a 139  
dangerous ordnance, section 2923.16, or section 2923.121 of the 140  
Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of the prison terms 141  
described in division (B) (1) (a) of this section or any of the 142  
additional prison terms described in division (B) (1) (c) of this 143  
section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.13 of 144  
the Revised Code unless all of the following apply: 145

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of 146  
aggravated murder, murder, or any felony of the first or second 147  
degree. 148

(ii) Less than five years have passed since the offender 149  
was released from prison or post-release control, whichever is 150  
later, for the prior offense. 151

(f) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 152  
felony that includes, as an essential element, causing or 153  
attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and 154  
also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the 155  
type described in section 2941.1412 of the Revised Code that 156  
charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging 157  
a firearm at a peace officer as defined in section 2935.01 of 158  
the Revised Code or a corrections officer, as defined in section 159  
2941.1412 of the Revised Code, the court, after imposing a 160  
prison term on the offender for the felony offense under 161  
division (A), (B) (2), or (B) (3) of this section, shall impose an 162  
additional prison term of seven years upon the offender that 163  
shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 164  
2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 165  
2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. If an offender is 166  
convicted of or pleads guilty to two or more felonies that 167  
include, as an essential element, causing or attempting to cause 168

the death or physical harm to another and also is convicted of 169  
or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described under 170  
division (B) (1) (f) of this section in connection with two or 171  
more of the felonies of which the offender is convicted or to 172  
which the offender pleads guilty, the sentencing court shall 173  
impose on the offender the prison term specified under division 174  
(B) (1) (f) of this section for each of two of the specifications 175  
of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender 176  
pleads guilty and, in its discretion, also may impose on the 177  
offender the prison term specified under that division for any 178  
or all of the remaining specifications. If a court imposes an 179  
additional prison term on an offender under division (B) (1) (f) 180  
of this section relative to an offense, the court shall not 181  
impose a prison term under division (B) (1) (a) or (c) of this 182  
section relative to the same offense. 183

(g) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to two 184  
or more felonies, if one or more of those felonies are 185  
aggravated murder, murder, attempted aggravated murder, 186  
attempted murder, aggravated robbery, felonious assault, or 187  
rape, and if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 188  
specification of the type described under division (B) (1) (a) of 189  
this section in connection with two or more of the felonies, the 190  
sentencing court shall impose on the offender the prison term 191  
specified under division (B) (1) (a) of this section for each of 192  
the two most serious specifications of which the offender is 193  
convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty and, in its 194  
discretion, also may impose on the offender the prison term 195  
specified under that division for any or all of the remaining 196  
specifications. 197

(2) (a) If division (B) (2) (b) of this section does not 198  
apply, the court may impose on an offender, in addition to the 199

longest prison term authorized or required for the offense, an 200  
additional definite prison term of one, two, three, four, five, 201  
six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years if all of the following 202  
criteria are met: 203

(i) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 204  
specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the 205  
Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender. 206

(ii) The offense of which the offender currently is 207  
convicted or to which the offender currently pleads guilty is 208  
aggravated murder and the court does not impose a sentence of 209  
death or life imprisonment without parole, murder, terrorism and 210  
the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment 211  
without parole, any felony of the first degree that is an 212  
offense of violence and the court does not impose a sentence of 213  
life imprisonment without parole, or any felony of the second 214  
degree that is an offense of violence and the trier of fact 215  
finds that the offense involved an attempt to cause or a threat 216  
to cause serious physical harm to a person or resulted in 217  
serious physical harm to a person. 218

(iii) The court imposes the longest prison term for the 219  
offense that is not life imprisonment without parole. 220

(iv) The court finds that the prison terms imposed 221  
pursuant to division (B) (2) (a) (iii) of this section and, if 222  
applicable, division (B) (1) or (3) of this section are 223  
inadequate to punish the offender and protect the public from 224  
future crime, because the applicable factors under section 225  
2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a greater likelihood of 226  
recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section 227  
indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism. 228



(v) The court finds that the prison terms imposed pursuant 229  
to division (B) (2) (a) (iii) of this section and, if applicable, 230  
division (B) (1) or (3) of this section are demeaning to the 231  
seriousness of the offense, because one or more of the factors 232  
under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating that the 233  
offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally 234  
constituting the offense are present, and they outweigh the 235  
applicable factors under that section indicating that the 236  
offender's conduct is less serious than conduct normally 237  
constituting the offense. 238

(b) The court shall impose on an offender the longest 239  
prison term authorized or required for the offense and shall 240  
impose on the offender an additional definite prison term of 241  
one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten 242  
years if all of the following criteria are met: 243

(i) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 244  
specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the 245  
Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender. 246

(ii) The offender within the preceding twenty years has 247  
been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more offenses 248  
described in division (CC) (1) of section 2929.01 of the Revised 249  
Code, including all offenses described in that division of which 250  
the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty 251  
in the current prosecution and all offenses described in that 252  
division of which the offender previously has been convicted or 253  
to which the offender previously pleaded guilty, whether 254  
prosecuted together or separately. 255

(iii) The offense or offenses of which the offender 256  
currently is convicted or to which the offender currently pleads 257  
guilty is aggravated murder and the court does not impose a 258

sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, murder, 259  
terrorism and the court does not impose a sentence of life 260  
imprisonment without parole, any felony of the first degree that 261  
is an offense of violence and the court does not impose a 262  
sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or any felony of 263  
the second degree that is an offense of violence and the trier 264  
of fact finds that the offense involved an attempt to cause or a 265  
threat to cause serious physical harm to a person or resulted in 266  
serious physical harm to a person. 267

(c) For purposes of division (B) (2) (b) of this section, 268  
two or more offenses committed at the same time or as part of 269  
the same act or event shall be considered one offense, and that 270  
one offense shall be the offense with the greatest penalty. 271

(d) A sentence imposed under division (B) (2) (a) or (b) of 272  
this section shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, 273  
section 2967.19, or section 2967.193, or any other provision of 274  
Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. The offender 275  
shall serve an additional prison term imposed under this section 276  
consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the 277  
underlying offense. 278

(e) When imposing a sentence pursuant to division (B) (2) 279  
(a) or (b) of this section, the court shall state its findings 280  
explaining the imposed sentence. 281

(3) Except when an offender commits a violation of section 282  
2903.01 or 2907.02 of the Revised Code and the penalty imposed 283  
for the violation is life imprisonment or commits a violation of 284  
section 2903.02 of the Revised Code, if the offender commits a 285  
violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code and 286  
that section classifies the offender as a major drug offender, 287  
if the offender commits a felony violation of section 2925.02, 288

2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.36, 3719.07, 3719.08, 3719.16, 3719.161, 289  
4729.37, or 4729.61, division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172, 290  
division (C) of section 4729.51, or division (J) of section 291  
4729.54 of the Revised Code that includes the sale, offer to 292  
sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, 293  
with the exception of marihuana, and the court imposing sentence 294  
upon the offender finds that the offender is guilty of a 295  
specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the 296  
Revised Code charging that the offender is a major drug 297  
offender, if the court imposing sentence upon an offender for a 298  
felony finds that the offender is guilty of corrupt activity 299  
with the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity 300  
being a felony of the first degree, or if the offender is guilty 301  
of an attempted violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code 302  
and, had the offender completed the violation of section 2907.02 303  
of the Revised Code that was attempted, the offender would have 304  
been subject to a sentence of life imprisonment or life 305  
imprisonment without parole for the violation of section 2907.02 306  
of the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender 307  
for the felony violation a mandatory prison term of the maximum 308  
prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree that, 309  
subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the 310  
Revised Code, cannot be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, 311  
section 2967.19, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or 312  
5120. of the Revised Code. 313

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a third or 314  
fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G) (2) of 315  
section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall 316  
impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term in accordance 317  
with that division. In addition to the mandatory prison term, if 318  
the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI 319

offense, the court, notwithstanding division (A) (4) of this 320  
section, may sentence the offender to a definite prison term of 321  
not less than six months and not more than thirty months, and if 322  
the offender is being sentenced for a third degree felony OVI 323  
offense, the sentencing court may sentence the offender to an 324  
additional prison term of any duration specified in division (A) 325  
(3) (a) of this section. In either case, the additional prison 326  
term imposed shall be reduced by the sixty or one hundred twenty 327  
days imposed upon the offender as the mandatory prison term. The 328  
total of the additional prison term imposed under division (B) 329  
(4) of this section plus the sixty or one hundred twenty days 330  
imposed as the mandatory prison term shall equal a definite term 331  
in the range of six months to thirty months for a fourth degree 332  
felony OVI offense and shall equal one of the authorized prison 333  
terms specified in division (A) (3) (a) of this section for a 334  
third degree felony OVI offense. If the court imposes an 335  
additional prison term under division (B) (4) of this section, 336  
the offender shall serve the additional prison term after the 337  
offender has served the mandatory prison term required for the 338  
offense. In addition to the mandatory prison term or mandatory 339  
and additional prison term imposed as described in division (B) 340  
(4) of this section, the court also may sentence the offender to 341  
a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of 342  
the Revised Code, but the offender shall serve all of the prison 343  
terms so imposed prior to serving the community control 344  
sanction. 345

If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree 346  
felony OVI offense under division (G) (1) of section 2929.13 of 347  
the Revised Code and the court imposes a mandatory term of local 348  
incarceration, the court may impose a prison term as described 349  
in division (A) (1) of that section. 350

(5) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1414 of the Revised Code that charges that the victim of the offense is a peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, or an investigator of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, as defined in section 2903.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of five years. If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division (B) (5) of this section, the prison term, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B) (5) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act.

(6) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or an equivalent offense, as defined in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code, or three or more violations of any combination of those divisions and offenses, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of three years. If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division (B) (6) of this section, the prison term, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of

section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced 382  
pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, 383  
or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the 384  
Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term 385  
on an offender under division (B) (6) of this section for 386  
felonies committed as part of the same act. 387

(7) (a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to 388  
a felony violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 389  
2907.22, or 2923.32, division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2907.323, 390  
or division (B) (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 2919.22 of 391  
the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 392  
specification of the type described in section 2941.1422 of the 393  
Revised Code that charges that the offender knowingly committed 394  
the offense in furtherance of human trafficking, the court shall 395  
impose on the offender a mandatory prison term that is one of 396  
the following: 397

(i) If the offense is a felony of the first degree, a 398  
definite prison term of not less than five years and not greater 399  
than ten years; 400

(ii) If the offense is a felony of the second or third 401  
degree, a definite prison term of not less than three years and 402  
not greater than the maximum prison term allowed for the offense 403  
by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code; 404

(iii) If the offense is a felony of the fourth or fifth 405  
degree, a definite prison term that is the maximum prison term 406  
allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of 407  
the Revised Code. 408

(b) Subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of 409  
the Revised Code, the prison term imposed under division (B) (7) 410

(a) of this section shall not be reduced pursuant to section 411  
2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other 412  
provision of Chapter 2967. of the Revised Code. A court shall 413  
not impose more than one prison term on an offender under 414  
division (B) (7) (a) of this section for felonies committed as 415  
part of the same act, scheme, or plan. 416

(8) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 417  
felony violation of section 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 of the 418  
Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 419  
specification of the type described in section 2941.1423 of the 420  
Revised Code that charges that the victim of the violation was a 421  
woman whom the offender knew was pregnant at the time of the 422  
violation, notwithstanding the range of prison terms prescribed 423  
in division (A) of this section for felonies of the same degree 424  
as the violation, the court shall impose on the offender a 425  
mandatory prison term that is either a definite prison term of 426  
six months or one of the prison terms prescribed in section 427  
2929.14 of the Revised Code for felonies of the same degree as 428  
the violation. 429

(C) (1) (a) Subject to division (C) (1) (b) of this section, 430  
if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant 431  
to division (B) (1) (a) of this section for having a firearm on or 432  
about the offender's person or under the offender's control 433  
while committing a felony, if a mandatory prison term is imposed 434  
upon an offender pursuant to division (B) (1) (c) of this section 435  
for committing a felony specified in that division by 436  
discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, or if both types of 437  
mandatory prison terms are imposed, the offender shall serve any 438  
mandatory prison term imposed under either division 439  
consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under 440  
either division or under division (B) (1) (d) of this section, 441

consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the 442  
underlying felony pursuant to division (A), (B) (2), or (B) (3) of 443  
this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and 444  
consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term 445  
previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender. 446

(b) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender 447  
pursuant to division (B) (1) (d) of this section for wearing or 448  
carrying body armor while committing an offense of violence that 449  
is a felony, the offender shall serve the mandatory term so 450  
imposed consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed 451  
under that division or under division (B) (1) (a) or (c) of this 452  
section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed 453  
for the underlying felony under division (A), (B) (2), or (B) (3) 454  
of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and 455  
consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term 456  
previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender. 457

(c) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender 458  
pursuant to division (B) (1) (f) of this section, the offender 459  
shall serve the mandatory prison term so imposed consecutively 460  
to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying 461  
felony under division (A), (B) (2), or (B) (3) of this section or 462  
any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any 463  
other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or 464  
subsequently imposed upon the offender. 465

(d) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender 466  
pursuant to division (B) (7) or (8) of this section, the offender 467  
shall serve the mandatory prison term so imposed consecutively 468  
to any other mandatory prison term imposed under that division 469  
or under any other provision of law and consecutively to any 470  
other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or 471



subsequently imposed upon the offender. 472

(2) If an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or 473  
other residential detention facility violates section 2917.02, 474  
2917.03, or 2921.35 of the Revised Code or division (A) (1) or 475  
(2) of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, if an offender who 476  
is under detention at a detention facility commits a felony 477  
violation of section 2923.131 of the Revised Code, or if an 478  
offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other 479  
residential detention facility or is under detention at a 480  
detention facility commits another felony while the offender is 481  
an escapee in violation of division (A) (1) or (2) of section 482  
2921.34 of the Revised Code, any prison term imposed upon the 483  
offender for one of those violations shall be served by the 484  
offender consecutively to the prison term or term of 485  
imprisonment the offender was serving when the offender 486  
committed that offense and to any other prison term previously 487  
or subsequently imposed upon the offender. 488

(3) If a prison term is imposed for a violation of 489  
division (B) of section 2911.01 of the Revised Code, a violation 490  
of division (A) of section 2913.02 of the Revised Code in which 491  
the stolen property is a firearm or dangerous ordnance, or a 492  
felony violation of division (B) of section 2921.331 of the 493  
Revised Code, the offender shall serve that prison term 494  
consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term 495  
previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender. 496

(4) If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender 497  
for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the 498  
offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court 499  
finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the 500  
public from future crime or to punish the offender and that 501

consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the 502  
seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the 503  
offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of 504  
the following: 505

(a) The offender committed one or more of the multiple 506  
offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, 507  
was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 508  
2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post- 509  
release control for a prior offense. 510

(b) At least two of the multiple offenses were committed 511  
as part of one or more courses of conduct, and the harm caused 512  
by two or more of the multiple offenses so committed was so 513  
great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the 514  
offenses committed as part of any of the courses of conduct 515  
adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct. 516

(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct 517  
demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect 518  
the public from future crime by the offender. 519

(5) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender 520  
pursuant to division (B) (5) or (6) of this section, the offender 521  
shall serve the mandatory prison term consecutively to and prior 522  
to any prison term imposed for the underlying violation of 523  
division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code 524  
pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 2929.142 of 525  
the Revised Code. If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an 526  
offender pursuant to division (B) (5) of this section, and if a 527  
mandatory prison term also is imposed upon the offender pursuant 528  
to division (B) (6) of this section in relation to the same 529  
violation, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term 530  
imposed pursuant to division (B) (5) of this section 531

consecutively to and prior to the mandatory prison term imposed 532  
pursuant to division (B) (6) of this section and consecutively to 533  
and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying 534  
violation of division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the 535  
Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 536  
2929.142 of the Revised Code. 537

(6) When consecutive prison terms are imposed pursuant to 538  
division (C) (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) or division (H) (1) or (2) 539  
of this section, the term to be served is the aggregate of all 540  
of the terms so imposed. 541

(D) (1) If a court imposes a prison term for a felony of 542  
the first degree, for a felony of the second degree, for a 543  
felony sex offense, or for a felony of the third degree that is 544  
not a felony sex offense and in the commission of which the 545  
offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a 546  
person, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the 547  
offender be subject to a period of post-release control after 548  
the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with 549  
that division. If a court imposes a sentence including a prison 550  
term of a type described in this division on or after July 11, 551  
2006, the failure of a court to include a post-release control 552  
requirement in the sentence pursuant to this division does not 553  
negate, limit, or otherwise affect the mandatory period of post- 554  
release control that is required for the offender under division 555  
(B) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. Section 2929.191 of 556  
the Revised Code applies if, prior to July 11, 2006, a court 557  
imposed a sentence including a prison term of a type described 558  
in this division and failed to include in the sentence pursuant 559  
to this division a statement regarding post-release control. 560

(2) If a court imposes a prison term for a felony of the 561

third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division 562  
(D) (1) of this section, it shall include in the sentence a 563  
requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post- 564  
release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, 565  
in accordance with that division, if the parole board determines 566  
that a period of post-release control is necessary. Section 567  
2929.191 of the Revised Code applies if, prior to July 11, 2006, 568  
a court imposed a sentence including a prison term of a type 569  
described in this division and failed to include in the sentence 570  
pursuant to this division a statement regarding post-release 571  
control. 572

(E) The court shall impose sentence upon the offender in 573  
accordance with section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, and Chapter 574  
2971. of the Revised Code applies regarding the prison term or 575  
term of life imprisonment without parole imposed upon the 576  
offender and the service of that term of imprisonment if any of 577  
the following apply: 578

(1) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violent 579  
sex offense or a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping 580  
offense, and, in relation to that offense, the offender is 581  
adjudicated a sexually violent predator. 582

(2) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 583  
violation of division (A) (1) (b) of section 2907.02 of the 584  
Revised Code committed on or after January 2, 2007, and either 585  
the court does not impose a sentence of life without parole when 586  
authorized pursuant to division (B) of section 2907.02 of the 587  
Revised Code, or division (B) of section 2907.02 of the Revised 588  
Code provides that the court shall not sentence the offender 589  
pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code. 590

(3) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to attempted 591

rape committed on or after January 2, 2007, and a specification 592  
of the type described in section 2941.1418, 2941.1419, or 593  
2941.1420 of the Revised Code. 594

(4) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 595  
violation of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code committed on or 596  
after January 1, 2008, and that section requires the court to 597  
sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised 598  
Code. 599

(5) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to 600  
aggravated murder committed on or after January 1, 2008, and 601  
division (A) (2) (b) (ii) of section 2929.022, division (A) (1) (e), 602  
(C) (1) (a) (v), (C) (2) (a) (ii), (D) (2) (b), (D) (3) (a) (iv), or (E) (1) 603  
(d) of section 2929.03, or division (A) or (B) of section 604  
2929.06 of the Revised Code requires the court to sentence the 605  
offender pursuant to division (B) (3) of section 2971.03 of the 606  
Revised Code. 607

(6) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder 608  
committed on or after January 1, 2008, and division (B) (2) of 609  
section 2929.02 of the Revised Code requires the court to 610  
sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised 611  
Code. 612

(F) If a person who has been convicted of or pleaded 613  
guilty to a felony is sentenced to a prison term or term of 614  
imprisonment under this section, sections 2929.02 to 2929.06 of 615  
the Revised Code, section 2929.142 of the Revised Code, section 616  
2971.03 of the Revised Code, or any other provision of law, 617  
section 5120.163 of the Revised Code applies regarding the 618  
person while the person is confined in a state correctional 619  
institution. 620

(G) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.142 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the felony while participating in a criminal gang, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of one, two, or three years.

(H) (1) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, or third degree that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.143 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the offense in a school safety zone or towards a person in a school safety zone, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of two years. The offender shall serve the additional two years consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense.

(2) (a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2907.22, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1421 of the Revised Code and if the court imposes a prison term on the offender for the felony violation, the court may impose upon the offender an additional prison term as follows:

(i) Subject to division (H) (2) (a) (ii) of this section, an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, or six months;

(ii) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more felony or misdemeanor violations of section 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of

the Revised Code and also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to 651  
a specification of the type described in section 2941.1421 of 652  
the Revised Code regarding one or more of those violations, an 653  
additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, 654  
seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months. 655

(b) In lieu of imposing an additional prison term under 656  
division (H)(2)(a) of this section, the court may directly 657  
impose on the offender a sanction that requires the offender to 658  
wear a real-time processing, continual tracking electronic 659  
monitoring device during the period of time specified by the 660  
court. The period of time specified by the court shall equal the 661  
duration of an additional prison term that the court could have 662  
imposed upon the offender under division (H)(2)(a) of this 663  
section. A sanction imposed under this division shall commence 664  
on the date specified by the court, provided that the sanction 665  
shall not commence until after the offender has served the 666  
prison term imposed for the felony violation of section 2907.22, 667  
2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and any 668  
residential sanction imposed for the violation under section 669  
2929.16 of the Revised Code. A sanction imposed under this 670  
division shall be considered to be a community control sanction 671  
for purposes of section 2929.15 of the Revised Code, and all 672  
provisions of the Revised Code that pertain to community control 673  
sanctions shall apply to a sanction imposed under this division, 674  
except to the extent that they would by their nature be clearly 675  
inapplicable. The offender shall pay all costs associated with a 676  
sanction imposed under this division, including the cost of the 677  
use of the monitoring device. 678

(I) At the time of sentencing, the court may recommend the 679  
offender for placement in a program of shock incarceration under 680  
section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or for placement in an 681

intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, disapprove placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison of that nature, or make no recommendation on placement of the offender. In no case shall the department of rehabilitation and correction place the offender in a program or prison of that nature unless the department determines as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, that the offender is eligible for the placement.

If the court disapproves placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place the offender in any program of shock incarceration or intensive program prison.

If the court recommends placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison, and if the offender is subsequently placed in the recommended program or prison, the department shall notify the court of the placement and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement.

If the court recommends placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison and the department does not subsequently place the offender in the recommended program or prison, the department shall send a notice to the court indicating why the offender was not placed in the recommended program or prison.

If the court does not make a recommendation under this division with respect to an offender and if the department determines as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, that the offender is eligible for placement in a program or prison of that nature,



the department shall screen the offender and determine if there 712  
is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive 713  
program prison for which the offender is suited. If there is an 714  
available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program 715  
prison for which the offender is suited, the department shall 716  
notify the court of the proposed placement of the offender as 717  
specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code 718  
and shall include with the notice a brief description of the 719  
placement. The court shall have ten days from receipt of the 720  
notice to disapprove the placement. 721

(J) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to 722  
aggravated vehicular homicide in violation of division (A) (1) of 723  
section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and division (B) (2) (c) of 724  
that section applies, the person shall be sentenced pursuant to 725  
section 2929.142 of the Revised Code. 726

**Sec. 4506.01.** As used in this chapter: 727

(A) "Alcohol concentration" means the concentration of 728  
alcohol in a person's blood, breath, or urine. When expressed as 729  
a percentage, it means grams of alcohol per the following: 730

(1) One hundred milliliters of whole blood, blood serum, 731  
or blood plasma; 732

(2) Two hundred ten liters of breath; 733

(3) One hundred milliliters of urine. 734

(B) "Commercial driver's license" means a license issued 735  
in accordance with this chapter that authorizes an individual to 736  
drive a commercial motor vehicle. 737

(C) "Commercial driver's license information system" means 738  
the information system established pursuant to the requirements 739

of the "Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986," 100 Stat. 740  
3207-171, 49 U.S.C.A. App. 2701. 741

(D) Except when used in section 4506.25 of the Revised 742  
Code, "commercial motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle 743  
designed or used to transport persons or property that meets any 744  
of the following qualifications: 745

(1) Any combination of vehicles with a gross vehicle 746  
weight or combined gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six 747  
thousand one pounds or more, provided the gross vehicle weight 748  
or gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicle or vehicles being 749  
towed is in excess of ten thousand pounds; 750

(2) Any single vehicle with a gross vehicle weight or 751  
gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one pounds or 752  
more; 753

(3) Any single vehicle or combination of vehicles that is 754  
not a class A or class B vehicle, but is designed to transport 755  
sixteen or more passengers including the driver; 756

(4) Any school bus with a gross vehicle weight or gross 757  
vehicle weight rating of less than twenty-six thousand one 758  
pounds that is designed to transport fewer than sixteen 759  
passengers including the driver; 760

(5) Is transporting hazardous materials for which 761  
placarding is required under subpart F of 49 C.F.R. part 172, as 762  
amended; 763

(6) Any single vehicle or combination of vehicles that is 764  
designed to be operated and to travel on a public street or 765  
highway and is considered by the federal motor carrier safety 766  
administration to be a commercial motor vehicle, including, but 767  
not limited to, a motorized crane, a vehicle whose function is 768

to pump cement, a rig for drilling wells, and a portable crane. 769

(E) "Controlled substance" means all of the following: 770

(1) Any substance classified as a controlled substance 771  
under the "Controlled Substances Act," 80 Stat. 1242 (1970), 21 772  
U.S.C.A. 802(6), as amended; 773

(2) Any substance included in schedules I through V of 21 774  
C.F.R. part 1308, as amended; 775

(3) Any drug of abuse. 776

(F) "Conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt 777  
or a determination that a person has violated or failed to 778  
comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or an 779  
authorized administrative tribunal, an unvacated forfeiture of 780  
bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance 781  
in court, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the 782  
court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a 783  
condition of release without bail, regardless of whether or not 784  
the penalty is rebated, suspended, or probated. 785

(G) "Disqualification" means any of the following: 786

(1) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a 787  
person's privileges to operate a commercial motor vehicle; 788

(2) Any withdrawal of a person's privileges to operate a 789  
commercial motor vehicle as the result of a violation of state 790  
or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control other 791  
than parking, vehicle weight, or vehicle defect violations; 792

(3) A determination by the federal motor carrier safety 793  
administration that a person is not qualified to operate a 794  
commercial motor vehicle under 49 C.F.R. 391. 795

(H) "Domiciled" means having a true, fixed, principal, and permanent residence to which an individual intends to return.	796 797
(I) "Downgrade" means any of the following, as applicable:	798
(1) A change in the commercial driver's license, or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit, holder's self-certified status as described in division (A) (1) of section 4506.10 of the Revised Code;	799 800 801 802
(2) A change to a lesser class of vehicle;	803
(3) Removal of commercial driver's license privileges from the individual's driver's license.	804 805
(J) "Drive" means to drive, operate, or be in physical control of a motor vehicle.	806 807
(K) "Driver" means any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle or is required to have a commercial driver's license.	808 809 810
(L) "Driver's license" means a license issued by the bureau of motor vehicles that authorizes an individual to drive.	811 812
(M) "Drug of abuse" means any controlled substance, <u>harmful intoxicant as defined in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code</u> , dangerous drug as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code, or over-the-counter medication that, when taken in quantities exceeding the recommended dosage, can result in impairment of judgment or reflexes.	813 814 815 816 817 818
(N) "Electronic device" includes a cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant, a pager, a computer, and any other device used to input, write, send, receive, or read text.	819 820 821
(O) "Eligible unit of local government" means a village,	822

township, or county that has a population of not more than three 823  
thousand persons according to the most recent federal census. 824

(P) "Employer" means any person, including the federal 825  
government, any state, and a political subdivision of any state, 826  
that owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns a 827  
person to drive such a motor vehicle. 828

(Q) "Endorsement" means an authorization on a person's 829  
commercial driver's license that is required to permit the 830  
person to operate a specified type of commercial motor vehicle. 831

(R) "Farm truck" means a truck controlled and operated by 832  
a farmer for use in the transportation to or from a farm, for a 833  
distance of not more than one hundred fifty miles, of products 834  
of the farm, including livestock and its products, poultry and 835  
its products, floricultural and horticultural products, and in 836  
the transportation to the farm, from a distance of not more than 837  
one hundred fifty miles, of supplies for the farm, including 838  
tile, fence, and every other thing or commodity used in 839  
agricultural, floricultural, horticultural, livestock, and 840  
poultry production, and livestock, poultry, and other animals 841  
and things used for breeding, feeding, or other purposes 842  
connected with the operation of the farm, when the truck is 843  
operated in accordance with this division and is not used in the 844  
operations of a motor carrier, as defined in section 4923.01 of 845  
the Revised Code. 846

(S) "Fatality" means the death of a person as the result 847  
of a motor vehicle accident occurring not more than three 848  
hundred sixty-five days prior to the date of death. 849

(T) "Felony" means any offense under federal or state law 850  
that is punishable by death or specifically classified as a 851

felony under the law of this state, regardless of the penalty 852  
that may be imposed. 853

(U) "Foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction other 854  
than a state. 855

(V) "Gross vehicle weight rating" means the value 856  
specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a 857  
single or a combination vehicle. The gross vehicle weight rating 858  
of a combination vehicle is the gross vehicle weight rating of 859  
the power unit plus the gross vehicle weight rating of each 860  
towed unit. 861

(W) "Hazardous materials" means any material that has been 862  
designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to 863  
be placarded under subpart F of 49 C.F.R. part 172 or any 864  
quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 865  
C.F.R. part 73, as amended. 866

(X) "Imminent hazard" means the existence of a condition 867  
that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious 868  
illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment 869  
to health, property, or the environment may occur before the 870  
reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding 871  
begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury, or 872  
endangerment. 873

(Y) "Medical variance" means one of the following received 874  
by a driver from the federal motor carrier safety administration 875  
that allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate: 876

(1) An exemption letter permitting operation of a 877  
commercial motor vehicle under 49 C.F.R. 381, subpart C or 49 878  
C.F.R. 391.64; 879

(2) A skill performance evaluation certificate permitting 880

operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. 881  
391.49. 882

(Z) "Mobile telephone" means a mobile communication device 883  
that falls under or uses any commercial mobile radio service as 884  
defined in 47 C.F.R. 20, except that mobile telephone does not 885  
include two-way or citizens band radio services. 886

(AA) "Motor vehicle" means a vehicle, machine, tractor, 887  
trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power 888  
used on highways, except that such term does not include a 889  
vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer operated 890  
exclusively on a rail. 891

(BB) "Out-of-service order" means a declaration by an 892  
authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, local, 893  
Canadian, or Mexican jurisdiction declaring that a driver, 894  
commercial motor vehicle, or commercial motor carrier operation 895  
is out of service as defined in 49 C.F.R. 390.5. 896

(CC) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 897  
2935.01 of the Revised Code. 898

(DD) "Portable tank" means a liquid or gaseous packaging 899  
designed primarily to be loaded onto or temporarily attached to 900  
a vehicle and equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to 901  
facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. 902

(EE) "Public safety vehicle" has the same meaning as in 903  
divisions (E) (1) and (3) of section 4511.01 of the Revised Code. 904

(FF) "Recreational vehicle" includes every vehicle that is 905  
defined as a recreational vehicle in section 4501.01 of the 906  
Revised Code and is used exclusively for purposes other than 907  
engaging in business for profit. 908

(GG) "Residence" means any person's residence determined 909  
in accordance with standards prescribed in rules adopted by the 910  
registrar. 911

(HH) "School bus" has the same meaning as in section 912  
4511.01 of the Revised Code. 913

(II) "Serious traffic violation" means any of the 914  
following: 915

(1) A conviction arising from a single charge of operating 916  
a commercial motor vehicle in violation of any provision of 917  
section 4506.03 of the Revised Code; 918

(2) (a) Except as provided in division (II) (2) (b) of this 919  
section, a violation while operating a commercial motor vehicle 920  
of a law of this state, or any municipal ordinance or county or 921  
township resolution, or any other substantially similar law of 922  
another state or political subdivision of another state 923  
prohibiting either of the following: 924

(i) Texting while driving; 925

(ii) Using a handheld mobile telephone. 926

(b) It is not a serious traffic violation if the person 927  
was texting or using a handheld mobile telephone to contact law 928  
enforcement or other emergency services. 929

(3) A conviction arising from the operation of any motor 930  
vehicle that involves any of the following: 931

(a) A single charge of any speed in excess of the posted 932  
speed limit by fifteen miles per hour or more; 933

(b) Violation of section 4511.20 or 4511.201 of the 934  
Revised Code or any similar ordinance or resolution, or of any 935



similar law of another state or political subdivision of another state;	936 937
(c) Violation of a law of this state or an ordinance or resolution relating to traffic control, other than a parking violation, or of any similar law of another state or political subdivision of another state, that results in a fatal accident;	938 939 940 941
(d) Violation of section 4506.03 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or county or township resolution, or of any similar law of another state or political subdivision of another state, that involves the operation of a commercial motor vehicle without a valid commercial driver's license with the proper class or endorsement for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported;	942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949
(e) Violation of section 4506.03 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or county or township resolution, or of any similar law of another state or political subdivision of another state, that involves the operation of a commercial motor vehicle without a valid commercial driver's license being in the person's possession;	950 951 952 953 954 955
(f) Violation of section 4511.33 or 4511.34 of the Revised Code, or any municipal ordinance or county or township resolution substantially similar to either of those sections, or any substantially similar law of another state or political subdivision of another state;	956 957 958 959 960
(g) Violation of any other law of this state, any law of another state, or any ordinance or resolution of a political subdivision of this state or another state that meets both of the following requirements:	961 962 963 964

(i) It relates to traffic control, other than a parking violation;	965 966
(ii) It is determined to be a serious traffic violation by the United States secretary of transportation and is designated by the director as such by rule.	967 968 969
(JJ) "State" means a state of the United States and includes the District of Columbia.	970 971
(KK) "Tank vehicle" means any commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank or tanks that are either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or its chassis and have an individual rated capacity of more than one hundred nineteen gallons and an aggregate rated capacity of one thousand gallons or more. "Tank vehicle" does not include a commercial motor vehicle transporting an empty storage container tank that is not designed for transportation, has a rated capacity of one thousand gallons or more, and is temporarily attached to a flatbed trailer.	972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982
(LL) "Tester" means a person or entity acting pursuant to a valid agreement entered into pursuant to division (B) of section 4506.09 of the Revised Code.	983 984 985
(MM) "Texting" means manually entering alphanumeric text into, or reading text from, an electronic device. Texting includes short message service, e-mail, instant messaging, a command or request to access a world wide web page, pressing more than a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone, or engaging in any other form of electronic text retrieval or entry, for present or future communication. Texting does not include the following:	986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993

(1) Using voice commands to initiate, receive, or	994
terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone;	995
(2) Inputting, selecting, or reading information on a	996
global positioning system or navigation system;	997
(3) Pressing a single button to initiate or terminate a	998
voice communication using a mobile telephone; or	999
(4) Using, for a purpose that is not otherwise prohibited	1000
by law, a device capable of performing multiple functions, such	1001
as a fleet management system, a dispatching device, a mobile	1002
telephone, a citizens band radio, or a music player.	1003
(NN) "Texting while driving" means texting while operating	1004
a commercial motor vehicle, with the motor running, including	1005
while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic	1006
control device, or other momentary delays. Texting while driving	1007
does not include operating a commercial motor vehicle with or	1008
without the motor running when the driver has moved the vehicle	1009
to the side of, or off, a highway and is stopped in a location	1010
where the vehicle can safely remain stationary.	1011
(OO) "United States" means the fifty states and the	1012
District of Columbia.	1013
(PP) "Upgrade" means a change in the class of vehicles,	1014
endorsements, or self-certified status as described in division	1015
(A) (1) of section 4506.10 of the Revised Code, that expands the	1016
ability of a current commercial driver's license holder to	1017
operate commercial motor vehicles under this chapter;	1018
(QQ) "Use of a handheld mobile telephone" means:	1019
(1) Using at least one hand to hold a mobile telephone to	1020
conduct a voice communication;	1021

(2) Dialing or answering a mobile telephone by pressing 1022  
more than a single button; or 1023

(3) Reaching for a mobile telephone in a manner that 1024  
requires a driver to maneuver so that the driver is no longer in 1025  
a seated driving position, or restrained by a seat belt that is 1026  
installed in accordance with 49 C.F.R. 393.93 and adjusted in 1027  
accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's instructions. 1028

(RR) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as in section 4511.01 1029  
of the Revised Code. 1030

**Sec. 4510.04.** It is an affirmative defense to any 1031  
prosecution brought under section 4510.037, 4510.11, 4510.111, 1032  
4510.14, 4510.16, or 4510.21 of the Revised Code or under any 1033  
substantially equivalent municipal ordinance that the alleged 1034  
offender drove under suspension, without a valid permit or 1035  
driver's or commercial driver's license, or in violation of a 1036  
restriction because of a substantial emergency, and because no 1037  
other person was reasonably available to drive in response to 1038  
the emergency. 1039

It is an affirmative defense to any prosecution brought 1040  
under section 4510.16 of the Revised Code that the order of 1041  
suspension resulted from the failure of the alleged offender to 1042  
respond to a financial responsibility random verification 1043  
request under division (A)(3)(c) of section 4509.101 of the 1044  
Revised Code and that, at the time of the initial financial 1045  
responsibility random verification request, the alleged offender 1046  
was in compliance with division (A)(1) of section 4509.101 of 1047  
the Revised Code as shown by proof of financial responsibility 1048  
that was in effect at the time of that request. 1049

**Sec. 4511.21.** (A) No person shall operate a motor vehicle, 1050

trackless trolley, or streetcar at a speed greater or less than 1051  
is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the traffic, 1052  
surface, and width of the street or highway and any other 1053  
conditions, and no person shall drive any motor vehicle, 1054  
trackless trolley, or streetcar in and upon any street or 1055  
highway at a greater speed than will permit the person to bring 1056  
it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead. 1057

(B) It is prima-facie lawful, in the absence of a lower 1058  
limit declared or established pursuant to this section by the 1059  
director of transportation or local authorities, for the 1060  
operator of a motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar to 1061  
operate the same at a speed not exceeding the following: 1062

(1) (a) Twenty miles per hour in school zones during school 1063  
recess and while children are going to or leaving school during 1064  
the opening or closing hours, and when twenty miles per hour 1065  
school speed limit signs are erected; except that, on 1066  
controlled-access highways and expressways, if the right-of-way 1067  
line fence has been erected without pedestrian opening, the 1068  
speed shall be governed by division (B) (4) of this section and 1069  
on freeways, if the right-of-way line fence has been erected 1070  
without pedestrian opening, the speed shall be governed by 1071  
divisions (B) (9) and (10) of this section. The end of every 1072  
school zone may be marked by a sign indicating the end of the 1073  
zone. Nothing in this section or in the manual and 1074  
specifications for a uniform system of traffic control devices 1075  
shall be construed to require school zones to be indicated by 1076  
signs equipped with flashing or other lights, or giving other 1077  
special notice of the hours in which the school zone speed limit 1078  
is in effect. 1079

(b) As used in this section and in section 4511.212 of the 1080

Revised Code, "school" means any school chartered under section 1081  
3301.16 of the Revised Code and any nonchartered school that 1082  
during the preceding year filed with the department of education 1083  
in compliance with rule 3301-35-08 of the Ohio Administrative 1084  
Code, a copy of the school's report for the parents of the 1085  
school's pupils certifying that the school meets Ohio minimum 1086  
standards for nonchartered, nontax-supported schools and 1087  
presents evidence of this filing to the jurisdiction from which 1088  
it is requesting the establishment of a school zone. "School" 1089  
also includes a special elementary school that in writing 1090  
requests the county engineer of the county in which the special 1091  
elementary school is located to create a school zone at the 1092  
location of that school. Upon receipt of such a written request, 1093  
the county engineer shall create a school zone at that location 1094  
by erecting the appropriate signs. 1095

(c) As used in this section, "school zone" means that 1096  
portion of a street or highway passing a school fronting upon 1097  
the street or highway that is encompassed by projecting the 1098  
school property lines to the fronting street or highway, and 1099  
also includes that portion of a state highway. Upon request from 1100  
local authorities for streets and highways under their 1101  
jurisdiction and that portion of a state highway under the 1102  
jurisdiction of the director of transportation or a request from 1103  
a county engineer in the case of a school zone for a special 1104  
elementary school, the director may extend the traditional 1105  
school zone boundaries. The distances in divisions (B) (1) (c) (i), 1106  
(ii), and (iii) of this section shall not exceed three hundred 1107  
feet per approach per direction and are bounded by whichever of 1108  
the following distances or combinations thereof the director 1109  
approves as most appropriate: 1110

(i) The distance encompassed by projecting the school 1111

building lines normal to the fronting highway and extending a 1112  
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction; 1113

(ii) The distance encompassed by projecting the school 1114  
property lines intersecting the fronting highway and extending a 1115  
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction; 1116

(iii) The distance encompassed by the special marking of 1117  
the pavement for a principal school pupil crosswalk plus a 1118  
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction of the 1119  
highway. 1120

Nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate 1121  
the director's initial action on August 9, 1976, establishing 1122  
all school zones at the traditional school zone boundaries 1123  
defined by projecting school property lines, except when those 1124  
boundaries are extended as provided in divisions (B) (1) (a) and 1125  
(c) of this section. 1126

(d) As used in this division, "crosswalk" has the meaning 1127  
given that term in division (LL) (2) of section 4511.01 of the 1128  
Revised Code. 1129

The director may, upon request by resolution of the 1130  
legislative authority of a municipal corporation, the board of 1131  
trustees of a township, or a county board of developmental 1132  
disabilities created pursuant to Chapter 5126. of the Revised 1133  
Code, and upon submission by the municipal corporation, 1134  
township, or county board of such engineering, traffic, and 1135  
other information as the director considers necessary, designate 1136  
a school zone on any portion of a state route lying within the 1137  
municipal corporation, lying within the unincorporated territory 1138  
of the township, or lying adjacent to the property of a school 1139  
that is operated by such county board, that includes a crosswalk 1140

customarily used by children going to or leaving a school during 1141  
recess and opening and closing hours, whenever the distance, as 1142  
measured in a straight line, from the school property line 1143  
nearest the crosswalk to the nearest point of the crosswalk is 1144  
no more than one thousand three hundred twenty feet. Such a 1145  
school zone shall include the distance encompassed by the 1146  
crosswalk and extending three hundred feet on each approach 1147  
direction of the state route. 1148

(e) As used in this section, "special elementary school" 1149  
means a school that meets all of the following criteria: 1150

(i) It is not chartered and does not receive tax revenue 1151  
from any source. 1152

(ii) It does not educate children beyond the eighth grade. 1153

(iii) It is located outside the limits of a municipal 1154  
corporation. 1155

(iv) A majority of the total number of students enrolled 1156  
at the school are not related by blood. 1157

(v) The principal or other person in charge of the special 1158  
elementary school annually sends a report to the superintendent 1159  
of the school district in which the special elementary school is 1160  
located indicating the total number of students enrolled at the 1161  
school, but otherwise the principal or other person in charge 1162  
does not report any other information or data to the 1163  
superintendent. 1164

(2) Twenty-five miles per hour in all other portions of a 1165  
municipal corporation, except on state routes outside business 1166  
districts, through highways outside business districts, and 1167  
alleys; 1168



- (3) Thirty-five miles per hour on all state routes or through highways within municipal corporations outside business districts, except as provided in divisions (B) (4) and (6) of this section;
- (4) Fifty miles per hour on controlled-access highways and expressways within municipal corporations;
- (5) Fifty-five miles per hour on highways outside municipal corporations, other than highways within island jurisdictions as provided in division (B) (8) of this section, highways as provided in division (B) (9) of this section, and highways, expressways, and freeways as provided in divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), and (16) of this section;
- (6) Fifty miles per hour on state routes within municipal corporations outside urban districts unless a lower prima-facie speed is established as further provided in this section;
- (7) Fifteen miles per hour on all alleys within the municipal corporation;
- (8) Thirty-five miles per hour on highways outside municipal corporations that are within an island jurisdiction;
- (9) Sixty miles per hour on two-lane state routes outside municipal corporations as established by the director under division (H) (2) of this section.
- (10) Fifty-five miles per hour at all times on freeways with paved shoulders inside municipal corporations, other than freeways as provided in divisions (B) (14) and (16) of this section;
- (11) Fifty-five miles per hour at all times on freeways outside municipal corporations, other than freeways as provided

in divisions (B) (14) and (16) of this section; 1197

(12) Sixty miles per hour for operators of any motor 1198  
vehicle at all times on all portions of rural divided highways; 1199

(13) Sixty-five miles per hour for operators of any motor 1200  
vehicle at all times on all rural expressways without traffic 1201  
control signals; 1202

(14) Seventy miles per hour for operators of any motor 1203  
vehicle at all times on all rural freeways; 1204

(15) Fifty-five miles per hour for operators of any motor 1205  
vehicle at all times on all portions of freeways in congested 1206  
areas as determined by the director and that are part of the 1207  
interstate system and are located within a municipal corporation 1208  
or within an interstate freeway outerbelt; 1209

(16) Sixty-five miles per hour for operators of any motor 1210  
vehicle at all times on all portions of freeways in urban areas 1211  
as determined by the director and that are part of the 1212  
interstate system and are part of an interstate freeway 1213  
outerbelt. 1214

(C) It is prima-facie unlawful for any person to exceed 1215  
any of the speed limitations in divisions (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), 1216  
(4), (6), (7), and (8) of this section, or any declared or 1217  
established pursuant to this section by the director or local 1218  
authorities and it is unlawful for any person to exceed any of 1219  
the speed limitations in division (D) of this section. No person 1220  
shall be convicted of more than one violation of this section 1221  
for the same conduct, although violations of more than one 1222  
provision of this section may be charged in the alternative in a 1223  
single affidavit. 1224

(D) No person shall operate a motor vehicle, trackless 1225

trolley, or streetcar upon a street or highway as follows: 1226

(1) At a speed exceeding fifty-five miles per hour, except 1227  
upon a two-lane state route as provided in division (B) (9) of 1228  
this section and upon a highway, expressway, or freeway as 1229  
provided in divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), and (16) of this 1230  
section; 1231

(2) At a speed exceeding sixty miles per hour upon a two- 1232  
lane state route as provided in division (B) (9) of this section 1233  
and upon a highway as provided in division (B) (12) of this 1234  
section; 1235

(3) At a speed exceeding sixty-five miles per hour upon an 1236  
expressway as provided in division (B) (13) or upon a freeway as 1237  
provided in division (B) (16) of this section, except upon a 1238  
freeway as provided in division (B) (14) of this section; 1239

(4) At a speed exceeding seventy miles per hour upon a 1240  
freeway as provided in division (B) (14) of this section; 1241

(5) At a speed exceeding the posted speed limit upon a 1242  
highway, expressway, or freeway for which the director has 1243  
determined and declared a speed limit pursuant to division (I) 1244  
(2) or (L) (2) of this section. 1245

(E) In every charge of violation of this section the 1246  
affidavit and warrant shall specify the time, place, and speed 1247  
at which the defendant is alleged to have driven, and in charges 1248  
made in reliance upon division (C) of this section also the 1249  
speed which division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), or (8) 1250  
of, or a limit declared or established pursuant to, this section 1251  
declares is prima-facie lawful at the time and place of such 1252  
alleged violation, except that in affidavits where a person is 1253  
alleged to have driven at a greater speed than will permit the 1254

person to bring the vehicle to a stop within the assured clear 1255  
distance ahead the affidavit and warrant need not specify the 1256  
speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven. 1257

(F) When a speed in excess of both a prima-facie 1258  
limitation and a limitation in division (D) of this section is 1259  
alleged, the defendant shall be charged in a single affidavit, 1260  
alleging a single act, with a violation indicated of both 1261  
division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), or (8) of this 1262  
section, or of a limit declared or established pursuant to this 1263  
section by the director or local authorities, and of the 1264  
limitation in division (D) of this section. If the court finds a 1265  
violation of division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), or (8) 1266  
of, or a limit declared or established pursuant to, this section 1267  
has occurred, it shall enter a judgment of conviction under such 1268  
division and dismiss the charge under division (D) of this 1269  
section. If it finds no violation of division (B) (1) (a), (2), 1270  
(3), (4), (6), (7), or (8) of, or a limit declared or 1271  
established pursuant to, this section, it shall then consider 1272  
whether the evidence supports a conviction under division (D) of 1273  
this section. 1274

(G) Points shall be assessed for violation of a limitation 1275  
under division (D) of this section in accordance with section 1276  
4510.036 of the Revised Code. 1277

(H) (1) Whenever the director determines upon the basis of 1278  
a geometric and traffic characteristic study that any speed 1279  
limit set forth in divisions (B) (1) (a) to (D) of this section is 1280  
greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions 1281  
found to exist at any portion of a street or highway under the 1282  
jurisdiction of the director, the director shall determine and 1283  
declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit, which 1284

shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice of it 1285  
are erected at the location. 1286

(2) Whenever the director determines upon the basis of a 1287  
geometric and traffic characteristic study that the speed limit 1288  
of fifty-five miles per hour on a two-lane state route outside a 1289  
municipal corporation is less than is reasonable or safe under 1290  
the conditions found to exist at that portion of the state 1291  
route, the director may determine and declare a speed limit of 1292  
sixty miles per hour for that portion of the state route, which 1293  
shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice of it 1294  
are erected at the location. 1295

(I) (1) Except as provided in divisions (I) (2) and (K) of 1296  
this section, whenever local authorities determine upon the 1297  
basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the speed 1298  
permitted by divisions (B) (1) (a) to (D) of this section, on any 1299  
part of a highway under their jurisdiction, is greater than is 1300  
reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist at such 1301  
location, the local authorities may by resolution request the 1302  
director to determine and declare a reasonable and safe prima- 1303  
facie speed limit. Upon receipt of such request the director may 1304  
determine and declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed 1305  
limit at such location, and if the director does so, then such 1306  
declared speed limit shall become effective only when 1307  
appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at such 1308  
location by the local authorities. The director may withdraw the 1309  
declaration of a prima-facie speed limit whenever in the 1310  
director's opinion the altered prima-facie speed becomes 1311  
unreasonable. Upon such withdrawal, the declared prima-facie 1312  
speed shall become ineffective and the signs relating thereto 1313  
shall be immediately removed by the local authorities. 1314

(2) A local authority may determine on the basis of a 1315  
geometric and traffic characteristic study that the speed limit 1316  
of sixty-five miles per hour on a portion of a freeway under its 1317  
jurisdiction that was established through the operation of 1318  
division (L) (3) of this section is greater than is reasonable or 1319  
safe under the conditions found to exist at that portion of the 1320  
freeway. If the local authority makes such a determination, the 1321  
local authority by resolution may request the director to 1322  
determine and declare a reasonable and safe speed limit of not 1323  
less than fifty-five miles per hour for that portion of the 1324  
freeway. If the director takes such action, the declared speed 1325  
limit becomes effective only when appropriate signs giving 1326  
notice of it are erected at such location by the local 1327  
authority. 1328

(J) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions 1329  
may authorize by ordinance higher prima-facie speeds than those 1330  
stated in this section upon through highways, or upon highways 1331  
or portions thereof where there are no intersections, or between 1332  
widely spaced intersections, provided signs are erected giving 1333  
notice of the authorized speed, but local authorities shall not 1334  
modify or alter the basic rule set forth in division (A) of this 1335  
section or in any event authorize by ordinance a speed in excess 1336  
of fifty miles per hour. 1337

Alteration of prima-facie limits on state routes by local 1338  
authorities shall not be effective until the alteration has been 1339  
approved by the director. The director may withdraw approval of 1340  
any altered prima-facie speed limits whenever in the director's 1341  
opinion any altered prima-facie speed becomes unreasonable, and 1342  
upon such withdrawal, the altered prima-facie speed shall become 1343  
ineffective and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately 1344  
removed by the local authorities. 1345

(K) (1) As used in divisions (K) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of 1346  
this section, "unimproved highway" means a highway consisting of 1347  
any of the following: 1348

(a) Unimproved earth; 1349

(b) Unimproved graded and drained earth; 1350

(c) Gravel. 1351

(2) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (K) (4) and 1352  
(5) of this section, whenever a board of township trustees 1353  
determines upon the basis of an engineering and traffic 1354  
investigation that the speed permitted by division (B) (5) of 1355  
this section on any part of an unimproved highway under its 1356  
jurisdiction and in the unincorporated territory of the township 1357  
is greater than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found 1358  
to exist at the location, the board may by resolution declare a 1359  
reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit of fifty-five but 1360  
not less than twenty-five miles per hour. An altered speed limit 1361  
adopted by a board of township trustees under this division 1362  
becomes effective when appropriate traffic control devices, as 1363  
prescribed in section 4511.11 of the Revised Code, giving notice 1364  
thereof are erected at the location, which shall be no sooner 1365  
than sixty days after adoption of the resolution. 1366

(3) (a) Whenever, in the opinion of a board of township 1367  
trustees, any altered prima-facie speed limit established by the 1368  
board under this division becomes unreasonable, the board may 1369  
adopt a resolution withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed 1370  
limit. Upon the adoption of such a resolution, the altered 1371  
prima-facie speed limit becomes ineffective and the traffic 1372  
control devices relating thereto shall be immediately removed. 1373

(b) Whenever a highway ceases to be an unimproved highway 1374

and the board has adopted an altered prima-facie speed limit 1375  
pursuant to division (K) (2) of this section, the board shall, by 1376  
resolution, withdraw the altered prima-facie speed limit as soon 1377  
as the highway ceases to be unimproved. Upon the adoption of 1378  
such a resolution, the altered prima-facie speed limit becomes 1379  
ineffective and the traffic control devices relating thereto 1380  
shall be immediately removed. 1381

(4) (a) If the boundary of two townships rests on the 1382  
centerline of an unimproved highway in unincorporated territory 1383  
and both townships have jurisdiction over the highway, neither 1384  
of the boards of township trustees of such townships may declare 1385  
an altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to division (K) (2) 1386  
of this section on the part of the highway under their joint 1387  
jurisdiction unless the boards of township trustees of both of 1388  
the townships determine, upon the basis of an engineering and 1389  
traffic investigation, that the speed permitted by division (B) 1390  
(5) of this section is greater than is reasonable or safe under 1391  
the conditions found to exist at the location and both boards 1392  
agree upon a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit of less 1393  
than fifty-five but not less than twenty-five miles per hour for 1394  
that location. If both boards so agree, each shall follow the 1395  
procedure specified in division (K) (2) of this section for 1396  
altering the prima-facie speed limit on the highway. Except as 1397  
otherwise provided in division (K) (4) (b) of this section, no 1398  
speed limit altered pursuant to division (K) (4) (a) of this 1399  
section may be withdrawn unless the boards of township trustees 1400  
of both townships determine that the altered prima-facie speed 1401  
limit previously adopted becomes unreasonable and each board 1402  
adopts a resolution withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed 1403  
limit pursuant to the procedure specified in division (K) (3) (a) 1404  
of this section. 1405



(b) Whenever a highway described in division (K) (4) (a) of this section ceases to be an unimproved highway and two boards of township trustees have adopted an altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to division (K) (4) (a) of this section, both boards shall, by resolution, withdraw the altered prima-facie speed limit as soon as the highway ceases to be unimproved. Upon the adoption of the resolution, the altered prima-facie speed limit becomes ineffective and the traffic control devices relating thereto shall be immediately removed.

(5) As used in division (K) (5) of this section:

(a) "Commercial subdivision" means any platted territory outside the limits of a municipal corporation and fronting a highway where, for a distance of three hundred feet or more, the frontage is improved with buildings in use for commercial purposes, or where the entire length of the highway is less than three hundred feet long and the frontage is improved with buildings in use for commercial purposes.

(b) "Residential subdivision" means any platted territory outside the limits of a municipal corporation and fronting a highway, where, for a distance of three hundred feet or more, the frontage is improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business, or where the entire length of the highway is less than three hundred feet long and the frontage is improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

Whenever a board of township trustees finds upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the prima-facie speed permitted by division (B) (5) of this section on any part of a highway under its jurisdiction that is located in a commercial or residential subdivision, except on highways or

portions thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic 1436  
from the majority of intersecting highways is required to yield 1437  
the right-of-way to vehicles on such highways in obedience to 1438  
stop or yield signs or traffic control signals, is greater than 1439  
is reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist at 1440  
the location, the board may by resolution declare a reasonable 1441  
and safe prima-facie speed limit of less than fifty-five but not 1442  
less than twenty-five miles per hour at the location. An altered 1443  
speed limit adopted by a board of township trustees under this 1444  
division shall become effective when appropriate signs giving 1445  
notice thereof are erected at the location by the township. 1446  
Whenever, in the opinion of a board of township trustees, any 1447  
altered prima-facie speed limit established by it under this 1448  
division becomes unreasonable, it may adopt a resolution 1449  
withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed, and upon such 1450  
withdrawal, the altered prima-facie speed shall become 1451  
ineffective, and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately 1452  
removed by the township. 1453

(L) (1) ~~On the effective date of this amendment~~ September 1454  
29, 2013, the director of transportation, based upon an 1455  
engineering study of a highway, expressway, or freeway described 1456  
in division (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), or (16) of this section, 1457  
in consultation with the director of public safety and, if 1458  
applicable, the local authority having jurisdiction over the 1459  
studied highway, expressway, or freeway, may determine and 1460  
declare that the speed limit established on such highway, 1461  
expressway, or freeway under division (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), 1462  
or (16) of this section either is reasonable and safe or is more 1463  
or less than that which is reasonable and safe. 1464

(2) If the established speed limit for a highway, 1465  
expressway, or freeway studied pursuant to division (L) (1) of 1466

this section is determined to be more or less than that which is 1467  
reasonable and safe, the director of transportation, in 1468  
consultation with the director of public safety and, if 1469  
applicable, the local authority having jurisdiction over the 1470  
studied highway, expressway, or freeway, shall determine and 1471  
declare a reasonable and safe speed limit for that highway, 1472  
expressway, or freeway. 1473

~~(N)~~ (M) (1) (a) If the boundary of two local authorities 1474  
rests on the centerline of a highway and both authorities have 1475  
jurisdiction over the highway, the speed limit for the part of 1476  
the highway within their joint jurisdiction shall be either one 1477  
of the following as agreed to by both authorities: 1478

(i) Either prima-facie speed limit permitted by division 1479  
(B) of this section; 1480

(ii) An altered speed limit determined and posted in 1481  
accordance with this section. 1482

(b) If the local authorities are unable to reach an 1483  
agreement, the speed limit shall remain as established and 1484  
posted under this section. 1485

(2) Neither local authority may declare an altered prima- 1486  
facie speed limit pursuant to this section on the part of the 1487  
highway under their joint jurisdiction unless both of the local 1488  
authorities determine, upon the basis of an engineering and 1489  
traffic investigation, that the speed permitted by this section 1490  
is greater than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found 1491  
to exist at the location and both authorities agree upon a 1492  
uniform reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit of less than 1493  
fifty-five but not less than twenty-five miles per hour for that 1494  
location. If both authorities so agree, each shall follow the 1495

procedure specified in this section for altering the prima-facie 1496  
speed limit on the highway, and the speed limit for the part of 1497  
the highway within their joint jurisdiction shall be uniformly 1498  
altered. No altered speed limit may be withdrawn unless both 1499  
local authorities determine that the altered prima-facie speed 1500  
limit previously adopted becomes unreasonable and each adopts a 1501  
resolution withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed limit 1502  
pursuant to the procedure specified in this section. 1503

~~(P)~~(N) As used in this section: 1504

(1) "Interstate system" has the same meaning as in 23 1505  
U.S.C.A. 101. 1506

(2) "Commercial bus" means a motor vehicle designed for 1507  
carrying more than nine passengers and used for the 1508  
transportation of persons for compensation. 1509

(3) "Noncommercial bus" includes but is not limited to a 1510  
school bus or a motor vehicle operated solely for the 1511  
transportation of persons associated with a charitable or 1512  
nonprofit organization. 1513

(4) "Outerbelt" means a portion of a freeway that is part 1514  
of the interstate system and is located in the outer vicinity of 1515  
a major municipal corporation or group of municipal 1516  
corporations, as designated by the director. 1517

(5) "Rural" means outside urbanized areas, as designated 1518  
in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 101, and outside of a business or 1519  
urban district. 1520

~~(P)~~(O) (1) A violation of any provision of this section is 1521  
one of the following: 1522

(a) Except as otherwise provided in divisions ~~(P)~~(O) (1) 1523

(b), (1)(c), (2), and (3) of this section, a minor misdemeanor; 1524

(b) If, within one year of the offense, the offender 1525  
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two 1526  
violations of any provision of this section or of any provision 1527  
of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any 1528  
provision of this section, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree; 1529

(c) If, within one year of the offense, the offender 1530  
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or 1531  
more violations of any provision of this section or of any 1532  
provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar 1533  
to any provision of this section, a misdemeanor of the third 1534  
degree. 1535

~~(2) If the offender has not previously been convicted of~~ 1536  
~~or pleaded guilty to a violation of any provision of this~~ 1537  
~~section or of any provision of a municipal ordinance that is~~ 1538  
~~substantially similar to this section and operated a motor~~ 1539  
vehicle faster than thirty-five miles an hour in a business 1540  
district of a municipal corporation, faster than fifty miles an 1541  
hour in other portions of a municipal corporation, or faster 1542  
than thirty-five miles an hour in a school zone during recess or 1543  
while children are going to or leaving school during the 1544  
school's opening or closing hours, a misdemeanor of the fourth 1545  
degree. 1546

(3) Notwithstanding division ~~(P)~~(O)(1) of this section, if 1547  
the offender operated a motor vehicle in a construction zone 1548  
where a sign was then posted in accordance with section 4511.98 1549  
of the Revised Code, the court, in addition to all other 1550  
penalties provided by law, shall impose upon the offender a fine 1551  
of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation. No 1552  
court shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed 1553

for the violation upon an offender if the offender alleges, in 1554  
an affidavit filed with the court prior to the offender's 1555  
sentencing, that the offender is indigent and is unable to pay 1556  
the fine imposed pursuant to this division and if the court 1557  
determines that the offender is an indigent person and unable to 1558  
pay the fine. 1559

**Section 2.** That existing sections 2929.14, 4506.01, 1560  
4510.04, and 4511.21 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 1561