

**As Introduced**

**136th General Assembly**

**Regular Session**

**2025-2026**

**H. B. No. 336**

**Representative Young**

**Cosponsors: Representatives Brennan, Click, Gross, Johnson, Newman**

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**A BILL**

To amend section 2929.18 and to enact section 1  
2125.05 of the Revised Code to require a felony 2  
offender of an OVI-caused aggravated vehicular 3  
homicide to pay child maintenance when the 4  
victim is a parent, legal guardian, or custodian 5  
of a minor child, to allow child maintenance to 6  
be awarded in a wrongful death action when the 7  
offender is deceased, and to name this act the 8  
Sam Knisley Family Support Act. 9

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

**Section 1.** That section 2929.18 be amended and section 10  
2125.05 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows: 11

**Sec. 2125.05.** (A) In addition to compensatory damages, a 12  
court may award child maintenance in a civil action for wrongful 13  
death in a case in which both of the following apply: 14

(1) The wrongful death is found to have been proximately 15  
caused by the deceased defendant's felony violation of division 16  
(A) (1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code. 17

(2) At the time of death, the deceased victim was the 18

parent of at least one surviving minor child.

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(B) For each minor child of the victim, the court may  
order the payment of child maintenance until the child reaches  
eighteen years of age.

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(C) The court shall calculate the amount of child  
maintenance in accordance with the basic child support schedule,  
the applicable worksheet, and the other provisions of Chapter  
3119. of the Revised Code as if the deceased defendant were a  
parent subject to a child support order under that chapter.

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(D) The court shall order that child maintenance payments  
be made from the defendant's estate to the clerk of courts as  
trustee for remittance to the child's surviving parent. The  
clerk shall remit the payments to the surviving parent within  
three business days of receipt by the clerk. The clerk shall  
deposit all payments not later than the next business day after  
receipt.

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(E) For purposes of this section, "parent" includes a  
legal custodian or guardian of a child.

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**Sec. 2929.18.** (A) Except as otherwise provided in this  
division and in addition to imposing court costs pursuant to  
section 2947.23 of the Revised Code, the court imposing a  
sentence upon an offender for a felony may sentence the offender  
to any financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions  
authorized under this section or, in the circumstances specified  
in section 2929.32 of the Revised Code, may impose upon the  
offender a fine in accordance with that section, and shall  
sentence the offender to make restitution pursuant to this  
section and section 2929.281 of the Revised Code. The victim has  
a right not to seek restitution. ~~Financial~~ However, the court

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shall order the financial sanction specified in division (A) (2) 48  
of this section, if applicable, in addition to any other 49  
financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions imposed 50  
under this section. Subject to division (A) (2) of this section, 51  
financial sanctions that either are required to be or may be 52  
imposed pursuant to this section include, but are not limited 53  
to, the following: 54

(1) Restitution by the offender to the victim of the 55  
offender's criminal offense or the victim's estate, in an amount 56  
based on the victim's economic loss. In open court, the court 57  
shall order that full restitution be made to the victim, to the 58  
adult probation department that serves the county on behalf of 59  
the victim, to the clerk of courts, or to another agency 60  
designated by the court. At sentencing, the court shall 61  
determine the amount of restitution to be made by the offender. 62  
The victim, victim's representative, victim's attorney, if 63  
applicable, the prosecutor or the prosecutor's designee, and the 64  
offender may provide information relevant to the determination 65  
of the amount of restitution. The amount the court orders as 66  
restitution shall not exceed the amount of the economic loss 67  
suffered by the victim as a direct and proximate result of the 68  
commission of the offense. If the court imposes restitution for 69  
the cost of accounting or auditing done to determine the extent 70  
of economic loss, the court may order restitution for any amount 71  
of the victim's costs of accounting or auditing provided that 72  
the amount of restitution is reasonable and does not exceed the 73  
value of property or services stolen or damaged as a result of 74  
the offense. The court shall hold a hearing on restitution if 75  
the offender, victim, victim's representative, or victim's 76  
estate disputes the amount. The court shall determine the amount 77  
of full restitution by a preponderance of the evidence. All 78

restitution payments shall be credited against any recovery of 79  
economic loss in a civil action brought by the victim or the 80  
victim's estate against the offender. 81

The court may order that the offender pay a surcharge of 82  
not more than five per cent of the amount of the restitution 83  
otherwise ordered to the entity responsible for collecting and 84  
processing restitution payments. 85

The victim, victim's estate, or victim's attorney, if 86  
applicable, may file a motion or request that the prosecutor in 87  
the case file a motion, or the offender may file a motion, for 88  
modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered. If 89  
the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as 90  
it determines appropriate but shall not reduce the amount of 91  
restitution ordered, except as provided in division (A) of 92  
section 2929.281 of the Revised Code. The court shall not 93  
discharge restitution until it is fully paid by the offender. 94

~~(2) Except~~ (2) (a) For any felony violation of division (A) 95  
(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code, the court shall 96  
order restitution in the form of child maintenance if the 97  
offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to that violation 98  
and at the time of the offense the deceased victim was the 99  
parent, legal custodian, or guardian of at least one surviving 100  
minor child. For each minor child of the victim, the offender 101  
shall pay child maintenance until the child reaches eighteen 102  
years of age. 103

(b) The court shall calculate the amount of child 104  
maintenance in accordance with the basic child support schedule, 105  
the applicable worksheet, and the other provisions of Chapter 106  
3119. of the Revised Code as if the offender were a parent 107  
subject to a child support order under that chapter. 108

(c) The court shall order that child maintenance payments 109  
be made to the clerk of courts as trustee for remittance to the 110  
child's surviving parent, legal custodian, or guardian. The 111  
clerk shall remit the payments to the surviving parent, legal 112  
custodian, or guardian within three business days of receipt by 113  
the clerk. The clerk shall deposit all payments not later than 114  
the next business day after receipt. 115

(d) If the offender is ordered to pay child maintenance 116  
under this section and is incarcerated and unable to pay the 117  
required child maintenance, the offender shall have not more 118  
than one year after the release from incarceration to begin 119  
payment and shall enter a payment plan with the court to address 120  
any arrearage. If the child maintenance payments are set to 121  
terminate but the offender's obligation is not paid in full, the 122  
child maintenance payments shall continue until the entire 123  
arrearage is paid. 124

(e) If a parent, legal guardian, or custodian brings a 125  
civil action against the offender prior to the ordering of child 126  
maintenance under this section and obtains a judgment covering 127  
the costs of child maintenance in the civil action, no child 128  
maintenance shall be ordered under this section. 129

(f) If an offender is ordered to pay child maintenance 130  
under this section and a parent, legal guardian, or custodian 131  
subsequently brings a civil action against the offender and 132  
obtains a civil judgment covering the costs of child 133  
maintenance, the amount of restitution in the form of child 134  
maintenance shall be reduced by the amount of the judgment 135  
awarded in the civil action. 136

(3) Except as provided in division (B) (1), (3), or (4) of 137  
this section, a fine payable by the offender to the state, to a 138

political subdivision, or as described in division (B) (2) of 139  
this section to one or more law enforcement agencies, with the 140  
amount of the fine based on a standard percentage of the 141  
offender's daily income over a period of time determined by the 142  
court and based upon the seriousness of the offense. A fine 143  
ordered under this division shall not exceed the maximum 144  
conventional fine amount authorized for the level of the offense 145  
under division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (4) of this section. 146

~~(3)~~ (4) Except as provided in division (B) (1), (3), or (4) 147  
of this section, a fine payable by the offender to the state, to 148  
a political subdivision when appropriate for a felony, or as 149  
described in division (B) (2) of this section to one or more law 150  
enforcement agencies, in the following amount: 151

(a) For a felony of the first degree, not more than twenty 152  
thousand dollars; 153

(b) For a felony of the second degree, not more than 154  
fifteen thousand dollars; 155

(c) For a felony of the third degree, not more than ten 156  
thousand dollars; 157

(d) For a felony of the fourth degree, not more than five 158  
thousand dollars; 159

(e) For a felony of the fifth degree, not more than two 160  
thousand five hundred dollars. 161

~~(4)~~ (5) A state fine or costs as defined in section 162  
2949.111 of the Revised Code. 163

~~(5) (a)~~ (6) (a) Reimbursement by the offender of any or all 164  
of the costs of sanctions incurred by the government, including 165  
the following: 166

(i) All or part of the costs of implementing any community 167  
control sanction, including a supervision fee under section 168  
2951.021 of the Revised Code; 169

(ii) All or part of the costs of confinement under a 170  
sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.14, 2929.142, or 171  
2929.16 of the Revised Code, provided that the amount of 172  
reimbursement ordered under this division shall not exceed the 173  
total amount of reimbursement the offender is able to pay as 174  
determined at a hearing and shall not exceed the actual cost of 175  
the confinement; 176

(iii) All or part of the cost of purchasing and using an 177  
immobilizing or disabling device, including a certified ignition 178  
interlock device, or a remote alcohol monitoring device that a 179  
court orders an offender to use under section 4510.13 of the 180  
Revised Code. 181

(b) If the offender is sentenced to a sanction of 182  
confinement pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the 183  
Revised Code that is to be served in a facility operated by a 184  
board of county commissioners, a legislative authority of a 185  
municipal corporation, or another local governmental entity, if, 186  
pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.23, 753.02, 187  
753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code and 188  
section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, the board, legislative 189  
authority, or other local governmental entity requires prisoners 190  
to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other entity 191  
for its expenses incurred by reason of the prisoner's 192  
confinement, and if the court does not impose a financial 193  
sanction under division ~~(A) (5) (a) (ii)~~ (A) (6) (a) (ii) of this 194  
section, confinement costs may be assessed pursuant to section 195  
2929.37 of the Revised Code. In addition, the offender may be 196

required to pay the fees specified in section 2929.38 of the Revised Code in accordance with that section.

(c) Reimbursement by the offender for costs pursuant to section 2929.71 of the Revised Code;

(d) Reimbursement by the offender for costs pursuant to section 2917.321 of the Revised Code.

(B) (1) For a first, second, or third degree felony violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine of at least one-half of, but not more than, the maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the offense pursuant to division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (4) of this section. If an offender alleges in an affidavit filed with the court prior to sentencing that the offender is indigent and unable to pay the mandatory fine and if the court determines the offender is an indigent person and is unable to pay the mandatory fine described in this division, the court shall not impose the mandatory fine upon the offender.

(2) Any mandatory fine imposed upon an offender under division (B) (1) of this section and any fine imposed upon an offender under division ~~(A) (2)~~ (A) (3) or ~~(3)~~ (4) of this section for any fourth or fifth degree felony violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code shall be paid to law enforcement agencies pursuant to division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(3) For a fourth degree felony OVI offense and for a third degree felony OVI offense, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine in the amount specified in division (G) (1) (d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised



Code, whichever is applicable. The mandatory fine so imposed 226  
shall be disbursed as provided in the division pursuant to which 227  
it is imposed. 228

(4) Notwithstanding any fine otherwise authorized or 229  
required to be imposed under division ~~(A)(2)~~ (A)(3) or ~~(3)~~ (4) 230  
or (B)(1) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code 231  
for a violation of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, in 232  
addition to any penalty or sanction imposed for that offense 233  
under section 2925.03 or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the 234  
Revised Code and in addition to the forfeiture of property in 235  
connection with the offense as prescribed in Chapter 2981. of 236  
the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender for a 237  
violation of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code may impose upon 238  
the offender a fine in addition to any fine imposed under 239  
division ~~(A)(2)~~ (A)(3) or ~~(3)~~ (4) of this section and in 240  
addition to any mandatory fine imposed under division (B)(1) of 241  
this section. The fine imposed under division (B)(4) of this 242  
section shall be used as provided in division (H) of section 243  
2925.03 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under division (B) 244  
(4) of this section shall not exceed whichever of the following 245  
is applicable: 246

(a) The total value of any personal or real property in 247  
which the offender has an interest and that was used in the 248  
course of, intended for use in the course of, derived from, or 249  
realized through conduct in violation of section 2925.03 of the 250  
Revised Code, including any property that constitutes proceeds 251  
derived from that offense; 252

(b) If the offender has no interest in any property of the 253  
type described in division (B)(4)(a) of this section or if it is 254  
not possible to ascertain whether the offender has an interest 255

in any property of that type in which the offender may have an 256  
interest, the amount of the mandatory fine for the offense 257  
imposed under division (B) (1) of this section or, if no 258  
mandatory fine is imposed under division (B) (1) of this section, 259  
the amount of the fine authorized for the level of the offense 260  
imposed under division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (4) of this section. 261

(5) Prior to imposing a fine under division (B) (4) of this 262  
section, the court shall determine whether the offender has an 263  
interest in any property of the type described in division (B) 264  
(4) (a) of this section. Except as provided in division (B) (6) or 265  
(7) of this section, a fine that is authorized and imposed under 266  
division (B) (4) of this section does not limit or affect the 267  
imposition of the penalties and sanctions for a violation of 268  
section 2925.03 of the Revised Code prescribed under those 269  
sections or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code and 270  
does not limit or affect a forfeiture of property in connection 271  
with the offense as prescribed in Chapter 2981. of the Revised 272  
Code. 273

(6) If the sum total of a mandatory fine amount imposed 274  
for a first, second, or third degree felony violation of section 275  
2925.03 of the Revised Code under division (B) (1) of this 276  
section plus the amount of any fine imposed under division (B) 277  
(4) of this section does not exceed the maximum statutory fine 278  
amount authorized for the level of the offense under division 279  
~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (4) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised 280  
Code, the court may impose a fine for the offense in addition to 281  
the mandatory fine and the fine imposed under division (B) (4) of 282  
this section. The sum total of the amounts of the mandatory 283  
fine, the fine imposed under division (B) (4) of this section, 284  
and the additional fine imposed under division (B) (6) of this 285  
section shall not exceed the maximum statutory fine amount 286

authorized for the level of the offense under division ~~(A)(3)~~ 287  
(A)(4) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code. 288  
The clerk of the court shall pay any fine that is imposed under 289  
division (B)(6) of this section to the county, township, 290  
municipal corporation, park district as created pursuant to 291  
section 511.18 or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law 292  
enforcement agencies in this state that primarily were 293  
responsible for or involved in making the arrest of, and in 294  
prosecuting, the offender pursuant to division (F) of section 295  
2925.03 of the Revised Code. 296

(7) If the sum total of the amount of a mandatory fine 297  
imposed for a first, second, or third degree felony violation of 298  
section 2925.03 of the Revised Code plus the amount of any fine 299  
imposed under division (B)(4) of this section exceeds the 300  
maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the 301  
offense under division ~~(A)(3)~~ (A)(4) of this section or section 302  
2929.31 of the Revised Code, the court shall not impose a fine 303  
under division (B)(6) of this section. 304

(8)(a) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty 305  
to a violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 2907.22, or 306  
2923.32, division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 involving a 307  
minor, or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 308  
2919.22 of the Revised Code also is convicted of or pleads 309  
guilty to a specification of the type described in section 310  
2941.1422 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender 311  
knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human 312  
trafficking, the sentencing court shall sentence the offender to 313  
a financial sanction of restitution by the offender to the 314  
victim or the victim's estate, with the restitution including 315  
the costs of housing, counseling, and medical and legal 316  
assistance incurred by the victim as a direct result of the 317

offense and the greater of the following: 318

(i) The gross income or value to the offender of the 319  
victim's labor or services; 320

(ii) The value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under 321  
the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the "Federal Fair 322  
Labor Standards Act of 1938," 52 Stat. 1060, 20 U.S.C. 207, and 323  
state labor laws. 324

(b) If a court imposing sentence upon an offender for a 325  
felony is required to impose upon the offender a financial 326  
sanction of restitution under division (B) (8) (a) of this 327  
section, in addition to that financial sanction of restitution, 328  
the court may sentence the offender to any other financial 329  
sanction or combination of financial sanctions authorized under 330  
this section, including a restitution sanction under division 331  
(A) (1) of this section. 332

(9) In addition to any other fine that is or may be 333  
imposed under this section, the court imposing sentence upon an 334  
offender for a felony that is a sexually oriented offense or a 335  
child-victim oriented offense, as those terms are defined in 336  
section 2950.01 of the Revised Code, may impose a fine of not 337  
less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. 338

(10) For a felony violation of division (A) of section 339  
2921.321 of the Revised Code that results in the death of the 340  
police dog or horse that is the subject of the violation, the 341  
sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine 342  
from the range of fines provided under division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (4) of 343  
this section for a felony of the third degree. A mandatory fine 344  
imposed upon an offender under division (B) (10) of this section 345  
shall be paid to the law enforcement agency that was served by 346

the police dog or horse that was killed in the felony violation 347  
of division (A) of section 2921.321 of the Revised Code to be 348  
used as provided in division (E) (1) (b) of that section. 349

(11) In addition to any other fine that is or may be 350  
imposed under this section, the court imposing sentence upon an 351  
offender for any of the following offenses that is a felony may 352  
impose a fine of not less than seventy nor more than five 353  
hundred dollars, which, except as provided in division (B) (12) 354  
of this section, shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state 355  
to be credited to the address confidentiality program fund 356  
created by section 111.48 of the Revised Code: 357

(a) Domestic violence; 358

(b) Menacing by stalking; 359

(c) Rape; 360

(d) Sexual battery; 361

(e) Trafficking in persons; 362

(f) A violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 363  
2907.22, or 2923.32, division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2907.323 364  
involving a minor, or division (B) (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of 365  
section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, if the offender also is 366  
convicted of a specification of the type described in section 367  
2941.1422 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender 368  
knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human 369  
trafficking. 370

(12) (a) A court that imposes a fine under division (B) (11) 371  
of this section may retain up to twenty-five per cent of amounts 372  
collected in satisfaction of the fine to cover administrative 373  
costs. 374

(b) A court that imposes a fine under division (B) (11) of 375  
this section may assign up to twenty-five per cent of amounts 376  
collected in satisfaction of the fine to reimburse the 377  
prosecuting attorney for costs associated with prosecution of 378  
the offense. 379

(C) (1) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the 380  
Revised Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon 381  
the offender pursuant to division ~~(A) (5) (a)~~ (A) (6) (a) of this 382  
section to pay the costs incurred by a county pursuant to any 383  
sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 384  
2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a facility used to 385  
confine offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 386  
2929.16 of the Revised Code to the county treasurer. The county 387  
treasurer shall deposit the reimbursements in the sanction cost 388  
reimbursement fund that each board of county commissioners shall 389  
create in its county treasury. The county shall use the amounts 390  
deposited in the fund to pay the costs incurred by the county 391  
pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 392  
2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a 393  
facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction 394  
imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code. 395

(2) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised 396  
Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon the 397  
offender pursuant to division ~~(A) (5) (a)~~ (A) (6) (a) of this 398  
section to pay the costs incurred by a municipal corporation 399  
pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 400  
2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a 401  
facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction 402  
imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code to the 403  
treasurer of the municipal corporation. The treasurer shall 404  
deposit the reimbursements in a special fund that shall be 405

established in the treasury of each municipal corporation. The 406  
municipal corporation shall use the amounts deposited in the 407  
fund to pay the costs incurred by the municipal corporation 408  
pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 409  
2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a 410  
facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction 411  
imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code. 412

(3) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised 413  
Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed pursuant to 414  
division ~~(A) (5) (a)~~ (A) (6) (a) of this section for the costs 415  
incurred by a private provider pursuant to a sanction imposed 416  
under this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised 417  
Code to the provider. 418

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this division, a 419  
financial sanction imposed pursuant to division (A) or (B) of 420  
this section is a judgment in favor of the state or a political 421  
subdivision in which the court that imposed the financial 422  
sanction is located, and the offender subject to the financial 423  
sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial sanction of 424  
reimbursement imposed pursuant to division ~~(A) (5) (a) (ii)~~ (A) (6) 425  
(a) (ii) of this section upon an offender who is incarcerated in 426  
a state facility or a municipal jail is a judgment in favor of 427  
the state or the municipal corporation, and the offender subject 428  
to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial 429  
sanction of reimbursement imposed upon an offender pursuant to 430  
this section for costs incurred by a private provider of 431  
sanctions is a judgment in favor of the private provider, and 432  
the offender subject to the financial sanction is the judgment 433  
debtor. A financial sanction of a mandatory fine imposed under 434  
division (B) (10) of this section that is required under that 435  
division to be paid to a law enforcement agency is a judgment in 436

favor of the specified law enforcement agency, and the offender 437  
subject to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. A 438  
financial sanction of restitution imposed pursuant to division 439  
(A) (1), (A) (2), or (B) (8) of this section is an order in favor 440  
of the victim of the offender's criminal act or, with respect to 441  
division (A) (2) of this section, in favor of the parent, legal 442  
custodian, or guardian of a surviving minor child of the victim 443  
of the offender's criminal act that can be collected through a 444  
certificate of judgment as described in division (D) (1) of this 445  
section, through execution as described in division (D) (2) of 446  
this section, or through an order as described in division (D) 447  
(3) of this section, and the offender shall be considered for 448  
purposes of the collection as the judgment debtor. Imposition of 449  
a financial sanction and execution on the judgment does not 450  
preclude any other power of the court to impose or enforce 451  
sanctions on the offender. Once the financial sanction is 452  
imposed as a judgment or order under this division, the victim, 453  
or parent, legal custodian, or guardian of a surviving minor 454  
child of the victim if division (A) (2) of this section applies, 455  
private provider, state, or political subdivision may do any of 456  
the following: 457

(1) Obtain from the clerk of the court in which the 458  
judgment was entered, at no cost, a certificate of judgment that 459  
shall be in the same manner and form as a certificate of 460  
judgment issued in a civil action; 461

(2) Obtain execution of the judgment or order through any 462  
available procedure, including: 463

(a) An execution against the property of the judgment 464  
debtor under Chapter 2329. of the Revised Code; 465

(b) An execution against the person of the judgment debtor 466



under Chapter 2331. of the Revised Code; 467

(c) A proceeding in aid of execution under Chapter 2333. 468  
of the Revised Code, including: 469

(i) A proceeding for the examination of the judgment 470  
debtor under sections 2333.09 to 2333.12 and sections 2333.15 to 471  
2333.27 of the Revised Code; 472

(ii) A proceeding for attachment of the person of the 473  
judgment debtor under section 2333.28 of the Revised Code; 474

(iii) A creditor's suit under section 2333.01 of the 475  
Revised Code. 476

(d) The attachment of the property of the judgment debtor 477  
under Chapter 2715. of the Revised Code; 478

(e) The garnishment of the property of the judgment debtor 479  
under Chapter 2716. of the Revised Code. 480

(3) Obtain an order for the assignment of wages of the 481  
judgment debtor under section 1321.33 of the Revised Code. 482

(E) A court that imposes a financial sanction upon an 483  
offender may hold a hearing if necessary to determine whether 484  
the offender is able to pay the sanction or is likely in the 485  
future to be able to pay it. 486

(F) ~~Each~~ Except as otherwise provided in division (A) (2) 487  
of this section, each court imposing a financial sanction upon 488  
an offender under this section or under section 2929.32 of the 489  
Revised Code may designate the clerk of the court or another 490  
person to collect the financial sanction. The clerk or other 491  
person authorized by law or the court to collect the financial 492  
sanction may enter into contracts with one or more public 493  
agencies or private vendors for the collection of, amounts due 494

under the financial sanction imposed pursuant to this section or 495  
section 2929.32 of the Revised Code. Before entering into a 496  
contract for the collection of amounts due from an offender 497  
pursuant to any financial sanction imposed pursuant to this 498  
section or section 2929.32 of the Revised Code, a court shall 499  
comply with sections 307.86 to 307.92 of the Revised Code. 500

(G) If a court that imposes a financial sanction under 501  
division (A) or (B) of this section finds that an offender 502  
satisfactorily has completed all other sanctions imposed upon 503  
the offender and that all restitution that has been ordered has 504  
been paid as ordered, the court may suspend any financial 505  
sanctions imposed pursuant to this section or section 2929.32 of 506  
the Revised Code that have not been paid. 507

(H) No financial sanction imposed under this section or 508  
section 2929.32 of the Revised Code shall preclude a victim from 509  
bringing a civil action against the offender. 510

(I) If the court imposes restitution, fines, fees, or 511  
incarceration costs on a business or corporation, it is the duty 512  
of the person authorized to make disbursements from the assets 513  
of the business or corporation to pay the restitution, fines, 514  
fees, or incarceration costs from those assets. 515

(J) If an offender is sentenced to pay restitution, a 516  
fine, fee, or incarceration costs, the clerk of the sentencing 517  
court, on request, shall make the offender's payment history 518  
available to the prosecutor, victim, victim's representative, 519  
victim's attorney, if applicable, the probation department, and 520  
the court without cost. 521

**Section 2.** That existing section 2929.18 of the Revised 522  
Code is hereby repealed. 523

<b>Section 3.</b> This act shall be known as the Sam Knisley	524
Family Support Act.	525