A BILL

To amend sections 2743.51, 2743.59, 2743.60, 2743.65, 2743.66, and 2743.71 of the Revised Code to revise the eligibility standards and procedure for awarding reparations to crime victims.

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

Section 1. That sections 2743.51, 2743.59, 2743.60, 2743.65, 2743.66, and 2743.71 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2743.51. As used in sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Claimant" means both of the following categories of persons:

(1) Any of the following persons who claim an award of reparations under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code:

(a) A victim who was one of the following at the time of the criminally injurious conduct:

(i) A resident of the United States;
(ii) A resident of a foreign country the laws of which permit residents of this state to recover compensation as victims of offenses committed in that country.

(b) A dependent of a deceased victim who is described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section;

(c) A third person, other than a collateral source, who legally assumes or voluntarily pays the obligations of a victim, or of a dependent of a victim, who is described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section, which obligations are incurred as a result of the criminally injurious conduct that is the subject of the claim and may include, but are not limited to, medical or burial expenses;

(d) A person who is authorized to act on behalf of any person who is described in division (A)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section;

(e) The estate of a deceased victim who is described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) Any of the following persons who claim an award of reparations under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code:

(a) A victim who had a permanent place of residence within this state at the time of the criminally injurious conduct and who, at the time of the criminally injurious conduct, complied with any one of the following:

   (i) Had a permanent place of employment in this state;

   (ii) Was a member of the regular armed forces of the United States or of the United States coast guard or was a full-time member of the Ohio organized militia or of the United States coast guard;
States army reserve, naval reserve, or air force reserve;

(iii) Was retired and receiving social security or any other retirement income;

(iv) Was sixty years of age or older;

(v) Was temporarily in another state for the purpose of receiving medical treatment;

(vi) Was temporarily in another state for the purpose of performing employment-related duties required by an employer located within this state as an express condition of employment or employee benefits;

(vii) Was temporarily in another state for the purpose of receiving occupational, vocational, or other job-related training or instruction required by an employer located within this state as an express condition of employment or employee benefits;

(viii) Was a full-time student at an academic institution, college, or university located in another state;

(ix) Had not departed the geographical boundaries of this state for a period exceeding thirty days or with the intention of becoming a citizen of another state or establishing a permanent place of residence in another state.

(b) A dependent of a deceased victim who is described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section;

(c) A third person, other than a collateral source, who legally assumes or voluntarily pays the obligations of a victim, or of a dependent of a victim, who is described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, which obligations are incurred as a result of the criminally injurious conduct that is the subject
of the claim and may include, but are not limited to, medical or burial expenses;

   (d) A person who is authorized to act on behalf of any person who is described in division (A)(2)(a), (b), or (c) of this section;

   (e) The estate of a deceased victim who is described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section.

   (B) "Collateral source" means a source of benefits or advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable that the victim or claimant has received, or that is readily available to the victim or claimant, from any of the following sources:

   (1) The offender;

   (2) The government of the United States or any of its agencies, a state or any of its political subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to benefits under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code;

   (3) Social security, medicare, and medicaid;

   (4) State-required, temporary, nonoccupational disability insurance;

   (5) Workers' compensation;

   (6) Wage continuation programs of any employer;

   (7) Proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for loss that the victim sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct;

   (8) A contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services, or benefits for disability;
(9) That portion of the proceeds of all contracts of insurance payable to the claimant on account of the death of the victim that exceeds fifty thousand dollars;

(10) Any compensation recovered or recoverable under the laws of another state, district, territory, or foreign country because the victim was the victim of an offense committed in that state, district, territory, or country.

"Collateral source" does not include any money, or the monetary value of any property, that is subject to sections 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code or that is received as a benefit from the Ohio public safety officers death benefit fund created by section 742.62 of the Revised Code.

(C) "Criminally injurious conduct" means one of the following:

(1) For the purposes of any person described in division (A)(1) of this section, any conduct that occurs or is attempted in this state; poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death; and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state. Criminally injurious conduct does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, except when any of the following applies:

(a) The person engaging in the conduct intended to cause personal injury or death;

(b) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle to flee immediately after committing a felony or an act that would constitute a felony but for the fact that the person
engaging in the conduct lacked the capacity to commit the felony under the laws of this state;

(c) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes an OVI violation;

(d) The conduct occurred on or after July 25, 1990, and the person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes a violation of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code;

(e) The person engaging in the conduct acted in a manner that caused serious physical harm to a person and that constituted a violation of section 4549.02 or 4549.021 of the Revised Code.

(2) For the purposes of any person described in division (A)(2) of this section, any conduct that occurs or is attempted in another state, district, territory, or foreign country; poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death; and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred or was attempted. Criminally injurious conduct does not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, except when any of the following applies:

(a) The person engaging in the conduct intended to cause personal injury or death;

(b) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle to flee immediately after committing a felony or an act that would constitute a felony but for the fact that the person
engaging in the conduct lacked the capacity to commit the felony under the laws of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred or was attempted;

(c) The person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes an OVI violation;

(d) The conduct occurred on or after July 25, 1990, the person engaging in the conduct was using the vehicle in a manner that constitutes a violation of any law of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred, and that law is substantially similar to a violation of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code;

(e) The person engaging in the conduct acted in a manner that caused serious physical harm to a person and that constituted a violation of any law of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred, and that law is substantially similar to section 4549.02 or 4549.021 of the Revised Code.

(3) For the purposes of any person described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, terrorism that occurs within or outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(D) "Dependent" means an individual wholly or partially dependent upon the victim for care and support, and includes a child of the victim born after the victim's death.

(E) "Economic loss" means economic detriment consisting only of allowable expense, work loss, funeral expense, unemployment benefits loss, replacement services loss, cost of crime scene cleanup, and cost of evidence replacement. If criminally injurious conduct causes death, economic loss includes a dependent's economic loss and a dependent's
replacement services loss. Noneconomic detriment is not economic loss; however, economic loss may be caused by pain and suffering or physical impairment.

(F)(1) "Allowable For a victim described in division (L) (1) of this section, "allowable expense" means reasonable charges incurred for reasonably needed products, services, and accommodations, including those for medical care, rehabilitation, rehabilitative occupational training, and other remedial treatment and care and including replacement costs for hearing aids; dentures, retainers, and other dental appliances; canes, walkers, and other mobility tools; and eyeglasses and other corrective lenses. It does not include that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, clinic, convalescent home, nursing home, or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and related services in excess of a reasonable and customary charge for semiprivate accommodations, unless accommodations other than semiprivate accommodations are medically required.

(2) An immediate family member of For a victim of criminally injurious conduct that consists of a homicide, a sexual assault, domestic violence, or a severe and permanent incapacitating injury resulting in paraplegia or a similar life-altering condition, who requires described in division (L)(2) of this section, "allowable expense" means reasonable charges incurred for psychiatric care or counseling reasonably needed as a result of the criminally injurious conduct, may be reimbursed for that care or counseling as an allowable expense through the victim's application. The cumulative allowable No other type of expense for care or counseling of that nature shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for each immediate family member of a victim of that type and seven thousand five hundred
dollars in the aggregate is compensable under section 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code for all immediate family members of a victim of that type.

(3) For a victim described in division (L)(3) of this section, "allowable expense" means work loss and reasonable charges incurred for psychiatric care or counseling reasonably needed as a result of the criminally injurious conduct. No other type of expense is compensable under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code for a victim of that type.

(4) A family member of a victim who died as a proximate result of criminally injurious conduct may be reimbursed as an allowable expense through the victim's application for wages lost and travel expenses incurred in order to attend criminal justice proceedings arising from the criminally injurious conduct. The cumulative allowable expense for wages lost and travel expenses incurred by a family member to attend criminal justice proceedings shall not exceed five hundred dollars for each family member of the victim and two thousand dollars in the aggregate for all family members of the victim.

(4)(a) "Allowable expense" includes reasonable both of the following:

(a) Reasonable expenses and fees necessary to obtain a guardian's bond pursuant to section 2109.04 of the Revised Code when the bond is required to pay an award to a fiduciary on behalf of a minor or other incompetent.

(b) "Allowable expense" includes attorney's fees not exceeding one thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding one hundred dollars per hour, incurred to successfully obtain a
restraining order, custody order, or other order to physically separate a victim from an offender. Attorney's fees for the services described in this division may include an amount for reasonable travel time incurred to attend court hearings, not exceeding three hours' round-trip for each court hearing, assessed at a rate not exceeding thirty dollars per hour.

(G) "Work loss" means loss of income from work that the injured person would have performed if the person had not been injured and expenses reasonably incurred by the person to obtain services in lieu of those the person would have performed for income, reduced by any income from substitute work actually performed by the person, or by income the person would have earned in available appropriate substitute work that the person was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake.

(H) "Replacement services loss" means expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured person would have performed, not for income, but for the benefit of the person's self or family, if the person had not been injured.

(I) "Dependent's economic loss" means loss after a victim's death of contributions of things of economic value to the victim's dependents, not including services they would have received from the victim if the victim had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of the victim's death. If a minor child of a victim is adopted after the victim's death, the minor child continues after the adoption to incur a dependent's economic loss as a result of the victim's death. If the surviving spouse of a victim remarries, the surviving spouse continues after the remarriage to incur a dependent's economic loss as a result of the victim's death.
(J) "Dependent's replacement services loss" means loss reasonably incurred by dependents after a victim's death in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the victim would have performed for their benefit if the victim had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of the victim's death and not subtracted in calculating the dependent's economic loss. If a minor child of a victim is adopted after the victim's death, the minor child continues after the adoption to incur a dependent's replacement services loss as a result of the victim's death. If the surviving spouse of a victim remarries, the surviving spouse continues after the remarriage to incur a dependent's replacement services loss as a result of the victim's death.

(K) "Noneconomic detriment" means pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, or other nonpecuniary damage.

(L) "Victim" means one of the following:

(1) A person who suffers personal injury or death as a result of any of the following:

(a) Criminally injurious conduct;

(b) The good faith effort of any person to prevent criminally injurious conduct;

(c) The good faith effort of any person to apprehend a person suspected of engaging in criminally injurious conduct.

(2) A person who is an immediate family member of a victim of criminally injurious conduct that consists of a homicide, a sexual assault, domestic violence, or a severe and permanently incapacitating injury resulting in paraplegia or a similar life-altering condition, who requires psychiatric care or counseling.
as a result of the criminally injurious conduct;

(3) A person who suffers trauma so severe that it impedes or prohibits a person from participating in normal daily activities and who is either of the following:

(a) A family member of a victim of criminally injurious conduct that consists of a homicide, or a family member of a victim who, as a result of criminally injurious conduct, has sustained a severe and permanently incapacitating injury resulting in paraplegia or a similar life-altering condition, and who can demonstrate either of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) The person witnessed the criminally injurious conduct.

(ii) The person arrived at the crime scene in its immediate aftermath.

(b) An immediate family member who is a caretaker of a dependent victim of criminally injurious conduct that consists of a sexual assault.

(M) "Contributory misconduct" means any conduct of the claimant or of the victim through whom the claimant claims an award of reparations that is unlawful or intentionally tortious and that, without regard to the conduct's proximity in time or space to the criminally injurious conduct, has a causal relationship to the criminally injurious conduct that is the basis of the claim.

(N)(1) "Funeral expense" means any reasonable charges that are not in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars per funeral and that are incurred for expenses directly related to a victim's funeral, cremation, or burial and any wages lost or travel expenses incurred by a family member of a victim in order
to attend the victim's funeral, cremation, or burial.

(2) An award for funeral expenses shall be applied first to expenses directly related to the victim's funeral, cremation, or burial. An award for wages lost or travel expenses incurred by a family member of the victim shall not exceed five hundred dollars for each family member and shall not exceed in the aggregate the difference between seven thousand five hundred dollars and expenses that are reimbursed by the program and that are directly related to the victim's funeral, cremation, or burial.

(O) "Unemployment benefits loss" means a loss of unemployment benefits pursuant to Chapter 4141. of the Revised Code when the loss arises solely from the inability of a victim to meet the able to work, available for suitable work, or the actively seeking suitable work requirements of division (A)(4) (a) of section 4141.29 of the Revised Code.

(P) "OVI violation" means any of the following:

(1) A violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, of any municipal ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them, or of any municipal ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol, a controlled substance, or a metabolite of a controlled substance in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine;

(2) A violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code;

(3) A violation of division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code or of a municipal ordinance
substantially similar to any of those divisions, if the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them, at the time of the commission of the offense;

(4) For purposes of any person described in division (A) (2) of this section, a violation of any law of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the criminally injurious conduct occurred, if that law is substantially similar to a violation described in division (P)(1) or (2) of this section or if that law is substantially similar to a violation described in division (P)(3) of this section and the offender was under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them, at the time of the commission of the offense.

(Q) "Pendency of the claim" for an original reparations application or supplemental reparations application means the period of time from the date the criminally injurious conduct upon which the application is based occurred until the date a final decision, order, or judgment concerning that original reparations application or supplemental reparations application is issued.

(R) "Terrorism" means any activity to which all of the following apply:

(1) The activity involves a violent act or an act that is dangerous to human life.

(2) The act described in division (R)(1) of this section is committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States, this state, or any other state or the act described in
division (R)(1) of this section is committed outside the
territorial jurisdiction of the United States and would be a
violation of the criminal laws of the United States, this state,
or any other state if committed within the territorial
jurisdiction of the United States.

(3) The activity appears to be intended to do any of the
following:

(a) Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
(b) Influence the policy of any government by intimidation
or coercion;
(c) Affect the conduct of any government by assassination
or kidnapping.

(4) The activity occurs primarily outside the territorial
jurisdiction of the United States or transcends the national
boundaries of the United States in terms of the means by which
the activity is accomplished, the person or persons that the
activity appears intended to intimidate or coerce, or the area
or locale in which the perpetrator or perpetrators of the
activity operate or seek asylum.

(S) "Transcends the national boundaries of the United
States" means occurring outside the territorial jurisdiction of
the United States in addition to occurring within the
territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(T) "Cost of crime scene cleanup" means any of the
following:

(1) The replacement cost for items of clothing removed
from a victim in order to make an assessment of possible
physical harm or to treat physical harm;
(2) Reasonable and necessary costs of cleaning the scene and repairing, for the purpose of personal security, property damaged at the scene where the criminally injurious conduct occurred, not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate per claim.

(U) "Cost of evidence replacement" means costs for replacement of property confiscated for evidentiary purposes related to the criminally injurious conduct, not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate per claim.

(V) "Provider" means any person who provides a victim or claimant with a product, service, or accommodations that are an allowable expense or a funeral expense.

(W) "Immediate family member" means an individual who resided in the same permanent household as a victim at the time of the criminally injurious conduct and who is related to the victim by affinity or consanguinity.

(X) "Family member" means an individual who is related to a victim by affinity or consanguinity.

Sec. 2743.59. (A) The attorney general shall fully investigate a claim for an award of reparations, regardless of whether any person is prosecuted for or convicted of committing the criminally injurious conduct alleged in the application. After completing the investigation, the attorney general shall make a written finding of fact and decision concerning an award of reparations.

(B)(1) The attorney general may require the claimant to supplement the application for an award of reparations with any further information or documentary materials, including any medical report readily available, that may lead to any relevant
facts in the determination of whether, and the extent to which, a claimant qualifies for an award of reparations. The attorney general may depose any witness, including the claimant, pursuant to Civil Rules 28, 30, and 45.

(2)(a) For the purpose of determining whether, and the extent to which, a claimant qualifies for an award of reparations, the attorney general may issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum to compel any person or entity, including any collateral source, that provided, will provide, or would have provided to the victim any income, benefit, advantage, product, service, or accommodation, including any medical care or other income, benefit, advantage, product, service, or accommodation that might qualify as an allowable expense or a funeral expense, to produce materials to the attorney general that are relevant to the income, benefit, advantage, product, service, or accommodation that was, will be, or would have been so provided and to the attorney general's determination.

(b) If the attorney general issues a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum under division (B)(2)(a) of this section and if the materials that the attorney general requires to be produced are located outside this state, the attorney general may designate one or more representatives, including officials of the state in which the materials are located, to inspect the materials on the attorney general's behalf, and the attorney general may respond to similar requests from officials of other states. The person or entity subpoenaed may make the materials available to the attorney general at a convenient location within the state.

(c) At any time before the return day specified in the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued under division (B)(2)(a) of this section or within twenty days after the subpoena or
subpoena duces tecum has been served, whichever period is
shorter, the person or entity subpoenaed may file with a judge
of the court of claims a petition to extend the return day or to
modify or quash the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum. The
petition shall state good cause.

(d) A person or entity who is subpoenaed under division
(B)(2)(a) of this section shall comply with the terms of the
subpoena or subpoena duces tecum unless otherwise provided by an
order of a judge of the court of claims entered prior to the day
for return contained in the subpoena or as extended by the
court. If a person or entity fails without lawful excuse to obey
a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued under division (B)(2)
(a) of this section or to produce relevant materials, the
attorney general may apply to a judge of the court of claims for
and obtain an order adjudging the person or entity in contempt
of court.

(C) The attorney general decides to make an award
of reparations, the finding of fact and decision that is issued
by the attorney general pursuant to division (A) of this section
shall contain all of the following:

(1) Whether the criminally injurious conduct that is the
basis for the application did occur, the date on which the
conduct occurred, and the exact nature of the conduct;

(2) Whether the criminally injurious conduct was reported
to a law enforcement officer or agency, and the date on which the
conduct was reported, the name of the person who reported the
conduct, and the reasons why the conduct was not reported to a
law enforcement officer or agency;

(3) The exact nature A description of the injuries that
the victim sustained as a result of the criminally injurious conduct;

(4) A specific list of the economic loss that was sustained as a result of the criminally injurious conduct by the victim, the claimant, or a dependent;

(5) A specific list of any benefits or advantages that the victim, the claimant, or a dependent has received or is entitled to receive from any collateral source for economic loss that resulted from the conduct and whether a collateral source would have reimbursed the claimant for a particular expense if a timely claim had been made, and the extent to which the expenses likely would have been reimbursed by the collateral source;

(6) A description of any evidence in support of a reduction of the award total on the basis of contributory misconduct or failure to cooperate by the claimant or by the victim through whom the claimant claims an award of reparations, whether the victim has been convicted of a felony or has a record of felony arrests under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States, whether disqualifying conditions exist under division (E) of section 2743.60 of the Revised Code, and whether there is evidence that the victim engaged in an ongoing course of criminal conduct within five years or less of the criminally injurious conduct that is the subject of the claim;

(7) Whether the victim of the criminally injurious conduct was a minor;

(8) If the victim of the criminally injurious conduct was a minor, whether a complaint, indictment, or information was filed against the alleged offender and, if such a filing—
(9) Any information that is relevant to the claim for an award of reparations;

(8) A statement as to whether payments made pursuant to the award are to be made to the claimant, to a provider, or jointly to the claimant and provider, and the amount of the payments.

(D) If the attorney general decides to deny an award to the claimant, the finding of fact and decision that is issued by the attorney general pursuant to division (A) of this section shall contain all both of the following:

(1) A statement as to whether a claimant is eligible for an award of reparations, whether payments made pursuant to the award are to be made to the claimant, to a provider, or jointly to the claimant and a provider, and the amount of the payments to the claimant or provider;

(2) A statement as to whether any of the payments made pursuant to the award should be paid in a lump sum or in installments;

(3) If the attorney general decides that an award not be made to the claimant, the reasons for that decision;

(2) A description of any disqualifying conditions that exist under section 2743.60 of the Revised Code.

(E) The attorney general shall make a written finding of fact and decision in accordance with sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code within one hundred twenty days after receiving the claim application. The attorney general may extend the one-hundred-twenty-day time limit and shall record in
writing specific reasons to justify the extension. The attorney
general shall notify the claimant of the extension and of the
reasons for the extension. The attorney general shall serve a
copy of its written finding of fact and decision upon the
claimant.

**Sec. 2743.60.** (A) The attorney general or the court of
claims shall not make or order an award of reparations to a
claimant if the criminally injurious conduct upon which the
claimant bases a claim never was reported to a law enforcement
officer or agency.

(B)(1) The attorney general or the court of claims shall
not make or order an award of reparations to a claimant if any
of the following apply:

(a) The claimant is the offender or an accomplice of the
offender who committed the criminally injurious conduct, or the
award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

(b) Except as provided in division (B)(2) of this section,
both of the following apply:

(i) The victim was a passenger in a motor vehicle and knew
or reasonably should have known that the driver was under the
influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or both.

(ii) The claimant is seeking compensation for injuries
proximately caused by the driver described in division (B)(1)(b)
(i) of this section being under the influence of alcohol, a drug
of abuse, or both.

(c) Both of the following apply:

(i) The victim was under the influence of alcohol, a drug
of abuse, or both and was a passenger in a motor vehicle and, if
sober, should have reasonably known that the driver was under
the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or both.

(ii) The claimant is seeking compensation for injuries
proximately caused by the driver described in division (B)(1)(b)
(i) of this section being under the influence of alcohol, a drug
of abuse, or both.

(2) Division (B)(1)(b) of this section does not apply if
on the date of the occurrence of the criminally injurious
conduct, the victim was under sixteen years of age or was at
least sixteen years of age but less than eighteen years of age
and was riding with a parent, guardian, or care-provider.

(C) The attorney general or the court of claims, upon a
finding that the claimant or victim has not fully cooperated
with appropriate law enforcement agencies, may deny a claim or
reconsider and reduce an award of reparations.

(D) The attorney general or the court of claims shall
reduce an award of reparations or deny a claim for an award of
reparations that is otherwise payable to a claimant to the
extent that the economic loss upon which the claim is based is
recouped from other persons, including collateral sources. If an
award is reduced or a claim is denied because of the expected
recoupment of all or part of the economic loss of the claimant
from a collateral source, the amount of the award or the denial
of the claim shall be conditioned upon the claimant's economic
loss being recouped by the collateral source. If the award or
denial is conditioned upon the recoupment of the claimant's
economic loss from a collateral source and it is determined that
the claimant did not unreasonably fail to present a timely claim
to the collateral source and will not receive all or part of the
expected recoupment, the claim may be reopened and an award may
be made in an amount equal to the amount of expected recoupment that it is determined the claimant will not receive from the collateral source.

If the claimant recoups all or part of the economic loss upon which the claim is based from any other person or entity, including a collateral source, the attorney general may recover pursuant to section 2743.72 of the Revised Code the part of the award that represents the economic loss for which the claimant received the recoupment from the other person or entity.

(E)(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (E)(2) of this section, the attorney general or the court of claims shall not make an award to a claimant if any of the following applies:

(a) The victim was convicted of a felony within ten-five years prior to the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim or is convicted of a felony during the pendency of the claim.

(b) The claimant was convicted of a felony within ten-five years prior to the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim or is convicted of a felony during the pendency of the claim unless the claimant is applying as the parent or guardian of a minor victim.

(c) It is proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the victim or the claimant, other than a claimant applying as the parent or guardian of a minor victim, engaged, within ten-five years prior to the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim or during the pendency of the claim, in an offense of violence, a violation of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, or any substantially similar offense that also would constitute a felony under the laws of this state, another
state, or the United States.

(d) The claimant, other than one applying as the parent or guardian of a minor victim, was convicted of a violation of section 2919.22 or 2919.25 of the Revised Code, or of any state law or municipal ordinance substantially similar to either section, within ten-five years prior to the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim or during the pendency of the claim.

(e) It is proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the victim at the time of the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim engaged in conduct that was a felony violation of section 2925.11 of the Revised Code or engaged in any substantially similar conduct that would constitute a felony under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States.

(2) The attorney general or the court of claims may make an award to a minor dependent of a deceased victim for dependent's economic loss or for counseling pursuant to division (F)(2) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code if the minor dependent is not ineligible under division (E)(1) of this section due to the minor dependent's criminal history and if the victim was not killed while engaging in illegal conduct that contributed to the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim. For purposes of this section, the use of illegal drugs by the deceased victim shall not be deemed to have contributed to the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim.

(F) In determining whether to make an award of reparations pursuant to this section, the attorney general or the court of claims shall consider whether there was contributory misconduct.
by the victim or the claimant. The attorney general or the court
of claims shall reduce an award of reparations or deny a claim
for an award of reparations to the extent it is determined to be
reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the
claimant or the victim.

When the attorney general decides whether a claim should
be denied because of an allegation of contributory misconduct,
the burden of proof on the issue of that alleged contributory
misconduct shall be upon the claimant, if either of the
following apply:

(1) The victim was convicted of a felony more than ten
five years prior to the criminally injurious conduct that is the
subject of the claim or has a record of felony arrests under the
laws of this state, another state, or the United States.

(2) There is good cause to believe that the victim engaged
in an ongoing course of criminal conduct within five three years
or less of the criminally injurious conduct that is the subject
of the claim.

(G) The attorney general or the court of claims shall not
make an award of reparations to a claimant if the criminally
injurious conduct that caused the injury or death that is the
subject of the claim occurred to a victim who was an adult and
while the victim, after being convicted of or pleading guilty to
an offense, was serving a sentence of imprisonment in any
detention facility, as defined in section 2921.01 of the Revised
Code.

(H) If a claimant unreasonably fails to present a claim
timely to a source of benefits or advantages that would have
been a collateral source and that would have reimbursed the
claimant for all or a portion of a particular expense, the attorney general or the court of claims may reduce an award of reparations or deny a claim for an award of reparations to the extent that it is reasonable to do so.

(I) Reparations payable to a victim described in division (L)(1) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code and to all other claimants sustaining economic loss because of injury to or the death of that victim shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate. Reparations payable to a victim described in division (L)(2) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code shall not exceed five thousand dollars. Reparations payable to a victim described in division (L)(3) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars. If the attorney general or the court of claims reduces an award under division (F) of this section, the maximum aggregate amount of reparations payable under this division shall be reduced proportionately to the reduction under division (F) of this section.

(J) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an award to a claimant whose claim is based on the claimant's being a victim of a violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code if the claimant was less than eighteen years of age when the criminally injurious conduct occurred.

Sec. 2743.65. (A) The attorney general shall determine, and the state shall pay, in accordance with this section attorney's fees, commensurate with services rendered, to the attorney representing a claimant under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code. The attorney shall submit on an application form an itemized fee bill at the rate of sixty dollars per hour upon receipt of the final decision on the claim. Attorney's fees paid pursuant to this section are subject
to the following maximum amounts:

(1) A maximum of seven hundred twenty dollars for claims resolved without the filing of an appeal to the court of claims;

(2) A maximum of one thousand twenty dollars for claims in which an appeal to the court of claims is filed plus, at the request of an attorney whose main office is not in Franklin county, Delaware county, Licking county, Fairfield county, Pickaway county, Madison county, or Union county, an amount for the attorney’s travel time to attend the oral hearing before the court at the rate of thirty dollars per hour;

(3) A maximum of one thousand three hundred twenty dollars for claims in which an appeal to the court of claims is filed plus, at the request of an attorney whose main office is not in Franklin county, Delaware county, Licking county, Fairfield county, Pickaway county, Madison county, or Union county, an amount for the attorney’s travel time to attend the oral hearing before the court at the rate of thirty dollars per hour;

(4) A maximum of seven hundred twenty dollars for a supplemental reparations application;

(5) A maximum of two hundred dollars if the claim is denied on the basis of a claimant’s or victim’s conviction of a felony offense prior to the filing of the claim. If the claimant or victim is convicted of a felony offense during the pendency of the claim, the two hundred dollars maximum does not apply. If the attorney had knowledge of the claimant’s or victim’s felony conviction prior to the filing of the application for the claim, the attorney general may determine that the filing of the claim was frivolous and may deny attorney’s fees.

(B) The attorney general may determine that an attorney be
reimbursed for fees incurred in the creation of a guardianship if the guardianship is required in order for an individual to receive an award of reparations, and those fees shall be reimbursed at a rate of sixty dollars per hour.

(C)(1) The attorney general shall forward an application form for attorney's fees to a claimant's attorney before or when the final decision on a claim is rendered. The application form for attorney's fees shall do all of the following:

(a) Inform the attorney of the requirements of this section;

(b) Require a verification statement comporting with the law prohibiting falsification;

(c) Require an itemized fee statement;

(d) Require a verification statement that the claimant was served a copy of the completed application form;

(e) Include notice that the claimant may oppose the application by notifying the attorney general in writing within ten days.

(2) The attorney general shall forward a copy of this section to the attorney with the application form for attorney's fees. The attorney shall file the application form with the attorney general. The attorney general's decision with respect to an award of attorney's fees is final ten days after the attorney general renders the decision and mails a copy of the decision to the attorney at the address provided by the attorney. The attorney may request reconsideration of the decision on grounds that it is insufficient or calculated incorrectly. The attorney general's decision on the request for reconsideration is final.
(D) The attorney general shall review all application forms for attorney's fees that are submitted by a claimant's attorney and shall issue an order approving the amount of fees to be paid to the attorney within sixty days after receipt of the application form.

(E) No attorney's fees shall be paid for the following:

1. Estate work or representation of a claimant against a collateral source;

2. Duplication of investigative work required to be performed by the attorney general;

3. Performance of unnecessary criminal investigation of the offense;

4. Presenting or appealing an issue that has been repeatedly ruled upon by the highest appellate authority, unless a unique set of facts or unique issue of law exists that distinguishes it;

5. Representing a victim of the type described in division (L)(2) or (3) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code;

6. A fee request that is unreasonable, is not commensurate with services rendered, violates the Ohio code of professional responsibility, or is based upon services that are determined to be frivolous.

(F)(1) The attorney general may reduce or deny the payment of attorney's fees to an attorney who has filed a frivolous claim. Subject to division (A)(5) of this section, the denial of a claim on the basis of a felony conviction, felony conduct, or contributory misconduct does not constitute a frivolous claim.

(2) As used in this section, "frivolous claim" means a
claim in which there is clearly no legal grounds under the existing laws of this state to support the filing of a claim on behalf of the claimant or victim.

(G) The attorney general may determine that a lesser number of hours should have been required in a given case. Additional reimbursement may be made where the attorney demonstrates to the attorney general that the nature of the particular claim required the expenditure of an amount in excess of that allowed.

(H) No attorney shall receive payment under this section for assisting a claimant with an application for an award of reparations under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code if that attorney's fees have been allowed as an expense in accordance with division (F)(4)-(5) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code.

(I) A contract or other agreement between an attorney and any person that provides for the payment of attorney's fees or other payments in excess of the attorney's fees allowed under this section for representing a claimant under sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code shall be void and unenforceable.

(J) Each witness who appears in a hearing on a claim for an award of reparations shall receive compensation in an amount equal to that received by witnesses under section 119.094 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2743.66. (A) A decision of the attorney general or order or judgment of the court of claims granting an award of reparations may provide for the payment of the award in a lump sum or in installments. The part of an award equal to the amount of economic loss accrued to the date of the award shall be paid
in a lump sum. An award for allowable expense that would accrue
after the award is made shall not be paid in a lump sum. Except
as provided in division (B) of this section, the part of an
award not paid in a lump sum shall be paid in installments.

(B) Upon the motion of the claimant, the attorney general
may commute future economic loss, other than allowable expense,
to a lump sum but only upon a finding that either of the
following applies:

(1) The award in a lump sum will promote the interests of
the claimant.

(2) The present value of all future economic loss, other
than allowable expense, does not exceed one thousand dollars.

(C) The attorney general may make an award for future
economic loss payable in installments only for a period as to
which future economic loss reasonably can be determined. An
award for future economic loss payable in installments may be
reconsidered and modified upon a finding that a material and
substantial change of circumstances has occurred.

(D) An award is not subject to execution, attachment,
garnishment, or other process, except that, upon receipt of an
award by a claimant:

(1) The part of the award that is for allowable expense or
funeral expense is not exempt from such action by a creditor to
the extent that the creditor provided products, services, or
accommodations the costs of which are included in the award.

(2) The part of the award that is for work loss shall not
be exempt from such action to secure payment of spousal support,
other maintenance, or child support.
(3) The attorney general may recover the award pursuant to section 2743.72 of the Revised Code if it is discovered that the claimant actually was not eligible for the award or that the award otherwise should not have been made under the standards and criteria set forth in sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code.

(4) If the claimant receives compensation from any other person or entity, including a collateral source, for an expense that is included within the award, the attorney general may recover pursuant to section 2743.72 of the Revised Code the part of the award that represents the expense for which the claimant received the compensation from the other person or entity.

(E) If a person entitled to an award of reparations is under eighteen years of age and if the amount of the award exceeds one thousand dollars, the order providing for the payment of the award shall specify that the award be paid either to the guardian of the estate of the minor appointed pursuant to Chapter 2111. of the Revised Code or to the person or depository designated by the probate court under section 2111.05 of the Revised Code. If a person entitled to an award of reparations is under eighteen years of age and if the amount of the award is one thousand dollars or less, the order providing for the payment of the award may specify that the award be paid to an adult member of the family of the minor who is legally responsible for the minor's care or to any other person designated by the attorney general or the court of claims.

(F) If a person entitled to an award of reparations is incarcerated, subject to community control sanctions, or subject to probation, parole, or any post-release control sanction, no compensation shall be paid until after the completion of any
sentence imposed and final discharge by the court or department of rehabilitation and correction.

Sec. 2743.71. (A) Any law enforcement agency that investigates, and any prosecuting attorney, city director of law, village solicitor, or similar prosecuting authority who prosecutes, an offense committed in this state shall, upon first contact with the victim, as defined in division (L)(1) of section 2743.51 of the Revised Code, or the victim's family or dependents, give the victim or the victim's family or dependents a copy of an information card or other printed material provided by the attorney general pursuant to division (B) of this section and explain, upon request, the information on the card or material to the victim or the victim's family or dependents.

(B) The attorney general shall have printed, and shall provide to law enforcement agencies, prosecuting attorneys, city directors of law, village solicitors, and similar prosecuting authorities, cards or other materials that contain information explaining awards of reparations. The information on the cards or other materials shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following statements:

(1) Awards of reparations are limited to losses that are caused by physical injury resulting from criminally injurious conduct;

(2) Reparations applications may be filed at any time after the occurrence of the criminally injurious conduct;

(3) An attorney who represents an applicant for an award of reparations cannot charge the applicant for the services rendered in relation to that representation but is required to apply to the attorney general for payment for the
(4) Applications for awards of reparations may be obtained from the attorney general, law enforcement agencies, and victim assistance agencies and are to be filed with the attorney general.

(C) The attorney general may order that a reasonable amount of money be paid out of the reparations fund, subject to the limitation imposed by division (D) of this section, for use by the attorney general to publicize the availability of awards of reparations.

(D) During any fiscal year, the total expenditure for the printing and providing of information cards or other materials pursuant to division (B) of this section and for the publicizing of the availability of awards of reparations pursuant to division (C) of this section shall not exceed two per cent of the total of all court costs deposited, in accordance with section 2743.70 of the Revised Code, in the reparations fund during the immediately preceding fiscal year.

Section 2. That existing sections 2743.51, 2743.59, 2743.60, 2743.65, 2743.66, and 2743.71 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.