

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

In re Bruce S. : Case No. 2012-0059
: :
: On Certified Conflict of
: Hamilton County Court of Appeals,
: First Appellate District Case No.
: C-110042
:

BRIEF OF APPELLEE BRUCE S.

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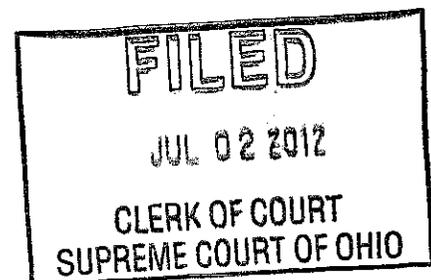


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STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

In November 2008, Bruce S. was adjudicated delinquent for committing an offense which, if committed by an adult would constitute rape. *In re Bruce S.*, First Dist. No. C-081300 (2009) (A-1). The offense occurred on September 1, 2007. (*Op.* at ¶ 1 (*Appellant's Brief* at Appx. B). At that time, the juvenile court classified Bruce as a mandatory tier III juvenile offender registrant; and, on December 16, 2009, the First District Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the matter, finding that the juvenile court failed to exercise discretion when classifying Bruce as a tier III registrant. *Id.*

Upon remand, on May 19, 2010, the juvenile court conducted a new juvenile sex offender classification hearing. (*Op.* at ¶ 2). During this hearing, the evidence presented indicated that Bruce was at a "low risk to reoffend." (May 19, 2010, T.pp. 13-14). Nevertheless, the magistrate classified Bruce as a Tier III offender, subject to community notification." (May 19, 2010, T.p. 19). On May 19, 2010, Bruce filed objections to the magistrate's decision pursuant to Juv.R. 40. (Hamilton No. C-110042, T.d. 34).

On November 16, 2010, following a remand from the juvenile court judge, the magistrate again entered an order detailing its findings classifying Bruce as a tier III juvenile sex offender registrant, subject to community notification. (Hamilton No. C-110042, T.d. 47). In this order, the Magistrate stated,

The issue to be considered is whether or not the public has a right to know that the defendant resides in their midst. The likelihood that he will reoffend is no longer the standard to determine the appropriate

classification as that standard was eliminated when Ohio passed the Adam Walsh law which became effective January 1, 2008.

(Hamilton No. C-110042, T.d. 47).

On December 20, 2010, the juvenile court judge denied Bruce's second objections to the magistrate's decision and "accepted and approved" the decision of the magistrate. (Hamilton No. C-110042, T.d. 50); Juv.R. 40(D)(4)(e). On January 19, 2011, Bruce filed a timely appeal of the final order denying the objections and adopting the magistrate's decision. (Hamilton No. C-110042, T.d. 53).

ARGUMENT

Certified conflict question:

May Senate Bill 10's classification, registration, and community-notification provisions be constitutionally applied to a sex offender who had committed his sex offense between the July 1, 2007, repeal of Megan's Law and the January 1, 2008, effective date of Senate Bill 10's classification, registration, and community-notification provisions?

This Court should resolve the certified conflict by holding that 2007 Am.Sub.S.B. No. 10's ("S.B. 10") classification, registration, and community-notification provisions may not be applied to a sex offender whose offense was committed before the January 1, 2008 effective date of the legislation. If this Court determines that it has previously resolved this issue, the decision below should be summarily affirmed; or, in the alternative, this matter should be dismissed as having been improvidently accepted. *See, e.g., State v. Dunlap*, 129 Ohio St.3d 461, 2011-Ohio-4111, 953 N.E.2d 816, ¶ 28; *State v. Mentser*, 130 Ohio St.3d 262, 2011-Ohio-5446, 957 N.E.2d 294, ¶ 1; and *In Re Cases Held for the Decision in State v.*

Williams, 130 Ohio St.3d 254, 2011-Ohio-5348, 957 N.E.2d 289, ¶ 14 (*State v. Gresham*, Case No. 2009-1493).

I. The repeal of existing sections of the Revised Code is operational upon the effective date of the amendments to the repealed sections.

This Court has determined that S.B. 10 is punitive; therefore, it cannot be applied retroactively to sex offenders. *State v. Williams*, 129 Ohio St.3d 344, 2011-Ohio-3374, 952 N.E.2d 1108, syllabus. The question in this case—whether S.B. 10 is prospectively or retroactively applied to offenders whose offenses occurred in the period between July 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008—is a matter of statutory construction.

In the decision below, the First District determined that S.B. 10 could not be applied to an offender whose offense took place after S.B. 10's enactment date on July 1, 2007 but before its effective date on January 1, 2008. (*Op.* at ¶ 6.) The First District correctly applied the rule set forth in *Cox v. Ohio Dep't of Transp.*, 67 Ohio St.2d 501, 507, 424 N.E.2d 597 (1981). (*Op.* at ¶ 4.)

In *Cox*, this Court considered a perceived “gap” between a statute's enactment date and its effective date as amended and held, “Where the provisions of a revising statute are to take effect at a future period, and the statute contains a clause repealing the former statute upon the same subject, the repealing clause does not take effect until the other provisions of the repealing act come into operation.” *Cox* at 507. More recently, this Court noted that “the legislature has long used ‘existing sections’ language as part of a standard form of repealing clause for the purpose of complying with Section 15(D), Article II of the Ohio Constitution.”

State v. Wilson, 77 Ohio St.3d 334, 336, 1997-Ohio-35, 673 N.E.2d 1347, citing *Cox* at 507.

In S.B. 10, Section 2 provides:

That existing sections 109.42, 109.57, 311.171, 1923.01, 1923.02, 2151.23, 2151.357, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2152.191, 2152.22, 2152.82, 2152.821, 2152.83, 2152.84, 2152.85, 2152.851, 2743.191, 2901.07, 2903.211, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.03, 2905.05, 2907.01, 2907.02, 2907.05, 2921.34, 2929.01, 2929.02, 2929.022, 2929.03, 2929.06, 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.19, 2929.23, 2930.16, 2941.148, 2950.01, 2950.02, 2950.03, 2950.031, 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, 2950.06, 2950.07, 2950.08, 2950.081, 2950.10, 2950.11, 2950.12, 2950.13, 2950.14, 2953.32, 2967.12, 2967.121, 2971.01, 2971.03, 2971.04, 2971.05, 2971.06, 2971.07, 5120.49, 5120.61, 5120.66, 5139.13, 5149.10, 5321.01, 5321.03, and 5321.051 and sections 2152.811, 2950.021, 2950.09, and 2950.091 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

And, the first paragraph of S.B. 10, Section 3 provides:

The amendments to sections 109.42, 109.57, 311.171, 2151.23, 2152.02, 2152.19, 2152.191, 2152.22, 2152.82, 2152.821, 2152.83, 2152.84, 2152.85, 2152.851, 2743.191, 2901.07, 2903.211, 2905.01, 2905.02, 2905.03, 2905.05, 2907.01, 2907.02, 2907.05, 2921.34, 2929.01, 2929.02, 2929.022, 2929.03, 2929.06, 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.19, 2929.23, 2930.16, 2941.148, 2950.01, 2950.02, 2950.03, 2950.04, 2950.041, 2950.05, 2950.06, 2950.07, 2950.08, 2950.081, 2950.10, 2950.11, 2950.12, 2950.13, 2950.14, 2967.12, 2967.121, 2971.01, 2971.03, 2971.04, 2971.05, 2971.06, 2971.07, 5120.49, 5120.61, 5120.66, 5139.13, and 5149.10 of the Revised Code that are made by Sections 1 and 2 of this act, the enactment of sections 2152.831, 2152.86, 2950.011, 2950.15, and 2950.16 of the Revised Code by Section 1 of the act, and the repeal of sections 2152.811, 2950.021, 2950.09, and 2950.091 of the Revised Code by Section 2 of this act shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

Accordingly, *Cox* requires a finding that the code sections “hereby repealed” by S.B. 10, Section 2, “did not come into operation until [their] concomitant amendment[s] became effective[.]” on January 1, 2008, pursuant to Section 3. *Wilson* at 336.

This interpretation makes sense in light of the effective dates provided in each code section repealed and amended by S.B. 10. The Third District reasoned: “although [S.B. 10,] Section 4 makes Sections 1-3 effective on July 1, 2007, this does not change the effective dates contained in each individual section for the enactment and repeal of individual provisions.” *In re Smith*, 3d Dist. No. 1-07-58, 2008-Ohio-3234, 2008 Ohio App. LEXIS 2755, ¶ 22, *rev'd on other grounds, sub nom. In re D.J.S.*, 130 Ohio St.3d 257, 2011-Ohio-5342, 957 N.E.2d 291. Further, the second paragraph of S.B. 10, Section 3 provides that July 1, 2007 was the effective date of specific amendments and enactments:

The amendments to sections 1923.01, 1923.02, 2151.357, 2950.031, 2953.32, 5321.01, 5321.03, and 5321.051 of the Revised Code that are made by Sections 1 and 2 of this act and the enactment of sections 2950.032, 2950.033, 2950.042, 2950.043, and 2950.131 and new section 2950.031 of the Revised Code by Section 1 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 2007.

This means that only thirteen code sections—1923.01, 1923.02, 2151.357, 2950.031, 2953.32, 5321.01, 5321.03, 5321.051, 2950.032, 2950.033, 2950.042, 2950.043, and 2950.131—were effective as enacted or amended by S.B. 10 on July 1, 2007. And, contrary to Amicus’s assertion (*Amicus Brief* at 6), none of these provisions provides adequate notice to persons who committed a sex offense between July 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008 that they would be subject to classification pursuant to S.B. 10.

In light of the plain language of S.B. 10, the effective dates of the sex offender registration and classification statutes, and the long-standing rules of statutory

construction, this Court must find that the repeal of the registration and classification statutes and their amendments were effective on January 1, 2008.

II. The punishment imposed by Senate Bill 10 was not in effect until January 1, 2008; therefore, Senate Bill 10 cannot be applied to offenses occurring before January 1, 2008.

Contrary to the State's and Amicus's assertions, the language in *Williams* regarding the "date of enactment" of S.B. 10 is not part of the substantive holding in *Williams*; rather, it merely reflects that Williams's offense occurred before July 1, 2007. *Williams*, 129 Ohio St.3d 344, 2011-Ohio-3374, 952 N.E.2d 1108, at syllabus; ¶ 4. The substantive holding in *Williams* only relates to the punitive effect of the classification, registration, and community notification provisions as amended by S.B. 10. *Williams* at syllabus.

In *Williams*, this Court reasoned that "[n]o one change compels our conclusion that S.B. 10 is punitive." *Id.* at ¶ 20. In that decision, this Court addressed a handful of statutes by example: R.C. 2950.01; 2950.04; 2950.06; and 2050.07. *Williams* at ¶ 16-19. As noted above, the effective date for each of R.C. 2950.01; 2950.04; 2950.06; and 2050.07 is January 1, 2008. Accordingly, because the punitive aspects of S.B. 10 were not in effect until January 1, 2008, S.B. 10 cannot be applied to Bruce or any sex offender who committed an offense before January 1, 2008. *Williams* at ¶ 21, citing *Pratte v. Stewart*, 125 Ohio St.3d 473, 2010-Ohio-1860, 929 N.E.2d 415, ¶ 37.

In addition, the records in four cases that were remanded by this Court for application of *Williams* reflect that the offenses occurred between July 1, 2007 and

January 1, 2008. *State v. Dunlap*, 129 Ohio St.3d 461, 2011-Ohio-4111, 953 N.E.2d 816, ¶ 28 (offense occurred on July 25, 2007, *Indictment*, CR-07-499122-A, docket available at http://cpdocket.cp.cuyahogacounty.us/p_CR_Docket.aspx; *State v. Mentser*, 130 Ohio St.3d 262, 2011-Ohio-5446, 957 N.E.2d 294, ¶ 1 (offense occurred on October 31, 2007, Case No. 2009-0273, *Brief of Appellant*, October 3, 2011, at 1); *State v. Scott*, 130 Ohio St.3d 260, 2011-Ohio-5343, 957 N.E.2d 292, ¶ 1 (offenses occurred between July 1 and August 31, 2007, Case No. 10-1483, *Amended Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction*, August 26, 2010, at 2); *In Re Cases Held for the Decision in State v. Williams*, 130 Ohio St.3d 254, 2011-Ohio-5348, 957 N.E.2d 289, ¶ 14 (*State v. Gresham*, Case No. 2009-1493) (offense occurred on September 20, 2007, *State v. Gresham*, 2d Dist. No. 22766, 2009-Ohio-3305, 2009 Ohio App. LEXIS 2844, ¶ 7).

Although this Court remanded each of these cases for application of *Williams*, it is not clear from the decisions whether this Court specifically found that *Williams* applied to each case. What is clear, however, is that Mr. Williams, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Mentser, and Mr. Gresham are currently classified as sexually oriented offenders pursuant to pre-S.B. 10 law, following their cases being remanded by this Court.¹ Therefore, if this Court determines that it has previously found that *Williams* applies to offenses which occurred before January 1, 2008, this Court should

¹ Current registration information is available at:
<http://www.icrimewatch.net/offenderdetails.php?OfndrID=1547742&AgencyID=55149>;
<http://www.icrimewatch.net/offenderdetails.php?OfndrID=1537399&AgencyID=55155>;
<http://www.icrimewatch.net/offenderdetails.php?OfndrID=1570729&AgencyID=55149>;
<http://www.icrimewatch.net/offenderdetails.php?OfndrID=1575148&AgencyID=55149>
(accessed 7/2/12).

summarily affirm the decision below; or, in the alternative, dismiss this matter as having been improvidently accepted.

CONCLUSION

The registration, classification, and community notification provisions imposed by S.B. 10 were not effective until January 1, 2008; accordingly, because this Court has determined that S.B. 10 is punitive, it cannot be applied to those whose offenses occurred before January 1, 2008. This Court should therefore affirm the holding of the First District Court of Appeals. If this Court determines that it has previously resolved the issue in this case, the decision below should be summarily affirmed; or, in the alternative, this matter should be dismissed as having been improvidently accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

Office of the Ohio Public Defender



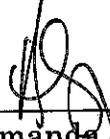
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This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing Brief of Appellee Bruce S. was forwarded by regular U.S. mail to Paula E. Adams, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Hamilton County Prosecutor's Office, 230 East Ninth Street, Suite 4000, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, this 2nd day of July, 2012.



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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

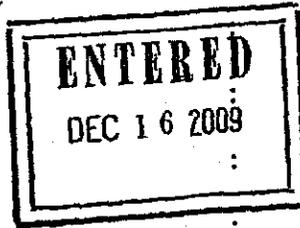
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APPENDIX TO BRIEF OF APPELLEE BRUCE S.

**IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT OF OHIO
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO**

IN RE: BRUCE S.



APPEAL NO. C-081300
TRIAL NO. 08-15538X

JUDGMENT ENTRY.

We consider this appeal on the accelerated calendar, and this judgment entry is not an opinion of the court.¹

Appellant Bruce S. admitted to being and was adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that, if committed by an adult, would have constituted the sexually-oriented offense of rape. On November 25, 2008, the juvenile court committed Bruce S. to the Department of Youth Services for a minimum period of 12 months and a maximum period until age 21. The court immediately held a sexual-offender-classification hearing. The state's position was that Bruce S.'s classification as a Tier III sex offender was mandatory. Defense counsel did not dispute the state's position, which was adopted by the juvenile court. The court noted that Bruce S. had previously been adjudicated delinquent for committing an offense that, if committed by an adult, would have constituted rape and had been designated a Tier III sex offender. The court determined that Bruce S. was a juvenile-offender registrant and a Tier III sex offender subject to community notification.

Bruce S. has appealed and has raised one assignment of error, which alleges that the juvenile court erred in determining that Bruce S. was a Tier III offender, because

¹ See S.Ct.R.Rep.Op. 3(A), App.R. 11.1(E), and Loc.R. 12.



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the court failed to exercise discretion when classifying him. The state argues that the tier-classification order is not a final appealable order because a mandatory reclassification hearing under R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) had not been completed.

The juvenile court was required by R.C. 2152.82(A) to classify Bruce S. as a juvenile-offender registrant subject to the sexual-offender registration requirements because he had committed a sexually-oriented offense after January 1, 2002, he had been 16 years old when he had committed the offense, and he had previously been adjudicated delinquent for committing another sexually-oriented offense. The court was then obligated to hold a hearing under R.C. 2152.831 to determine in which tier to classify Bruce S. and, if it classified him as a Tier III sex offender, to determine whether he was subject to community notification.² The juvenile court stated that it was required to classify Bruce S. as a Tier III offender, and it issued an order classifying Bruce S. as a Tier III sex offender subject to community notification.

When Bruce S. completes all aspects of his disposition, including probation and any ordered treatment, the juvenile court is required to review his tier classification.³ R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) provides that "upon completion of the disposition" the trial court "shall conduct a hearing to review the effectiveness of the disposition and of any treatment provided for the child, to determine the risks that the child might reoffend * * * and to determine whether its prior determination made at the hearing held pursuant to section 2152.831 [2152.83.1] of the Revised Code as to whether the child is a tier I sex offender/child victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child victim offender should be continued or modified as provided under division (A)(2) of this section."

² See R.C. 2152.82(B).

³ See R.C. 2152.84(A)(1).



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The state argues that the juvenile court's order classifying Bruce S. as a Tier III offender is not final and appealable because the R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) mandatory review of his tier classification has not been completed, and any error made in Bruce S.'s initial tier classification can be remedied in the mandatory R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) review. Therefore, the state argues, any error that may have occurred does not affect a substantial right. The state raised the same argument in *In re Antwon C.*⁴ We did not specifically address the state's finality argument in that case, but finding no jurisdictional impediment we entertained Antwon C.'s appeal on the merits.

R.C. 2505.02(B) provides in pertinent part that an order is final when it (1) affects a substantial right in an action that in effect determines the action and prevents a judgment; or (2) affects a substantial right in a special proceeding. Proceedings held in the juvenile court are special statutory proceedings.⁵

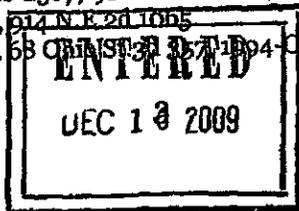
" 'Substantial right' means a right that the United States Constitution, the Ohio Constitution, a statute, the common law, or a rule of procedure entitles a person to enforce or protect."⁶

Bruce S.'s right to be classified correctly under R.C. 2152.82 and 2152.831 as a Tier I, a Tier II, or a Tier III sex offender is a substantial right. Any error committed by the juvenile court in its initial classification of Bruce S. affected his substantial right to a correct classification. The R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) review would not remedy any error committed in the initial classification because it is focused on the effectiveness of the juvenile's disposition and treatment, and the juvenile's likelihood of reoffending, which are different considerations than those presented in a tier-classification hearing under R.C. 2152.82 and 2152.831. Further, an error in the initial classification hearing that

⁴ 182 Ohio App.3d 237, 2009-Ohio-2567, 912 N.E.2d 182, discretionary appeal not allowed, 123 Ohio St.3d 1425, 2009-Ohio-5340, 914 N.E.2d 1085.

⁵ See *State ex rel. Fowler v. Smith*, 53 Ohio St.3d 357, 1994-Ohio-302, 626 N.E.2d 950.

⁶ See R.C. 2505.02(A)(1).



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results in an incorrect placement in a higher tier may well work to Bruce S.'s disadvantage in the R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) review, in that the juvenile court may be less inclined to reclassify a Tier III offender than an offender in a lower tier. Finally, there is no provision in the R.C. 2152.84(A)(1) review for raising alleged errors that have occurred in the tier-classification hearing under R.C. 2152.82 and 2152.831. We hold that the juvenile court's order classifying Bruce S. as a Tier III offender is final and appealable.⁷

Bruce S. argues that the trial court erred in failing to exercise discretion in classifying him. The juvenile court has discretion to classify juvenile offenders as a Tier I, a Tier II, or a Tier III sex offender under R.C. 2152.82 and 2152.831.⁸ Failing to exercise that discretion is reversible error.⁹ The assignment of error is sustained.

Therefore, the judgment of the trial court classifying Bruce S. as a Tier III sex offender is reversed, and this case is remanded to the juvenile court for a new hearing to determine his appropriate sex-offender classification.

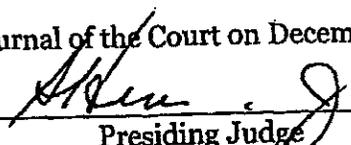
Further, a certified copy of this judgment entry shall constitute the mandate, which shall be sent to the trial court under App.R. 27. Costs shall be taxed under App.R. 24.

HILDEBRANDT, P.J., SUNDERMANN and CUNNINGHAM, JJ.

To the Clerk:

Enter upon the Journal of the Court on December 16, 2009

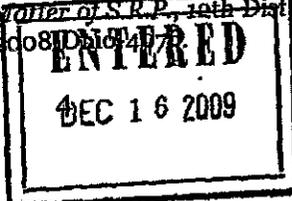
per order of the Court


Presiding Judge

⁷ *In re Antwon C.*, supra, at fn. 4.

⁸ See id.; see, also, *In the Matter of J.M.*, 4th Dist. No. 08CA782, 2009-Ohio-4574; *In re C.A.*, 2nd Dist. No. 23022, 2009-Ohio-3303; *In the Matter of S.R.P.*, 10th Dist. No. CA2007-11-027, 2009-Ohio-11; *In re G.E.S.*, 9th Dist. No. 24079, 2008-Ohio-4477.

⁹ See *In re Antwon C.*, supra.



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Current through Legislation passed by the 129th Ohio General Assembly
 and filed with the Secretary of State through File 124
 *** Annotations current through May 7, 2012 ***

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO
 ARTICLE II. LEGISLATIVE

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Oh. Const. Art. II, § 15 (2012)

§ 15. How bills shall be passed

(A) The general assembly shall enact no law except by bill, and no bill shall be passed without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected in the other.

(B) The style of the laws of this state shall be, "be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio."

(C) Every bill shall be considered by each house on three different days, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the house in which it is pending suspend this requirement, and every individual consideration of a bill or action suspending the requirement shall be recorded in the journal of the respective house. No bill may be passed until the bill has been reproduced and distributed to members of the house in which it is pending and every amendment been made available upon a member's request.

(D) No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. No law shall be revived or amended unless the new act contains the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections amended shall be repealed.

(E) Every bill which has passed both houses of the general assembly shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met and shall be presented forthwith to the governor for his approval.

(F) Every joint resolution which has been adopted in both houses of the general assembly shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house to certify that the procedural requirements for adoption have been met and shall forthwith be filed with the secretary of state.

HISTORY:

(Enacted May 8, 1973. Former § 15 repealed, see HJR No.5, 110th General Assembly.)

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*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 19. COURTS -- MUNICIPAL -- MAYOR'S -- COUNTY
 CHAPTER 1923. FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER

ORC Ann. 1923.01 (2008)

§ 1923.01. Jurisdiction in forcible entry and detainer; definitions

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

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

(C) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Tenant" means a person who is entitled under a rental agreement to the use or occupancy of premises, other than premises located in a manufactured home park, to the exclusion of others, except that as used in division (A)(6) of *section 1923.02* and *section 1923.051 [1923.05.1] of the Revised Code*, "tenant" includes a manufactured home park resident.

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

(3) "Resident" has the same meaning as in *section 3733.01 of the Revised Code*.

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

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

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

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

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

(9) "Recreational vehicle" and "mobile home" have the same meanings as in *section 4501.01 of the Revised Code*.

(10) "Preschool or child day-care center premises" has the same meaning as in *section 2950.034 [2950.03.4] of the Revised Code*.

(10) * "Manufactured home" has the same meaning as in *section 3781.06 of the Revised Code*.

(11) "Manufactured home park" has the same meaning as in *section 3733.01 of the Revised Code* and also means any tract of land upon which one or two manufactured or mobile homes used for habitation are parked, either free of charge or for revenue purposes, pursuant to rental agreements between the owners of the manufactured or mobile homes and the owner of the tract of land.

(12) "Park operator" has the same meaning as in *section 3733.01 of the Revised Code* and also means a landlord of premises upon which one or two manufactured or mobile homes used for habitation are parked, either free of charge or for revenue purposes, pursuant to rental agreements between the owners of the manufactured or mobile homes and a landlord who is not licensed as a manufactured home park operator pursuant to Chapter 3733. of the Revised Code.

(13) "Personal property" means tangible personal property other than a manufactured home, mobile home, or recreational vehicle that is the subject of an action under this chapter.

HISTORY:

RS § 6599; S&C 791, 946; 51 v 57, § 11; 51 v 179, § 125; GC §§ 10447, 10448; Bureau of Code Revision, 10-1-53; 127 v 1039(1087) (Eff 1-1-58); 128 v 823(858) (Eff 11-6-59); 138 v S 227 (Eff 7-31-80); 138 v H 410 (Eff 1-9-81); 141 v H 495 (Eff 2-25-87); 141 v H 158 (Eff 3-17-87); 142 v H 708 (Eff 4-19-88); 143 v S 258 (Eff 8-22-90); 147 v S 142 (Eff 3-30-99); 149 v H 520. Eff 4-3-2003; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 150 v H 368, § 1, eff. 10-13-04; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07; 152 v H 56, § 1, eff. 10-18-07.

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*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 19. COURTS -- MUNICIPAL -- MAYOR'S -- COUNTY
CHAPTER 1923. FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER

ORC Ann. 1923.02 (2008)

§ 1923.02. Persons subject to forcible entry and detainer action

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(15) Against any tenant who permits any person to occupy residential premises located within one thousand feet of any school premises or preschool or child day-care center premises if both of the following apply to the person:

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

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

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

(C) (1) If a tenant or any other person with the tenant's permission resides in or occupies residential premises that are located within one thousand feet of any school premises and is a resident or occupant of the type described in division (A)(14) of this section or a person of the type described in division (A)(15) of this section, the landlord for those residential premises, upon discovery that the tenant or other person is a resident, occupant, or person of that nature, may terminate the

rental agreement or tenancy for those residential premises by notifying the tenant and all other occupants, as provided in *section 1923.04 of the Revised Code*, to leave the premises.

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

(D) This chapter does not apply to a student tenant as defined by division (H) of *section 5321.01 of the Revised Code* when the college or university proceeds to terminate a rental agreement pursuant to *section 5321.031 [5321.03.1] of the Revised Code*.

HISTORY:

RS § 6600; S&C 791, 946; 51 v 179, § 126; GC § 10449; 113 v 481; Bureau of Code Revision, 10-1-53; 133 v S 156 (Eff 11-25-69); 135 v S 103 (Eff 11-4-74); 137 v H 29 (Eff 1-13-78); 138 v S 227 (Eff 7-31-80); 138 v H 410 (Eff 1-9-81); 140 v S 231 (Eff 9-20-84); 141 v H 495 (Eff 2-25-87); 141 v H 158 (Eff 3-17-87); 142 v H 708 (Eff 4-19-88); 143 v S 258 (Eff 8-22-90); 145 v H 438 (Eff 10-12-94); 149 v H 520. Eff 4-3-2003; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07; 152 v H 56, § 1, eff. 10-18-07.

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*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 21. COURTS -- PROBATE -- JUVENILE
 CHAPTER 2151. JUVENILE COURT
 SEALING AND EXPUNGEMENT OF RECORDS CONCERNING DELINQUENT AND UNRULY CHILDREN AND JUVENILE TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2151.357 (2008)

§ 2151.357. Effects of order sealing records; index of sealed records; inspection of sealed records

(A) If the court orders the records of a person sealed pursuant to *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code*, the person who is subject of the order properly may, and the court shall, reply that no record exists with respect to the person upon any inquiry in the matter, and the court, except as provided in division (D) of this section, shall do all of the following:

(1) Order that the proceedings in a case described in divisions (B) and (C) of *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code* be deemed never to have occurred;

(2) Except as provided in division (C) of this section, delete all index references to the case and the person so that the references are permanently irretrievable;

(3) Order that all original records of the case maintained by any public office or agency, except fingerprints held by a law enforcement agency, DNA specimens collected pursuant to *section 2152.74 of the Revised Code*, and DNA records derived from DNA specimens pursuant to *section 109.573 [109.57.3] of the Revised Code*, be delivered to the court;

(4) Order each public office or agency, upon the delivering of records to the court under division (A)(3) of this section, to expunge remaining records of the case that are the subject of the sealing order that are maintained by that public office or agency, except fingerprints, DNA specimens, and DNA records described under division (A)(3) of this section;

(5) Send notice of the order to seal to any public office or agency that the court has reason to believe may have a record of the sealed record;

(6) Seal all of the records delivered to the court under division (A)(3) of this section, in a separate file in which only sealed records are maintained.

(B) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, an order to seal under *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code* applies to every public office or agency that has a record relating to the case, regardless of whether it receives notice of the hearing on the sealing of the record or a copy of the order. Except as provided in division (D) of this section, upon the written request of a person whose record has been sealed and the presentation of a copy of the order and compliance with division (A)(3) of this section, a public office or agency shall expunge its record relating to the case, except a record of the adjudication or arrest or taking into custody that is maintained for compiling statistical data and that does not contain any reference to the person who is the subject of the order.

(C) The court that maintains sealed records pursuant to this section may maintain a manual or computerized index of the sealed records and shall make the index available only for the purposes set forth in division (E) of this section.

(1) Each entry regarding a sealed record in the index of sealed records shall contain all of the following:

- (a) The name of the person who is the subject of the sealed record;
- (b) An alphanumeric identifier relating to the person who is the subject of the sealed record;
- (c) The word "sealed";
- (d) The name of the court that has custody of the sealed record.

(2) Any entry regarding a sealed record in the index of sealed records shall not contain either of the following:

- (a) The social security number of the person who is subject of the sealed record;
- (b) The name or a description of the act committed.

(D) Notwithstanding any provision of this section that requires otherwise, a board of education of a city, local, exempted village, or joint vocational school district that maintains records of an individual who has been permanently excluded under *sections 3301.121 [3301.12.1] and 3313.662 [3313.66.2] of the Revised Code* is permitted to maintain records regarding an adjudication that the individual is a delinquent child that was used as the basis for the individual's permanent exclusion, regardless of a court order to seal the record. An order issued under *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code* to seal the record of an adjudication that an individual is a delinquent child does not revoke the adjudication order of the superintendent of public instruction to permanently exclude the individual who is the subject of the sealing order. An order to seal the record of an adjudication that an individual is a delinquent child may be presented to a district superintendent as evidence to support the contention that the superintendent should recommend that the permanent exclusion of the individual who is the subject of the sealing order be revoked. Except as otherwise authorized by this division and *sections 3301.121 [3301.12.1] and 3313.662 [3313.66.2] of the Revised Code*, any school employee in possession of or having access to the sealed adjudication records of an individ-

ual that were the basis of a permanent exclusion of the individual is subject to division (F) of this section.

(E) Inspection of records that have been ordered sealed under *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code* may be made only by the following persons or for the following purposes:

(1) By the court;

(2) If the records in question pertain to an act that would be an offense of violence that would be a felony if committed by an adult, by any law enforcement officer or any prosecutor, or the assistants of a law enforcement officer or prosecutor, for any valid law enforcement or prosecutorial purpose;

(3) Upon application by the person who is the subject of the sealed records, by the person that is named in that application;

(4) If the records in question pertain to an alleged violation of division (E)(1) of *section 4301.69 of the Revised Code*, by any law enforcement officer or any prosecutor, or the assistants of a law enforcement officer or prosecutor, for the purpose of determining whether the person is eligible for diversion under division (E)(2) of *section 4301.69 of the Revised Code*;

(5) At the request of a party in a civil action that is based on a case the records for which are the subject of a sealing order issued under *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code*, as needed for the civil action. The party also may copy the records as needed for the civil action. The sealed records shall be used solely in the civil action and are otherwise confidential and subject to the provisions of this section;

(6) By the attorney general or an authorized employee of the attorney general or the court for purposes of determining whether a child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant, as defined in *section 2950.01 of the Revised Code*, for purposes of Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code.

(F) No officer or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions shall knowingly release, disseminate, or make available for any purpose involving employment, bonding, licensing, or education to any person or to any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the state or of any of its political subdivisions any information or other data concerning any arrest, taking into custody, complaint, indictment, information, trial, hearing, adjudication, or correctional supervision, the records of which have been sealed pursuant to *section 2151.356 [2151.35.6] of the Revised Code* and the release, dissemination, or making available of which is not expressly permitted by this section. Whoever violates this division is guilty of divulging confidential information, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(G) In any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, any appearance as a witness, or any other inquiry, a person may not be questioned with respect to any arrest or taking into custody for which the records were sealed. If an inquiry is made in violation of this division, the person may respond as if the sealed arrest or taking into custody did not occur, and the person shall not be subject to any adverse action because of the arrest or taking into custody or the response.

(H) The judgment rendered by the court under this chapter shall not impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily imposed by conviction of a crime in that the child is not a criminal by reason of the adjudication, and no child shall be charged with or convicted of a crime in any court except as provided by this chapter. The disposition of a child under the judgment rendered or any evidence

given in court shall not operate to disqualify a child in any future civil service examination, appointment, or application. Evidence of a judgment rendered and the disposition of a child under the judgment is not admissible to impeach the credibility of the child in any action or proceeding. Otherwise, the disposition of a child under the judgment rendered or any evidence given in court is admissible as evidence for or against the child in any action or proceeding in any court in accordance with the Rules of Evidence and also may be considered by any court as to the matter of sentence or to the granting of probation, and a court may consider the judgment rendered and the disposition of a child under that judgment for purposes of determining whether the child, for a future criminal conviction or guilty plea, is a repeat violent offender, as defined in *section 2929.01 of the Revised Code*.

HISTORY:

151 v H 137, § 1, eff. 10-12-06; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.01 (2008)

§ 2950.01. Definitions

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

(A) "Sexually oriented offense" means any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person, regardless of the person's age:

(1) A violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, 2907.21, 2907.32, 2907.321 [2907.32.1], 2907.322 [2907.32.2], or 2907.323 [2907.32.3] of the Revised Code;

(2) A violation of section 2907.04 of the Revised Code when the offender is less than four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct, the other person did not consent to the sexual conduct, and the offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;

(3) A violation of section 2907.04 of the Revised Code when the offender is at least four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct or when the offender is less than four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct and the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;

(4) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2903.11 of the Revised Code when the violation was committed with a sexual motivation;

(5) A violation of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code when the offender committed or attempted to commit the felony that is the basis of the violation with a sexual motivation;

(6) A violation of division (A)(3) of section 2903.211 [2903.21.1] of the Revised Code;

(7) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;

(8) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code;

(9) A violation of division (B) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim of the offense;

(10) A violation of division (B) of section 2905.02, of division (B) of section 2905.03, of division (B) of section 2905.05, or of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code;

(11) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), or (10) of this section;

(12) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), or (11) of this section.

(B) (1) "Sex offender" means, subject to division (B)(2) of this section, a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense.

(2) "Sex offender" does not include a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense if the offense involves consensual sexual conduct or consensual sexual contact and either of the following applies:

(a) The victim of the sexually oriented offense was eighteen years of age or older and at the time of the sexually oriented offense was not under the custodial authority of the person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the sexually oriented offense.

(b) The victim of the offense was thirteen years of age or older, and the person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the sexually oriented offense is not more than four years older than the victim.

(C) "Child-victim oriented offense" means any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person, regardless of the person's age, when the victim is under eighteen years of age and is not a child of the person who commits the violation:

(1) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the violation is not included in division (A)(7) of this section;

(2) A violation of division (A) of section 2905.02, division (A) of section 2905.03, or division (A) of section 2905.05 of the Revised Code;

(3) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section;

(4) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (C)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(D) "Child-victim offender" means a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, has pleaded guilty to, is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any child-victim oriented offense.

(E) "Tier I sex offender/child-victim offender" means any of the following:

(1) A sex offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to any of the following sexually oriented offenses:

(a) A violation of section 2907.06, 2907.07, 2907.08, or 2907.32 of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of section 2907.04 of the Revised Code when the offender is less than four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct, the other person did not consent to the sexual conduct, and the offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;

(c) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2907.05 of the Revised Code;

(d) A violation of division (A)(3) of section 2907.323 [2907.32.3] of the Revised Code;

(e) A violation of division (A)(3) of section 2903.211 [2903.21.1], of division (B) of section 2905.03, or of division (B) of section 2905.05 of the Revised Code;

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

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

(2) A child-victim offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense and who is not within either category of child-victim offender described in division (F)(2) or (G)(2) of this section.

(3) A sex offender who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense and who a juvenile court,

pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(4) A child-victim offender who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any child-victim oriented offense and who a juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(F) "Tier II sex offender/child-victim offender" means any of the following:

(1) A sex offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to any of the following sexually oriented offenses:

(a) A violation of section 2907.21, 2907.321 [2907.32.1], or 2907.322 [2907.32.2] of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of section 2907.04 of the Revised Code when the offender is at least four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct, or when the offender is less than four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct and the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;

(c) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2907.05 or of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 [2907.32.3] of the Revised Code;

(d) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;

(e) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is eighteen years of age or older;

(f) A violation of division (B) of section 2905.02 or of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code;

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

(h) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (F)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section;

(i) Any sexually oriented offense that is committed after the sex offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender was classified a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender.

(2) A child-victim offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to any child-victim oriented offense when the child-victim oriented offense is committed after the child-victim offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or

been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender was classified a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender.

(3) A sex offender who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense and who a juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(4) A child-victim offender who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any child-victim oriented offense and whom a juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the current offense.

(5) A sex offender or child-victim offender who is not in any category of tier II sex offender/child-victim offender set forth in division (F)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, who prior to January 1, 2008, was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, and who prior to that date was determined to be a habitual sex offender or determined to be a habitual child-victim offender, unless either of the following applies:

(a) The sex offender or child-victim offender is reclassified pursuant to section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] or 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(b) A juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies the child a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(G) "Tier III sex offender/child-victim offender" means any of the following:

(1) A sex offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to any of the following sexually oriented offenses:

(a) A violation of section 2907.02 or 2907.03 of the Revised Code;

(b) A violation of division (B) of section 2907.05 of the Revised Code;

(c) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2903.11 of the Revised Code when the violation was committed with a sexual motivation;

(d) A violation of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code when the offender committed or attempted to commit the felony that is the basis of the violation with a sexual motivation;

(e) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age;

(f) A violation of division (B) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim of the offense;

(g) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the

United States that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (G)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section;

(h) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (G)(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section;

(i) Any sexually oriented offense that is committed after the sex offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender was classified a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender.

(2) A child-victim offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to any child-victim oriented offense when the child-victim oriented offense is committed after the child-victim offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender was classified a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender.

(3) A sex offender who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any sexually oriented offense and who a juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(4) A child-victim offender who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any child-victim oriented offense and whom a juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the current offense.

(5) A sex offender or child-victim offender who is not in any category of tier III sex offender/child-victim offender set forth in division (G)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, who prior to January 1, 2008, was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense and classified a juvenile offender registrant, and who prior to that date was adjudicated a sexual predator or adjudicated a child-victim predator, unless either of the following applies:

(a) The sex offender or child-victim offender is reclassified pursuant to section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] or 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(b) The sex offender or child-victim offender is a delinquent child, and a juvenile court, pursuant to section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, classifies the child a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense.

(6) A sex offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, was convicted of, or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense, if the sexually oriented offense and the circumstances in which it was committed are such that division (F) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code automatically classifies the offender as a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender;

(7) A sex offender or child-victim offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, or was adjudicated a

delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or child-victim offense in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States if both of the following apply:

(a) Under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offender was convicted or pleaded guilty or the delinquent child was adjudicated, the offender or delinquent child is in a category substantially equivalent to a category of tier III sex offender/child-victim offender described in division (G)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section.

(b) Subsequent to the conviction, plea of guilty, or adjudication in the other jurisdiction, the offender or delinquent child resides, has temporary domicile, attends school or an institution of higher education, is employed, or intends to reside in this state in any manner and for any period of time that subjects the offender or delinquent child to a duty to register or provide notice of intent to reside under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code.

(H) "Confinement" includes, but is not limited to, a community residential sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16 or 2929.26 of the Revised Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(M) "Juvenile offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing on or after January 1, 2002, a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, who is fourteen years of age or older at the time of committing the offense, and who a juvenile court judge, pursuant to an order issued under section 2152.82, 2152.83, 2152.84, 2152.85, or 2152.86 of the Revised Code, classifies a juvenile offender registrant and specifies has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code. "Juvenile offender registrant" includes a person who prior to January 1, 2008, was a "juvenile offender registrant" under the definition of the term in existence prior to January 1, 2008, and a person who prior to July 31, 2003, was a "juvenile sex offender registrant" under the former definition of that former term.

(N) "Public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child and on whom a juvenile court has imposed a serious youthful offender dispo-

sitional sentence under section 2152.13 of the Revised Code before, on, or after January 1, 2008, and to whom all of the following apply:

(1) The person is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, or complicity in committing one of the following acts:

(a) A violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, division (B) of section 2907.05 of the Revised Code, or section 2907.03 of the Revised Code if the victim of the violation was less than twelve years of age;

(b) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2905.01 of the Revised Code that was committed with a purpose to gratify the sexual needs or desires of the child.

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

(3) A juvenile court judge, pursuant to an order issued under section 2152.86 of the Revised Code, classifies the person a juvenile offender registrant, specifies the person has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code, and classifies the person a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant, and the classification of the person as a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant has not been terminated pursuant to division (D) of section 2152.86 of the Revised Code.

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

(P) "Out-of-state juvenile offender registrant" means a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, who on or after January 1, 2002, moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than five days, and who has a duty under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code to register in this state and the duty to otherwise comply with that applicable section and sections 2950.05 and 2950.06 of the Revised Code. "Out-of-state juvenile offender registrant" includes a person who prior to January 1, 2008, was an "out-of-state juvenile offender registrant" under the definition of the term in existence prior to January 1, 2008, and a person who prior to July 31, 2003, was an "out-of-state juvenile sex offender registrant" under the former definition of that former term.

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

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

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

(T) "Residential premises" means the building in which a residential unit is located and the grounds upon which that building stands, extending to the perimeter of the property. "Residential

premises" includes any type of structure in which a residential unit is located, including, but not limited to, multi-unit buildings and mobile and manufactured homes.

(U) "Residential unit" means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy, and includes the structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or two or more persons who maintain a common household. "Residential unit" does not include a halfway house or a community-based correctional facility.

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

(W) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

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

HISTORY:

146 v H 180 (Eff 1-1-97); 147 v S 111 (Eff 3-17-98); 147 v H 565 (Eff 3-30-99); 148 v H 502 (Eff 3-15-2001); 149 v S 3 (Eff 1-1-2002); 149 v S 175 (Eff 5-7-2002); 149 v H 485 (Eff 6-13-2002); 149 v H 393. Eff 7-5-2002; 149 v H 490, § 1, eff. 1-1-04; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 150 v S 5, § 3, eff. 1-1-04; 150 v S 57, § 1, eff. 1-1-04; 150 v H 473, § 1, eff. 4-29-05; 151 v S 260, § 1, eff. 1-2-07; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 1-1-08.

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*** ARCHIVE MATERIAL ***

*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
 CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY
 ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.031 (2008)

§ 2950.031. Attorney general to determine application of new SORN Law to each offender or delinquent child; registered letter to be sent; right to court hearing to contest application

(A) (1) At any time on or after July 1, 2007, and not later than December 1, 2007, the attorney general shall determine for each offender or delinquent child who prior to December 1, 2007, has registered a residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to *section 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], or 2950.05 of the Revised Code* the offender's or delinquent child's new classification as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, the offender's or delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed, and, regarding a delinquent child, whether the child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant.

(2) At any time on or after July 1, 2007, and not later than December 1, 2007, the attorney general shall send to each offender or delinquent child who prior to December 1, 2007, has registered a residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to *section 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], or 2950.05 of the Revised Code* a registered letter that contains the information described in this division. The registered letter shall be sent return receipt requested to the last reported address of the person and, if the person is a delinquent child, the last reported address of the parents of the delinquent child. The letter sent to an offender or to a delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents pursuant to this division shall notify the offender or the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents of all of the following:

(a) The changes in Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code that will be implemented on January 1, 2008;

(b) Subject to division (A)(2)(c) of this section, the offender's or delinquent child's new classification as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, the offender's or delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed and the duration of those duties, whether the delinquent child is classified a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant, and the information specified in division (B) of *section 2950.03 of the Revised Code* to the extent it is relevant to the offender or delinquent child;

(c) The fact that the offender or delinquent child has a right to a hearing as described in division (E) of this section, the procedures for requesting the hearing, and the period of time within which the request for the hearing must be made.

(d) If the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with *sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code* is scheduled to terminate on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to January 1, 2008, a summary of the provisions of *section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code* and the application of those provisions to the offender or delinquent child, provided that this division applies to a delinquent child only if the child is in a category specified in division (C) of *section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code*.

(3) The attorney general shall make the determinations described in division (A)(1) of this section for each offender or delinquent child who has registered an address as described in that division, even if the offender's duty to comply with *sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code* is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to that date or the delinquent child is in a category specified in division (C) of *section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code* and the child's duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to that date. The attorney general shall send the registered letter described in division (A)(2) of this section to each offender or delinquent child who has registered an address as described in that division even if the offender's duty to comply with *sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code* is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to that date, or the delinquent child is in a category specified in division (C) of *section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code*, and the child's duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to that date. *Section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code* applies to any offender who has registered an address as described in division (A)(1) or (2) of this section and whose duty to comply with *sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code* is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to that date, or the delinquent child is in a category specified in division (C) of *section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code*, and the child's duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of *section 2950.07 of the Revised Code* that is in effect prior to that date.

(B) If a sheriff informs the attorney general pursuant to *section 2950.043 [2950.04.3] of the Revised Code* that an offender or delinquent child registered with the sheriff pursuant to *section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code* on or after December 1, 2007, that the offender or delinquent child previously had not registered under either section with that sheriff or any other sheriff, and that the offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense upon which the registration was based prior to December 1, 2007, within fourteen days after being so informed of the registration and receiving the information and material specified in division (D) of that section, the attorney general shall determine for the offender or delinquent child all of the matters specified in division (A)(1) of this section. Upon making the determinations, the attorney general immediately shall send to the offender or to the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents a registered letter pursuant to division (A)(2) of this section that contains the information specified in that division.

(C) The attorney general shall maintain the return receipts for all offenders, delinquent children, and parents of delinquent children who are sent a registered letter under division (A) or (B) of this section. For each offender, delinquent child, and parents of a delinquent child, the attorney general shall send a copy of the return receipt for the offender, delinquent child, or parents to the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child most recently registered a residence address and, if applicable, a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address and to the prosecutor who handled the case in which the offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that resulted in the offender's or child's registration duty under *section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code*. If a return receipt indicates that the offender, delinquent child, or parents of a delinquent child to whom the registered letter was sent does not reside or have temporary domicile at the listed address, the attorney general immediately shall provide notice of that fact to the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child registered that residence address.

(D) The attorney general shall mail to each sheriff a list of all offenders and delinquent children who have registered a residence address or a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address with that sheriff and to whom a registered letter is sent under division (A) or (B) of this section. The list shall specify the offender's or delinquent child's new classification as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, the offender's or delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed, and, regarding a delinquent child, whether the child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant.

(E) An offender or delinquent child who is in a category described in division (A)(2) or (B) of this section may request as a matter of right a court hearing to contest the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008. The offender or delinquent child may contest the manner in which the letter sent to the offender or delinquent child pursuant to division (A) or (B) of this section specifies that the new registration requirements apply to the offender or delinquent child or may contest whether those new registration requirements apply at all to the offender or delinquent child. To request the hearing, the offender or delinquent child not later than the date that is sixty days after the offender or delinquent child received the registered

letter sent by the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of this section shall file a petition with the court specified in this division. If the offender or delinquent child resides in or is temporarily domiciled in this state and requests a hearing, the offender or delinquent child shall file the petition with, and the hearing shall be held in, the court of common pleas or, for a delinquent child, the juvenile court of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled. If the offender does not reside in and is not temporarily domiciled in this state, the offender or delinquent child shall file the petition with, and the hearing shall be held in, the court of common pleas of the county in which the offender registered a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, but if the offender has registered addresses of that nature in more than one county, the offender may file such a petition in the court of only one of those counties.

If the offender or delinquent child requests a hearing by timely filing a petition with the appropriate court, the offender or delinquent child shall serve a copy of the petition on the prosecutor of the county in which the petition is filed. The prosecutor shall represent the interests of the state in the hearing. In any hearing under this division, the Rules of Civil Procedure or, if the hearing is in a juvenile court, the Rules of Juvenile Procedure apply, except to the extent that those Rules would by their nature be clearly inapplicable. The court shall schedule a hearing, and shall provide notice to the offender or delinquent child and prosecutor of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

If an offender or delinquent child requests a hearing in accordance with this division, until the court issues its decision at or subsequent to the hearing, the offender or delinquent child shall comply prior to January 1, 2008, with Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it exists prior to that date and shall comply on and after January 1, 2008, with Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on that date. If an offender or delinquent child requests a hearing in accordance with this division, at the hearing, all parties are entitled to be heard, and the court shall consider all relevant information and testimony presented relative to the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the court finds that the offender or delinquent child has proven by clear and convincing evidence that the new registration requirements do not apply to the offender or delinquent child in the manner specified in the letter sent to the offender or delinquent child pursuant to division (A) or (B) of this section, the court shall issue an order that specifies the manner in which the court has determined that the new registration requirements do apply to the offender or delinquent child. If at the conclusion of the hearing the court finds that the offender or delinquent child has proven by clear and convincing evidence that the new registration requirements do not apply to the offender or delinquent child, the court shall issue an order that specifies that the new registration requirements do not apply to the offender or delinquent child. The court promptly shall serve a copy of an order issued under this division upon the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child most recently registered under *section 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], or 2950.05 of the Revised Code* and upon the bureau of criminal identification and investigation. The offender or delinquent child and the prosecutor have the right to appeal the decision of the court issued under this division.

If an offender or delinquent child fails to request a hearing in accordance with this division within the applicable sixty-day period specified in this division, the failure constitutes a waiver by the offender or delinquent child of the offender's or delinquent child's right to a hearing under this division, and the offender or delinquent child is bound by the determinations of the attorney general contained in the registered letter sent to the offender or child.

If a juvenile court issues an order under division (A)(2) or (3) of *section 2152.86 of the Revised Code* that classifies a delinquent child a public-registry qualified juvenile offender registrant and if the child's delinquent act was committed prior to January 1, 2008, a challenge to the classification contained in the order shall be made pursuant to division (D) of *section 2152.86 of the Revised Code*.

HISTORY:

152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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*** ARCHIVE MATERIAL ***

*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.032 (2008)

§ 2950.032. Attorney general to determine tier classification for each offender or delinquent child; notice of provisions implemented on January 1, 2008

(A) (1) At any time on or after July 1, 2007, and not later than December 1, 2007, the attorney general shall do all of the following:

(a) For each offender who on December 1, 2007, will be serving a prison term in a state correctional institution for a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, determine the offender's classification relative to that offense as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes in that chapter that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, and the offender's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed and provide to the department of rehabilitation and correction a document that describes that classification and those duties;

(b) For each delinquent child who has been classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense and who on December 1, 2007, will be confined in an institution of the department of youth services for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, determine the delinquent child's classification relative to that offense as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes in that chapter that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, the delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed, and whether the delinquent child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant and provide to the department a

document that describes that classification, those duties, and whether the delinquent child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant.

(c) For each offender and delinquent child described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, determine whether the attorney general is required to send a registered letter to that offender or that delinquent child and delinquent child's parents pursuant to section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child is serving the prison term or is confined and, if the attorney general is required to send such a letter to that offender or that delinquent child and delinquent child's parents relative to that offense, include in the document provided to the department of rehabilitation and correction or the department of youth services under division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section a conspicuous notice that the attorney general will be sending the offender or delinquent child and delinquent child's parent the registered letter and that the department is not required to provide to the offender or delinquent child the written notice described in division (A)(2) of this section.

(2) At any time on or after July 1, 2007, and not later than December 1, 2007, except as otherwise described in this division, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall provide to each offender described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section and the department of youth services shall provide to each delinquent child described in division (A)(1)(b) of this section and to the delinquent child's parents a written notice that contains the information described in this division. The department of rehabilitation and correction and the department of youth services are not required to provide the written notice to an offender or a delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents if the attorney general included in the document provided to the particular department under division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section notice that the attorney general will be sending that offender or that delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents a registered letter and that the department is not required to provide to that offender or that delinquent child and parents the written notice. The written notice provided to an offender or a delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents pursuant to this division shall notify the offender or delinquent child of all of the following:

(a) The changes in Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code that will be implemented on January 1, 2008;

(b) Subject to division (A)(2)(c) of this section, the offender's or delinquent child's classification as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, the offender's or delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed and the duration of those duties, whether the delinquent child is classified a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant, and the information specified in division (B) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code to the extent it is relevant to the offender or delinquent child;

(c) The fact that the offender or delinquent child has a right to a hearing as described in division (E) of this section, the procedures for requesting the hearing, and the period of time within which the request for the hearing must be made;

(d) If the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code is scheduled to terminate on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is

in effect prior to January 1, 2008, a summary of the provisions of section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code and the application of those provisions to the offender or delinquent child, provided that this division applies regarding a delinquent child only if the child is in a category specified in division (A) of section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code.

(3) The attorney general shall make the determinations described in divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section for each offender or delinquent child who is described in either of those divisions even if the offender's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to that date, or the delinquent child is in a category specified in division (C) of section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code, and the child's duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to that date. The department of rehabilitation and correction shall provide to each offender described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section and the department of youth services shall provide to each delinquent child described in division (A)(1)(b) of this section the notice described in division (A)(2) of this section, even if the offender's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to that date, or the delinquent child is in a category specified in division (C) of section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code, and the child's duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to that date. Section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code applies regarding any offender described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section whose duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to that date and any delinquent child who is in a category specified in division (A) of section 2950.033 [2950.03.3] of the Revised Code and whose duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to that date.

(B) If on or after December 2, 2007, an offender commences a prison term in a state correctional institution or a delinquent child commences confinement in an institution of the department of youth services for a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and if the offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense on or before that date, as soon as practicable, the department of rehabilitation and correction or the department of youth services, as applicable, shall contact the attorney general, inform the attorney general of the commencement of the prison term or institutionalization, and forward to the attorney general information and material that identifies the offender or delinquent child and that describes the sexually oriented offense resulting in the prison term or institutionalization, the facts and circumstances of it, and the offender's or delinquent child's criminal or delinquency history. Within fourteen days after being so informed of the commencement of the prison term or institutionalization and receiving the information and material specified in this division, the attorney general shall determine for the offender or delinquent child all of the matters specified in division (A)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section and immediately provide to the appropriate department a document that describes the offender's or delinquent child's classification and duties as so determined.

Upon receipt from the attorney general of a document described in this division that pertains to an offender or delinquent child, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall provide to the offender or the department of youth services shall provide to the delinquent child, as applicable, a written notice that contains the information specified in division (A)(2) of this section.

(C) If, on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to January 1, 2008, an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and the court does not sentence the offender to a prison term for that offense or if, on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to January 1, 2008, a delinquent child is classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and the juvenile court does not commit the child to the custody of the department of youth services for that offense, the court at the time of sentencing or the juvenile court at the time specified in division (B) of section 2152.82, division (C) of section 2152.83, division (C) of section 2152.84, division (E) of section 2152.85, or division (A) of section 2152.86 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, shall do all of the following:

(1) Provide the offender or the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents with the notices required under section 2950.03 of the Revised Code, as it exists prior to January 1, 2008, regarding the offender's or delinquent child's duties under this chapter as it exists prior to that date;

(2) Provide the offender or the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents with a written notice that contains the information specified in divisions (A)(2)(a) and (b) of this section;

(3) Provide the offender or the delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents a written notice that clearly indicates that the offender or delinquent child is required to comply with the duties described in the notice provided under division (C)(1) of this section until January 1, 2008, and will be required to comply with the duties described in the notice provided under division (C)(2) of this section on and after that date.

(D) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, the officer or employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction or the department of youth services who provides an offender or a delinquent child and the delinquent child's parents with the notices described in division (A)(2) or (B) of this section shall require the offender or delinquent child to read and sign a form stating that the changes in Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, the offender's or delinquent child's classification as a tier I sex offender, a tier II sex offender, or a tier III sex offender, the offender's or delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as so changed and the duration of those duties, the delinquent child's classification as a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant if applicable, the information specified in division (B) of section 2950.03 of the Revised Code to the extent it is relevant to the offender or delinquent child, and the right to a hearing, procedures for requesting the hearing, and period of time within which the request for the hearing must be made have been explained to the offender or delinquent child.

Except as otherwise provided in this division, the judge who provides an offender or delinquent child with the notices described in division (C) of this section shall require the offender or delinquent child to read and sign a form stating that all of the information described in divisions (C)(1) to (3) of this section has been explained to the offender or delinquent child.

If the offender or delinquent child is unable to read, the official, employee, or judge shall certify on the form that the official, employee, or judge specifically informed the offender or delinquent child of all of that information and that the offender or delinquent child indicated an understanding of it.

(2) After an offender or delinquent child has signed the form described in division (D)(1) of this section or the official, employee, or judge has certified on the form that the form has been explained to the offender or delinquent child and that the offender or delinquent child indicated an understanding of the specified information, the official, employee, or judge shall give one copy of the form to the offender or delinquent child, within three days shall send one copy of the form to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code, and shall send one copy of the form to the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child expects to reside and one copy to the prosecutor who handled the case in which the offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense that resulted in the offender's or child's registration duty under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code.

(E) An offender or delinquent child who is provided a notice under division (A)(2) or (B) of this section may request as a matter of right a court hearing to contest the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008. The offender or delinquent child may contest the matters that are identified in division (E) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code. To request the hearing, an offender or delinquent child who is provided a notice under division (A)(2) of this section shall file a petition with the appropriate court not later than the date that is sixty days after the offender or delinquent child is provided the notice under that division, and an offender or delinquent child who is provided a notice under division (B) of this section shall file a petition with the appropriate court not later than the date that is sixty days after the offender or delinquent child is provided the notice under that division. The request for the hearing shall be made in the manner and with the court specified in division (E) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, the provisions of that division regarding the service of process and notice regarding the hearing, the conduct of the hearing, the determinations to be made at the hearing, and appeals of those determinations also apply to a hearing requested under this division. If a hearing is requested as described in this division, the offender or delinquent child shall appear at the hearing by video conferencing equipment if available and compatible, except that, upon the court's own motion or the motion of the offender or delinquent child or the prosecutor representing the interests of the state and a determination by the court that the interests of justice require that the offender or delinquent child be present, the court may permit the offender or delinquent child to be physically present at the hearing. An appearance by video conferencing equipment pursuant to this division has the same force and effect as if the offender or delinquent child were physically present at the hearing. The provisions of division (E) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code regarding the effect of a failure to timely request a hearing also apply to a failure to timely request a hearing under this division.

If a juvenile court issues an order under division (A)(2) or (3) of section 2152.86 of the Revised Code that classifies a delinquent child a public-registry qualified juvenile offender registrant and if the child's delinquent act was committed prior to January 1, 2008, a challenge to the classification contained in the order shall be made pursuant to division (D) of section 2152.86 of the Revised Code.

HISTORY:

152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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*** ARCHIVE MATERIAL ***

*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.033 (2008)

§ 2950.033. Offenders and delinquent children whose SORN Law duties are scheduled to terminate on or after 7-1-07 and prior to 1-1-08

(A) If, on or before July 1, 2007, an offender who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense or a delinquent child in a category specified in division (C) of this section has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code based on that offense and if the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections based on that offense is scheduled to terminate on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to January 1, 2008, notwithstanding that scheduled termination of those duties, the offender's or delinquent child's duties under those sections shall not terminate as scheduled and shall remain in effect for the following period of time:

(1) If the offender or delinquent child is in a category described in division (A)(1) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code, receives a registered letter from the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, and timely requests a hearing in accordance with division (E) of that section to contest the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, or the tier classification of the offender or delinquent child specified by the attorney general, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall continue at least until the court issues its decision at or subsequent to the hearing. The offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections shall continue in accordance with, and for the duration specified

in, the determinations of the attorney general that are specified in the registered letter the offender or delinquent child received from the attorney general, unless the court's decision terminates the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections or provides a different duration for which the offender or delinquent child has a duty to comply with them.

(2) If the offender or delinquent child is in a category described in division (A)(1) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code, receives a registered letter from the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, and does not timely request a hearing in accordance with division (E) of that section to contest the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, or the tier classification of the offender or delinquent child specified by the attorney general, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall continue in accordance with, and for the duration specified in, the determinations of the attorney general that are specified in the registered letter the offender or delinquent child received from the attorney general.

(3) If the offender or delinquent child is in a category described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of section 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code, receives a notice from the department of rehabilitation and correction or department of youth services pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, and timely requests a hearing in accordance with division (E) of that section to contest the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, or the tier classification of the delinquent child specified by the attorney general the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall continue in the same manner and for the same duration as is described in division (A)(1) of this section regarding offenders and delinquent children in a category described in division (A)(1) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code, who receive a registered letter from the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, and who timely request a hearing in accordance with division (E) of that section.

(4) If the offender or delinquent child is in a category described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of section 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code, receives a notice from the department of rehabilitation and correction or department of youth services pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, and does not timely request a hearing in accordance with division (E) of that section to contest the application to the offender or delinquent child of the new registration requirements under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008, or the tier classification of the delinquent child specified by the attorney general the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall continue in the same manner and for the same duration as is described in division (A)(2) of this section regarding offenders and delinquent children in a category described in division (A)(1) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code, who receive a registered letter from the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, and who do not timely request a hearing in accordance with division (E) of that section.

(5) If the offender or delinquent child is in a category described in division (A)(1) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code but does not receive a registered letter from the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, or if the offender or delinquent child is in a cat-

egory described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of section 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code but does not receive a notice from the department of rehabilitation and correction or department of youth services pursuant to division (A)(2) of that section, notwithstanding the failure of the offender or delinquent child to receive the registered letter or the notice, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code shall continue in accordance with, and for the duration specified in, the provisions of Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as they will exist under the changes to the provisions that will be implemented on January 1, 2008.

(B) An offender or a delinquent child in a category specified in division (C) of this section who, on or before July 1, 2007, has a duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code based on a conviction of, plea of guilty to, or adjudication as a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and whose duty to comply with those sections is scheduled to terminate on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to January 1, 2008, under the version of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code that is in effect prior to January 1, 2008, is presumed to have knowledge of the law, the content of division (A) of this section and its application to the offender or delinquent child, and the offender's or delinquent child's duties under Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code as it will exist under the changes that will be implemented on January 1, 2008. Any failure of any such offender or delinquent child to receive a registered letter from the attorney general pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code or to receive a written notice from the department of rehabilitation and correction or department of youth services pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code does not negate, limit, or modify the presumption specified in this division.

(C) Divisions (A) and (B) of this section apply to a person who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense only if the person is so adjudicated prior to January 1, 2008, and, under the version of section 2950.01 of the Revised Code that is to take effect on January 1, 2008, will be a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant relative to that offense.

HISTORY:

152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***
*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.04 (2008)

§ 2950.04. Duty to register and comply with registration requirements

(A) (1) (a) Immediately after a sentencing hearing is held on or after January 1, 2008, for an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a sexually oriented offense and is sentenced to a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement and before the offender is transferred to the custody of the department of rehabilitation and correction or to the official in charge of the jail, workhouse, state correctional institution, or other institution where the offender will be confined, the offender shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender was convicted of or pleaded guilty to the sexually oriented offense.

(b) Immediately after a dispositional hearing is held on or after January 1, 2008, for a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense, is classified a juvenile offender registrant based on that adjudication, and is committed to the custody of the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department and before the child is transferred to the custody of the department of youth services or the secure facility to which the delinquent child is committed, the delinquent child shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the delinquent child was classified a juvenile offender registrant based on that sexually oriented offense.

(c) A law enforcement officer shall be present at the sentencing hearing or dispositional hearing described in division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section to immediately transport the offender or delinquent child who is the subject of the hearing to the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender or delinquent child is convicted, pleads guilty, or is adjudicated a delinquent child.

(d) After an offender who has registered pursuant to division (A)(1)(a) of this section is released from a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement, the offender shall register as provided in division (A)(2) of this section. After a delinquent child who has registered pursuant to division (A)(1)(b) of this section is released from the custody of the department of youth services or from a secure facility that is not operated by the department, the delinquent child shall register as provided in division (A)(3) of this section.

(2) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, each offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense shall comply with the following registration requirements described in divisions (A)(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section:

(a) The offender shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county within three days of the offender's coming into a county in which the offender resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than three days.

(b) The offender shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis regardless of whether the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state.

(c) The offender shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender is employed if the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen or more days in that calendar year.

(d) The offender shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender then is employed if the offender does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen or more days in that calendar year.

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

(3) (a) Each child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and who is classified a juvenile offender registrant based on that adjudication shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county within three days of the delinquent child's coming into a county in which the delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than three days.

(b) In addition to the registration duty imposed under division (A)(3)(a) of this section, each public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall comply with the following additional registration requirements:

(i) The public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the registrant attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time

basis regardless of whether the registrant resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state.

(ii) The public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the registrant is employed if the registrant resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen or more days in that calendar year.

(iii) The public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the registrant then is employed if the registrant does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen or more days in that calendar year.

(iv) The public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, or other appropriate person of the other state immediately upon entering into any state other than this state in which the registrant attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis or upon being employed in any state other than this state for more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen or more days in that calendar year regardless of whether the registrant resides or has a temporary domicile in this state, the other state, or a different state.

(c) If the delinquent child is committed for the sexually oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department, this duty begins when the delinquent child is discharged or released in any manner from custody in a department of youth services secure facility or from the secure facility that is not operated by the department if pursuant to the discharge or release the delinquent child is not committed to any other secure facility of the department or any other secure facility.

(4) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense was committed, each person who is convicted, pleads guilty, or is adjudicated a delinquent child in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense shall comply with the following registration requirements if, at the time the offender or delinquent child moves to and resides in this state or temporarily is domiciled in this state for more than three days, the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant enters this state to attend a school or institution of higher education, or the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant is employed in this state for more than the specified period of time, the offender or delinquent child has a duty to register as a sex offender or child-victim offender under the law of that other jurisdiction as a result of the conviction, guilty plea, or adjudication:

(a) Each offender and delinquent child shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county within three days of the offender's or delinquent child's coming into the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled for more than three days.

(b) Each offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county immediately upon coming into a county in which the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant attends a school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis regardless of whether the

offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant resides or has a temporary domicile in this state or another state.

(c) Each offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant is employed if the offender resides or has a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed in that county for more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen days or more in that calendar year.

(d) Each offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant shall register personally with the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant then is employed if the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant does not reside or have a temporary domicile in this state and has been employed at any location or locations in this state for more than three days or for an aggregate period of fourteen or more days in that calendar year.

(5) An offender or a delinquent child who is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant is not required to register under division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of this section if a court issues an order terminating the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code pursuant to section 2950.15 of the Revised Code. A delinquent child who is a juvenile offender registrant but is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant is not required to register under any of those divisions if a juvenile court issues an order declassifying the delinquent child as a juvenile offender registrant pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code.

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

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

(1) The offender's or delinquent child's name and any aliases used by the offender or delinquent child;

(2) The offender's or delinquent child's social security number and date of birth, including any alternate social security numbers or dates of birth that the offender or delinquent child has used or uses;

(3) Regarding an offender or delinquent child who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(1) of this section, a statement that the offender is serving a prison term, term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement or a statement that the delinquent child is in the custody of the department of youth services or is confined in a secure facility that is not operated by the department;

(4) Regarding an offender or delinquent child who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of this section as a result of the offender or delinquent child residing in this state or temporarily being domiciled in this state for more than three days, the current residence address of the offender or delinquent child who is registering, the name and address of the offender's or delinquent child's employer if the offender or delinquent child is employed at the time of registration or if the offender or delinquent child knows at the time of registration that the offender or delinquent child will be commencing employment with that employer subsequent to registration, any other employment information, such as the general area where the offender or delinquent child is employed, if the offender or delinquent child is employed in many locations, and the name and address of the offender's or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant's school or institution of higher education if the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant attends one at the time of registration or if the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant knows at the time of registration that the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant will be commencing attendance at that school or institution subsequent to registration;

(5) Regarding an offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant who is registering under a duty imposed under division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of this section as a result of the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant attending a school or institution of higher education in this state on a full-time or part-time basis or being employed in this state or in a particular county in this state, whichever is applicable, for more than three days or for an aggregate of fourteen or more days in any calendar year, the name and current address of the school, institution of higher education, or place of employment of the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant who is registering, including any other employment information, such as the general area where the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant is employed, if the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant is employed in many locations;

(6) The identification license plate number of each vehicle the offender or delinquent child owns, of each vehicle registered in the offender's or delinquent child's name, of each vehicle the offender or delinquent child operates as a part of employment, and of each other vehicle that is regularly available to be operated by the offender or delinquent child; a description of where each vehicle is habitually parked, stored, docked, or otherwise kept; and, if required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, a photograph of each of those vehicles;

(7) If the offender or delinquent child has a driver's or commercial driver's license or permit issued by this state or any other state or a state identification card issued under section 4507.50 or 4507.51 of the Revised Code or a comparable identification card issued by another state, the driver's license number, commercial driver's license number, or state identification card number;

(8) If the offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the sexually oriented offense resulting in the registration duty in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court in any nation other than the United States, a DNA specimen, as defined in section 109.573 [109.57.3] of the Revised Code, from the offender or delinquent child, a citation for, and the name of, the sexually oriented offense resulting in the registration duty, and a certified copy of a document that describes the text of that sexually oriented offense;

(9) A description of each professional and occupational license, permit, or registration, including those licenses, permits, and registrations issued under Title XLVII of the Revised Code, held by the offender or delinquent child;

(10) Any email addresses, internet identifiers, or telephone numbers registered to or used by the offender or delinquent child;

(11) Any other information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

(D) After an offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, pursuant to this section, the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, shall forward the signed, written registration form, photograph, and other material to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with the forwarding procedures adopted pursuant to section 2950.13 of the Revised Code. If an offender registers a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, or provides a school or institution of higher education address under division (C)(4) of this section, the sheriff also shall provide notice to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the premises of the school, institution of higher education, or place of employment of the offender's name and that the offender has registered that address as a place at which the offender attends school or an institution of higher education or at which the offender is employed. The bureau shall include the information and materials forwarded to it under this division in the state registry of sex offenders and child victim offenders established and maintained under section 2950.13 of the Revised Code.

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

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

(G) If an offender or delinquent child who is required by division (A) of this section to register is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender, the offender or delinquent child also shall send the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the offender or delinquent child intends to reside written notice of the offender's or delinquent child's intent to reside in the county. The offender or delinquent child shall send the notice of intent to reside at least twenty days prior to the date the offender or delinquent child begins to reside in the county. The notice of intent to reside shall contain the following information:

(1) The offender's or delinquent child's name;

(2) The address or addresses at which the offender or delinquent child intends to reside;

(3) The sexually oriented offense of which the offender was convicted, to which the offender pleaded guilty, or for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent child

(H) If, immediately prior to January 1, 2008, an offender or delinquent child who was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense as those terms were defined in section 2950.01 of the Re-

vised Code prior to January 1, 2008, was required by division (A) of this section or section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code to register and if, on or after January 1, 2008, that offense is a sexually oriented offense as that term is defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code on and after January 1, 2008, the duty to register that is imposed pursuant to this section on and after January 1, 2008, shall be considered, for purposes of section 2950.07 of the Revised Code and for all other purposes, to be a continuation of the duty imposed upon the offender or delinquent child prior to January 1, 2008, under this section or section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code.

HISTORY:

146 v H 180 (Eff 7-1-97); 147 v H 565 (Eff 3-30-99); 148 v H 502 (Eff 3-15-2001); 149 v S 3 (Eff 1-1-2002); 149 v S 175 (Eff 5-7-2002); 149 v H 485 (Eff 6-13-2002); 149 v H 393. Eff 7-5-2002; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 150 v H 473, § 1, eff. 4-29-05; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 1-1-08.

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*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY
ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.042 (2008)

§ 2950.042. Parole officers to verify compliance with registration requirements

By January 1, 2008, the department of rehabilitation and correction, the adult parole authority, and the department of youth services shall adopt rules to require parole officers to verify within three days of an offender's or delinquent child's release that the offender or delinquent child has registered as provided in divisions (A)(2) and (3) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code or in divisions (A)(2) and (3) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable.

HISTORY:

152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.043 (2008)

§ 2950.043. Sheriff to notify attorney general of registration on or after 12-1-07

If an offender or delinquent child registers with a sheriff pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code on or after December 1, 2007, if the offender or delinquent child previously has not registered under either section with that sheriff or any other sheriff, and if the offender or delinquent child was convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or was classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense upon which the registration was based prior to December 1, 2007, as soon as practicable after the registration, the sheriff shall contact the attorney general, inform the attorney general of the registration, and forward to the attorney general in the manner specified in division (D) of section 2950.04 of the Revised Code all of the information and material specified in that division. Upon being informed of the registration and receiving the information and material, the attorney general shall comply with division (B) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code.

HISTORY:

152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.06 (2008)

§ 2950.06. Periodic verification of current address

(A) An offender or delinquent child who is required to register a residence address pursuant to division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code shall periodically verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence address, and an offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant who is required to register a school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to any of those divisions shall periodically verify the address of the offender's or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant's current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment, in accordance with this section. The frequency of verification shall be determined in accordance with division (B) of this section, and the manner of verification shall be determined in accordance with division (C) of this section.

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

(1) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child is required to register was committed, if the offender or delinquent child is a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, the offender shall verify the offender's current residence address or current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and the delinquent child shall verify the delinquent child's current residence address, in accordance with division (C) of this section on each anniversary of the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register

(2) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child is required to register was committed, if the offender or delinquent child is a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, the offender shall verify the offender's current residence address or current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and the delinquent child shall verify the delinquent child's current residence address, in accordance with division (C) of this section every one hundred eighty days after the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register.

(3) Regardless of when the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense for which the offender or delinquent child is required to register was committed, if the offender or delinquent child is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender, the offender shall verify the offender's current residence address or current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, and the delinquent child shall verify the delinquent child's current residence address and, if the delinquent child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant, the current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, in accordance with division (C) of this section every ninety days after the offender's or delinquent child's initial registration date during the period the offender or delinquent child is required to register.

(4) If, prior to January 1, 2008, an offender or delinquent child registered with a sheriff under a duty imposed under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code as a result of a conviction of, plea of guilty to, or adjudication as a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense as those terms were defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code prior to January 1, 2008, the duty to register that is imposed on the offender or delinquent child pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code on and after January 1, 2008, is a continuation of the duty imposed upon the offender prior to January 1, 2008, under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code and, for purposes of divisions (B)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, the offender's initial registration date related to that offense is the date on which the offender initially registered under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code.

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

(2) To facilitate the verification of an offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, under division (C)(1) of this section, the sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child most recently registered the address may mail a nonforwardable verification form prescribed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation to the offender's or delinquent child's last reported address

and to the last reported address of the parents of the delinquent child, with a notice that conspicuously states that the offender or delinquent child must personally appear before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff to complete the form and the date by which the form must be so completed. Regardless of whether a sheriff mails a form to an offender or delinquent child and that child's parents, each offender or delinquent child who is required to verify the offender's or delinquent child's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, pursuant to division (A) of this section shall personally appear before the sheriff or a designee of the sheriff to verify the address in accordance with division (C)(1) of this section.

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

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

(2) Regarding an offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant who is verifying a current school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, the name and current address of the school, institution of higher education, or place of employment of the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant and any other information required by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

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

(F) No person who is required to verify a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, pursuant to divisions (A) to (C) of this section shall fail to verify a current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employ-

ment address, as applicable, in accordance with those divisions by the date required for the verification as set forth in division (B) of this section, provided that no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a violation of this division, and that no parent, guardian, or custodian of a delinquent child shall be prosecuted for a violation of section 2919.24 of the Revised Code based on the delinquent child's violation of this division, prior to the expiration of the period of time specified in division (G) of this section.

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

The written warning shall do all of the following:

- (a) Identify the sheriff who sends it and the date on which it is sent;
- (b) State conspicuously that the offender or delinquent child has failed to verify the offender's or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the current residence address of a delinquent child who is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant by the date required for the verification;
- (c) Conspicuously state that the offender or delinquent child has seven days from the date on which the warning is sent to verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, with the sheriff who sent the warning;
- (d) Conspicuously state that a failure to timely verify the specified current address or addresses is a felony offense;
- (e) Conspicuously state that, if the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant verifies the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child who is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant verifies the current residence address with that sheriff within that seven-day period, the offender or delinquent child will not be prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a failure to timely verify a current address and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian will not be prosecuted based on a failure of the delinquent child to timely verify an address;
- (f) Conspicuously state that, if the offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant does not verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address or the delinquent child who is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant does not verify the current residence address with that sheriff within that seven-day period, the offender or delinquent child will be arrested or taken into custody, as appropriate, and prosecuted or subjected to a delinquent child proceeding for a failure to timely verify a current address and the delinquent child's parent, guardian, or custodian may be prosecuted for a violation of section

2919.24 of the Revised Code based on the delinquent child's failure to timely verify a current residence address.

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

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

(b) The sheriff with whom the offender or delinquent child is required to verify the current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address, as applicable, the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides, the sheriff of the county in which is located the offender's or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant's school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address that was to be verified, or a deputy of the appropriate sheriff, shall locate the offender or delinquent child, promptly shall seek a warrant for the arrest or taking into custody, as appropriate, of the offender or delinquent child for the violation of division (F) of this section and shall arrest the offender or take the child into custody, as appropriate.

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

(H) An offender or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant who is required to verify the offender's or public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant's current residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to divisions (A) to (C) of this section and a delinquent child who is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant who is required to verify the delinquent child's current residence address pursuant to those divisions shall do so for the period of time specified in section 2950.07 of the Revised Code.

HISTORY:

146 v H 180 (Eff 7-1-97); 147 v H 565 (Eff 3-30-99); 149 v S 3 (Eff 1-1-2002); 149 v H 485. Eff 6-13-2002; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 1-1-08.

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*** ARCHIVE MATERIAL ***

*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.07 (2008)

§ 2950.07. Commencement of duty to register; duration

(A) The duty of an offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and the duty of a delinquent child who is or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant or who is an out-of-state juvenile offender registrant to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code commences on whichever of the following dates is applicable:

(1) If the offender's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(1)(a) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(1)(a) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to comply with those sections commences immediately after the entry of the judgment of conviction.

(2) If the delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(1)(b) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(1)(b) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections commences immediately after the order of disposition.

(3) If the offender's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(2) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code, subject to division (A)(7) of this section, the offender's duty to comply with those sections commences on the date of the offender's release from a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of confinement, or if the offender is not sentenced to a prison term, a term of imprisonment, or any other type of con-

finement, on the date of the entry of the judgment of conviction of the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense.

(4) If the offender's or delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(4) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(4) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code, the offender's duty to comply with those sections commences regarding residence addresses on the date that the offender begins to reside or becomes temporarily domiciled in this state, the offender's duty regarding addresses of schools, institutions of higher education, and places of employment commences on the date the offender begins attending any school or institution of higher education in this state on a full-time or part-time basis or becomes employed in this state, and the delinquent child's duty commences on the date the delinquent child begins to reside or becomes temporarily domiciled in this state.

(5) If the delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(3) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code, if the delinquent child's classification as a juvenile offender registrant is made at the time of the child's disposition for that sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, whichever is applicable, and if the delinquent child is committed for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections commences on the date of the delinquent child's discharge or release from custody in the department of youth services secure facility or from the secure facility not operated by the department as described in that division.

(6) If the delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2950.04 or division (A)(3) of section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code and if either the delinquent child's classification as a juvenile offender registrant is made at the time of the child's disposition for that sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, whichever is applicable, and the delinquent child is not committed for the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense to the department of youth services or to a secure facility that is not operated by the department or the child's classification as a juvenile offender registrant is made pursuant to section 2152.83 or division (A)(2) of section 2152.86 of the Revised Code, subject to divisions (A)(7) of this section, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections commences on the date of entry of the court's order that classifies the delinquent child a juvenile offender registrant.

(7) If the offender's or delinquent child's duty to register is imposed pursuant to division (A)(2), (3), or (4) of section 2950.04 or section 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code and if the offender or delinquent child prior to January 1, 2008, has registered a residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address pursuant to section 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], or 2950.05 of the Revised Code as they existed prior to that date, the offender or delinquent child initially shall register in accordance with section 2950.04 or 2950.041 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, as it exists on and after January 1, 2008, not later than the earlier of the dates specified in divisions (A)(7)(a) and (b) of this section. The offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply thereafter with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code as they exist on and after January 1, 2008, commences on the date of that initial registration. The offender or delinquent child initially shall register under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code as it exists on and after January 1, 2008, not later than the earlier of the following:

(a) The date that is six months after the date on which the offender or delinquent child received a registered letter from the attorney general under division (A)(2) or (B) of section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] of the Revised Code;

(b) The earlier of the date on which the offender or delinquent child would be required to verify a previously registered address under section 2950.06 of the Revised Code as it exists on and after January 1, 2008, or, if the offender or delinquent child has changed a previously registered address, the date on which the offender or delinquent child would be required to register a new residence, school, institution of higher education, or place of employment address under section 2950.05 of the Revised Code as it exists on and after January 1, 2008.

(8) If the offender's or delinquent child's duty to register was imposed pursuant to section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code as they existed prior to January 1, 2008, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code as they exist on and after January 1, 2008, is a continuation of the offender's or delinquent child's former duty to register imposed prior to January 1, 2008, under section 2950.04 or 2950.041 [2950.04.1] of the Revised Code and shall be considered for all purposes as having commenced on the date that the offender's duty under that section commenced.

(B) The duty of an offender who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and the duty of a delinquent child who is or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant or who is an out-of-state juvenile offender registrant to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code continues, after the date of commencement, for whichever of the following periods is applicable:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person is an offender who is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, if the person is a delinquent child who is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, or if the person is a delinquent child who is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant relative to the sexually oriented offense, the offender's or delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues until the offender's or delinquent child's death. Regarding a delinquent child who is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense but is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant relative to the offense, if the judge who made the disposition for the delinquent child or that judge's successor in office subsequently enters a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for the period of time that is applicable to the delinquent child under division (B)(2) or (3) of this section, based on the reclassification of the child pursuant to section 2152.84 or 21562.85 of the Revised Code as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender or a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender. In no case shall the lifetime duty to comply that is imposed under this division on an offender who is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender be removed or terminated. A delinquent child who is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant may have the lifetime duty to register terminated only pursuant to section 2950.15 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the person is an offender who is a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, the offender's duty to comply with

those sections continues for twenty-five years. Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person is a delinquent child who is a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for twenty years. Regarding a delinquent child who is a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the offense but is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant relative to the offense, if the judge who made the disposition for the delinquent child or that judge's successor in office subsequently enters a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender but remains a juvenile offender registrant, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for the period of time that is applicable to the delinquent child under division (B)(3) of this section, based on the reclassification of the child pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person is an offender who is a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, the offender's duty to comply with those sections continues for fifteen years. Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person is a delinquent child who is a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender relative to the sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections continues for ten years. Regarding a delinquent child who is a juvenile offender registrant and a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender but is not a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant, if the judge who made the disposition for the delinquent child or that judge's successor in office subsequently enters a determination pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code that the delinquent child no longer is to be classified a juvenile offender registrant, the delinquent child's duty to comply with those sections terminates upon the court's entry of the determination. A person who is an offender who is a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender may have the fifteen-year duty to register terminated only pursuant to section 2950.15 of the Revised Code.

(C) (1) If an offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense and the offender subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, if an offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a child-victim oriented offense and the offender subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another child-victim oriented offense or a sexually oriented offense, if a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile offender registrant and the child subsequently is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing another sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to that offense or subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, or if a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant or is an out-of-state juvenile offender registrant and the child subsequently is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing another child-victim oriented offense or a sexually oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to that offense or subsequently is convicted of or pleads guilty to another child-victim oriented offense or a sexually oriented offense, the period of time for which the offender or delinquent child must comply with the sections specified in division (A) of this section shall be separately calculated pursuant to divisions (A)(1) to (8) and (B)(1) to (3) of this section for

each of the sexually oriented offenses and child-victim oriented offenses, and the offender or delinquent child shall comply with each separately calculated period of time independently.

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

(2) If a delinquent child has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense and is classified a juvenile offender registrant relative to the offense and if the juvenile judge or the judge's successor in office subsequently reclassifies the offense tier in which the child is classified pursuant to section 2152.84 or 2152.85 of the Revised Code, the judge's subsequent determination to reclassify the child does not affect the date of commencement of the delinquent child's duty to comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code as determined under division (A) of this section. The child's duty to comply with those sections after the reclassification is a continuation of the child's duty to comply with the sections that was in effect prior to the reclassification, and the duty shall continue for the period of time specified in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, whichever is applicable.

If, prior to January 1, 2008, an offender had a duty to comply with the sections specified in division (A) of this section as a result of a conviction of or plea of guilty to a sexually oriented offense or child-victim oriented offense as those terms were defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code prior to January 1, 2008, or a delinquent child had a duty to comply with those sections as a result of an adjudication as a delinquent child for committing one of those offenses as they were defined prior to January 1, 2008, the period of time specified in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of this section on and after January 1, 2008, for which a person must comply with sections 2950.04, 2950.041 [2950.04.1], 2950.05, and 2950.06 of the Revised Code applies to the person, automatically replaces the period of time for which the person had to comply with those sections prior to January 1, 2008, and is a continuation of the person's duty to comply with the sections that was in effect prior to the reclassification. If, prior to January 1, 2008, an offender or a delinquent child had a duty to comply with the sections specified in division (A) of this section, the offender's or delinquent child's classification as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender, a tier II sex offender/child-victim offender, or a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender for purposes of that period of time shall be determined as specified in section 2950.031 [2950.03.1] or 2950.032 [2950.03.2] of the Revised Code, as applicable.

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

(E) An offender or delinquent child who has been or is convicted, has pleaded or pleads guilty, or has been or is adjudicated a delinquent child, in a court in another state, in a federal court, military court, or Indian tribal court, or in a court of any nation other than the United States for committing a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense may apply to the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or temporarily is domiciled, or in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education or is employed, for credit against the duty to register for the time that the offender or delinquent child has complied with the sex offender or child-victim offender registration requirements of another jurisdiction. The sheriff shall grant the offender or delinquent child credit against the duty to register for time for which the offender or delinquent child provides adequate proof that the offender or delinquent child has complied with the sex offender or child-victim offender registration requirements of another jurisdiction. If the offender or delinquent child disagrees with the determination of the sheriff, the offender or delinquent child may appeal the determination to the court of common pleas of the county in which the offender or delinquent child resides or is temporarily domiciled, or in which the offender attends a school or institution of higher education or is employed.

HISTORY:

146 v H 180 (Eff 7-1-97); 147 v H 565 (Eff 3-30-99); 149 v S 3 (Eff 1-1-2002); 149 v H 485. Eff 6-13-2002; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 1-1-08.

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*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2950. SEXUAL PREDATORS, HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS, SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENDERS

ORC Ann. 2950.131 (2008)

§ 2950.131. Link to educational information on current research about sex offenders and child-victim offenders; notice to offenders regarding correcting information

(A) By January 1, 2008, the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, with the assistance of the office of criminal justice services, shall include on the internet sex offender and child-victim offender database established and operated pursuant to division (A)(11) of section 2950.13 of the Revised Code a link to educational information for the public on current research about sex offenders and child-victim offenders. Each sheriff who has established on the internet a sex offender and child-victim offender database may include a link to this information on the sheriff's internet database.

(B) By January 1, 2008, the internet sex offender and child-victim offender database established and operated pursuant to division (A)(11) of section 2950.13 of the Revised Code and each sheriff's internet sex offender and child-victim offender database is required to inform offenders and public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrants that they may contact the sheriff of the county in which the offender or delinquent child registered an address if the offender or delinquent child believes that information contained on the internet sex offender and child-victim offender database or sheriff's internet sex offender and child-victim offender database pertaining to the offender or delinquent child is incorrect.

HISTORY:

152 v S 97, § 1, eff. 1-1-08.

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*** CURRENT THROUGH LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 127TH OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE THROUGH JANUARY 25, 2008 ***

*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 1, 2008 ***

*** OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 15, 2008 ***

TITLE 29. CRIMES -- PROCEDURE
 CHAPTER 2953. APPEALS; OTHER POSTCONVICTION REMEDIES
 SEALING OF RECORD OF CONVICTION

ORC Ann. 2953.32 (2008)

§ 2953.32. Sealing of record of conviction or bail forfeiture

(A) (1) Except as provided in *section 2953.61 of the Revised Code*, a first offender may apply to the sentencing court if convicted in this state, or to a court of common pleas if convicted in another state or in a federal court, for the sealing of the conviction record. Application may be made at the expiration of three years after the offender's final discharge if convicted of a felony, or at the expiration of one year after the offender's final discharge if convicted of a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person who has been arrested for any misdemeanor offense and who has effected a bail forfeiture may apply to the court in which the misdemeanor criminal case was pending when bail was forfeited for the sealing of the record of the case. Except as provided in *section 2953.61 of the Revised Code*, the application may be filed at any time after the expiration of one year from the date on which the bail forfeiture was entered upon the minutes of the court or the journal, whichever entry occurs first.

(B) Upon the filing of an application under this section, the court shall set a date for a hearing and shall notify the prosecutor for the case of the hearing on the application. The prosecutor may object to the granting of the application by filing an objection with the court prior to the date set for the hearing. The prosecutor shall specify in the objection the reasons for believing a denial of the application is justified. The court shall direct its regular probation officer, a state probation officer, or the department of probation of the county in which the applicant resides to make inquiries and written reports as the court requires concerning the applicant.

(C) (1) The court shall do each of the following:

(a) Determine whether the applicant is a first offender or whether the forfeiture of bail was agreed to by the applicant and the prosecutor in the case. If the applicant applies as a first offender pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section and has two or three convictions that result from the same indictment, information, or complaint, from the same plea of guilty, or from the same official proceeding, and result from related criminal acts that were committed within a three-month period but do not result from the same act or from offenses committed at the same time, in making its determination under this division, the court initially shall determine whether it is not in the public interest for the two or three convictions to be counted as one conviction. If the court determines that it is not in the public interest for the two or three convictions to be counted as one conviction, the court shall determine that the applicant is not a first offender; if the court does not make that determination, the court shall determine that the offender is a first offender.

(b) Determine whether criminal proceedings are pending against the applicant;

(c) If the applicant is a first offender who applies pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section, determine whether the applicant has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the court;

(d) If the prosecutor has filed an objection in accordance with division (B) of this section, consider the reasons against granting the application specified by the prosecutor in the objection;

(e) Weigh the interests of the applicant in having the records pertaining to the applicant's conviction sealed against the legitimate needs, if any, of the government to maintain those records.

(2) If the court determines, after complying with division (C)(1) of this section, that the applicant is a first offender or the subject of a bail forfeiture, that no criminal proceeding is pending against the applicant, and that the interests of the applicant in having the records pertaining to the applicant's conviction or bail forfeiture sealed are not outweighed by any legitimate governmental needs to maintain those records, and that the rehabilitation of an applicant who is a first offender applying pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section has been attained to the satisfaction of the court, the court, except as provided in division (G) of this section, shall order all official records pertaining to the case sealed and, except as provided in division (F) of this section, all index references to the case deleted and, in the case of bail forfeitures, shall dismiss the charges in the case. The proceedings in the case shall be considered not to have occurred and the conviction or bail forfeiture of the person who is the subject of the proceedings shall be sealed, except that upon conviction of a subsequent offense, the sealed record of prior conviction or bail forfeiture may be considered by the court in determining the sentence or other appropriate disposition, including the relief provided for in *sections 2953.31 to 2953.33 of the Revised Code*.

(3) Upon the filing of an application under this section, the applicant, unless indigent, shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. The court shall pay thirty dollars of the fee into the state treasury. It shall pay twenty dollars of the fee into the county general revenue fund if the sealed conviction or bail forfeiture was pursuant to a state statute, or into the general revenue fund of the municipal corporation involved if the sealed conviction or bail forfeiture was pursuant to a municipal ordinance.

(D) Inspection of the sealed records included in the order may be made only by the following persons or for the following purposes:

(1) By a law enforcement officer or prosecutor, or the assistants of either, to determine whether the nature and character of the offense with which a person is to be charged would be affected by virtue of the person's previously having been convicted of a crime;

(2) By the parole or probation officer of the person who is the subject of the records, for the exclusive use of the officer in supervising the person while on parole or under a community control sanction or a post-release control sanction, and in making inquiries and written reports as requested by the court or adult parole authority;

(3) Upon application by the person who is the subject of the records, by the persons named in the application;

(4) By a law enforcement officer who was involved in the case, for use in the officer's defense of a civil action arising out of the officer's involvement in that case;

(5) By a prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's assistants, to determine a defendant's eligibility to enter a pre-trial diversion program established pursuant to *section 2935.36 of the Revised Code*;

(6) By any law enforcement agency or any authorized employee of a law enforcement agency or by the department of rehabilitation and correction as part of a background investigation of a person who applies for employment with the agency as a law enforcement officer or with the department as a corrections officer;

(7) By any law enforcement agency or any authorized employee of a law enforcement agency, for the purposes set forth in, and in the manner provided in, *section 2953.321 [2953.32.1] of the Revised Code*;

(8) By the bureau of criminal identification and investigation or any authorized employee of the bureau for the purpose of providing information to a board or person pursuant to division (F) or (G) of *section 109.57 of the Revised Code*;

(9) By the bureau of criminal identification and investigation or any authorized employee of the bureau for the purpose of performing a criminal history records check on a person to whom a certificate as prescribed in *section 109.77 of the Revised Code* is to be awarded;

(10) By the bureau of criminal identification and investigation or any authorized employee of the bureau for the purpose of conducting a criminal records check of an individual pursuant to division (B) of *section 109.572 [109.57.2] of the Revised Code*;

(11) By the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, an authorized employee of the bureau, a sheriff, or an authorized employee of the sheriff in connection with a criminal records check described in *section 311.41 of the Revised Code*;

(12) By the attorney general or an authorized employee of the attorney general or a court for purposes of determining a person's classification pursuant to Chapter 2950. of the Revised Code.

When the nature and character of the offense with which a person is to be charged would be affected by the information, it may be used for the purpose of charging the person with an offense.

(E) In any criminal proceeding, proof of any otherwise admissible prior conviction may be introduced and proved, notwithstanding the fact that for any such prior conviction an order of sealing previously was issued pursuant to *sections 2953.31 to 2953.36 of the Revised Code*.

(F) The person or governmental agency, office, or department that maintains sealed records pertaining to convictions or bail forfeitures that have been sealed pursuant to this section may maintain a manual or computerized index to the sealed records. The index shall contain only the

name of, and alphanumeric identifiers that relate to, the persons who are the subject of the sealed records, the word "sealed," and the name of the person, agency, office, or department that has custody of the sealed records, and shall not contain the name of the crime committed. The index shall be made available by the person who has custody of the sealed records only for the purposes set forth in divisions (C), (D), and (E) of this section.

(G) Notwithstanding any provision of this section or *section 2953.33 of the Revised Code* that requires otherwise, a board of education of a city, local, exempted village, or joint vocational school district that maintains records of an individual who has been permanently excluded under *sections 3301.121 [3301.12.1]* and *3313.662 [3313.66.2]* of the Revised Code is permitted to maintain records regarding a conviction that was used as the basis for the individual's permanent exclusion, regardless of a court order to seal the record. An order issued under this section to seal the record of a conviction does not revoke the adjudication order of the superintendent of public instruction to permanently exclude the individual who is the subject of the sealing order. An order issued under this section to seal the record of a conviction of an individual may be presented to a district superintendent as evidence to support the contention that the superintendent should recommend that the permanent exclusion of the individual who is the subject of the sealing order be revoked. Except as otherwise authorized by this division and *sections 3301.121 [3301.12.1]* and *3313.662 [3313.66.2]* of the Revised Code, any school employee in possession of or having access to the sealed conviction records of an individual that were the basis of a permanent exclusion of the individual is subject to *section 2953.35 of the Revised Code*.

HISTORY:

135 v S 5 (Eff 1-1-74); 137 v H 219 (Eff 11-1-77); 138 v H 105 (Eff 10-25-79); 140 v H 227 (Eff 9-26-84); 142 v H 8 (Eff 7-31-87); 142 v H 175 (Eff 6-29-88); 143 v S 140 (Eff 10-2-89); 144 v H 154 (Eff 7-31-92); 145 v H 571 (Eff 10-6-94); 146 v H 566 (Eff 10-16-96); 146 v S 160 (Eff 1-27-97); 148 v S 13. Eff 3-23-2000; 149 v H 490, § 1, eff. 1-1-04; 150 v H 12, §§ 1, 3, eff. 4-8-04*; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07; 152 v H 104, § 1, eff. 3-24-08.

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TITLE 53. REAL PROPERTY
CHAPTER 5321. LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

ORC Ann. 5321.01 (2008)

§ 5321.01. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Tenant" means a person entitled under a rental agreement to the use and occupancy of residential premises to the exclusion of others.

(B) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of residential premises, the agent of the owner, lessor, or sublessor, or any person authorized by the owner, lessor, or sublessor to manage the premises or to receive rent from a tenant under a rental agreement.

(C) "Residential premises" means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy and the structure of which it is a part, the facilities and appurtenances in it, and the grounds, areas, and facilities for the use of tenants generally or the use of which is promised the tenant. "Residential premises" includes a dwelling unit that is owned or operated by a college or university. "Residential premises" does not include any of the following:

(1) Prisons, jails, workhouses, and other places of incarceration or correction, including, but not limited to, halfway houses or residential arrangements that are used or occupied as a requirement of a community control sanction, a post-release control sanction, or parole;

(2) Hospitals and similar institutions with the primary purpose of providing medical services, and homes licensed pursuant to Chapter 3721. of the Revised Code;

(3) Tourist homes, hotels, motels, recreational vehicle parks, recreation camps, combined park-camps, temporary park-camps, and other similar facilities where circumstances indicate a transient occupancy;

(4) Elementary and secondary boarding schools, where the cost of room and board is included as part of the cost of tuition;

(5) Orphanages and similar institutions;

(6) Farm residences furnished in connection with the rental of land of a minimum of two acres for production of agricultural products by one or more of the occupants;

(7) Dwelling units subject to *sections 3733.41 to 3733.49 of the Revised Code*;

(8) Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit;

(9) Occupancy in a facility licensed as an SRO facility pursuant to Chapter 3731. of the Revised Code, if the facility is owned or operated by an organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," *100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 501*, as amended, or by an entity or group of entities in which such an organization has a controlling interest, and if either of the following applies:

(a) The occupancy is for a period of less than sixty days.

(b) The occupancy is for participation in a program operated by the facility, or by a public entity or private charitable organization pursuant to a contract with the facility, to provide either of the following:

(i) Services licensed, certified, registered, or approved by a governmental agency or private accrediting organization for the rehabilitation of mentally ill persons, developmentally disabled persons, adults or juveniles convicted of criminal offenses, or persons suffering from substance abuse;

(ii) Shelter for juvenile runaways, victims of domestic violence, or homeless persons.

(10) Emergency shelters operated by organizations exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," *100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 501*, as amended, for persons whose circumstances indicate a transient occupancy, including homeless people, victims of domestic violence, and juvenile runaways.

(D) "Rental agreement" means any agreement or lease, written or oral, which establishes or modifies the terms, conditions, rules, or any other provisions concerning the use and occupancy of residential premises by one of the parties.

(E) "Security deposit" means any deposit of money or property to secure performance by the tenant under a rental agreement.

(F) "Dwelling unit" means a structure or the part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common household.

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

(H) "Student tenant" means a person who occupies a dwelling unit owned or operated by the college or university at which the person is a student, and who has a rental agreement that is contingent upon the person's status as a student.

(I) "Recreational vehicle park," "recreation camp," "combined park-camp," and "temporary park-camp" have the same meanings as in *section 3729.01 of the Revised Code*.

(J) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in *section 2929.01 of the Revised Code*.

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

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

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

(N) "Preschool or child day-care center premises" has the the same meaning as in *section 2950.034 [2950.03.4] of the Revised Code*.

HISTORY:

135 v S 103 (Eff 11-4-74); 140 v S 244 (Eff 3-20-84); 143 v S 258 (Eff 8-22-90); 145 v H 438 (Eff 10-12-94); 146 v H 347 (Eff 10-16-96); 149 v H 520. Eff 4-3-2003; 149 v H 490, § 1, eff. 1-1-04; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 150 v S 5, § 3, eff. 1-1-04; 150 v H 368, § 1, eff. 10-13-04; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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TITLE 53. REAL PROPERTY
 CHAPTER 5321. LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

ORC Ann. 5321.03 (2008)

§ 5321.03. Eviction actions by landlord

(A) Notwithstanding *section 5321.02 of the Revised Code*, a landlord may bring an action under Chapter 1923. of the Revised Code for possession of the premises if:

- (1) The tenant is in default in the payment of rent;
- (2) The violation of the applicable building, housing, health, or safety code that the tenant complained of was primarily caused by any act or lack of reasonable care by the tenant, or by any other person in the tenant's household, or by anyone on the premises with the consent of the tenant;
- (3) Compliance with the applicable building, housing, health, or safety code would require alteration, remodeling, or demolition of the premises which would effectively deprive the tenant of the use of the dwelling unit;
- (4) A tenant is holding over the tenant's term.
- (5) The residential premises are located within one thousand feet of any school premises or preschool or child day-care center premises, and both of the following apply regarding the tenant or other occupant who resides in or occupies the premises:
 - (a) The tenant's or other occupant's name appears on the state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders maintained under *section 2950.13 of the Revised Code*.
 - (b) The state registry of sex offenders and child-victim offenders indicates that the tenant or other occupant was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim

oriented offense in a criminal prosecution and was not sentenced to a serious youthful offender dispositional sentence for that offense.

(B) The maintenance of an action by the landlord under this section does not prevent the tenant from recovering damages for any violation by the landlord of the rental agreement or of *section 5321.04 of the Revised Code*.

(C) This section does not apply to a dwelling unit occupied by a student tenant.

HISTORY:

135 v S 103 (Eff 11-4-74); 145 v H 438. Eff 10-12-94; 150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

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TITLE 53. REAL PROPERTY
 CHAPTER 5321. LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

ORC Ann. 5321.051 (2008)

§ 5321.051. Tenant not to allow occupancy of premises by certain sex offenders and child-victim offenders

(A) (1) No tenant of any residential premises located within one thousand feet of any school premises or preschool or child day-care center premises shall allow any person to occupy those residential premises if both of the following apply regarding the person:

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

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

(2) If a tenant allows occupancy in violation of this section or a person establishes a residence or occupies residential premises in violation of *section 2950.034 [2950.03.4] of the Revised Code*, the landlord for the residential premises that are the subject of the rental agreement or other tenancy may terminate the rental agreement or other tenancy of the tenant and all other occupants.

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

HISTORY:

150 v S 5, § 1, eff. 7-31-03; 152 v S 10, § 1, eff. 7-1-07.

OHIO RULES OF COURT SERVICE
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*** Rules current through rule amendments received as of May 22, 2012 ***
 *** Annotations current through May 7, 2012 ***

Ohio Rules Of Juvenile Procedure

Ohio Juv. R. 40 (2012)

Review Court Orders which may amend this Rule.

Rule 40. Magistrates

(A) Appointment.

The court may appoint one or more magistrates who shall have been engaged in the practice of law for at least four years and be in good standing with the Supreme Court of Ohio at the time of appointment. A magistrate appointed under this rule also may serve as a magistrate under *Crim. R. 19*. The court shall not appoint as a magistrate any person who has contemporaneous responsibility for working with, or supervising the behavior of, children who are subject to dispositional orders of the appointing court or any other juvenile court.

(B) Compensation.

The compensation of magistrates shall be fixed by the court, and no part of the compensation shall be taxed as costs.

(C) Authority.

(1) Scope.

To assist juvenile courts of record and pursuant to reference under *Juv. R. 40(D)(1)*, magistrates are authorized, subject to the terms of the relevant reference, to do any of the following:

- (a) Determine any motion in any case, except a case involving the determination of a child's status as a serious youthful offender;
- (b) Conduct the trial of any case that will not be tried to a jury, except the adjudication of a case against an alleged serious youthful offender;
- (c) Upon unanimous written consent of the parties, preside over the trial of any case that will be tried to a jury; except the adjudication of a case against an alleged serious youthful offender;
- (d) Exercise any other authority specifically vested in magistrates by statute and consistent with this rule.

(2) Regulation of proceedings.

In performing the responsibilities described in *Juv. R. 40(C)(1)*, magistrates are authorized, subject to the terms of the relevant reference, to regulate all proceedings as if by the court and to do everything necessary for the efficient performance of those responsibilities, including but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Issuing subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence;
- (b) Ruling upon the admissibility of evidence;
- (c) Putting witnesses under oath and examining them;
- (d) Calling the parties to the action and examining them under oath;

(e) When necessary to obtain the presence of an alleged contemnor in cases involving direct or indirect contempt of court, issuing an attachment for the alleged contemnor and setting the type, amount, and any conditions of bail pursuant to *Crim. R. 46*;

(f) Imposing, subject to *Juv. R. 40(D)(8)*, appropriate sanctions for civil or criminal contempt committed in the presence of the magistrate.

(D) Proceedings in Matters Referred to Magistrates

(1) Reference by court of record.

(a) Purpose and method.

A court may, for one or more of the purposes described in *Juv. R. 40(C)(1)*, refer a particular case or matter or a category of cases or matters to a magistrate by a specific or general order of reference or by rule.

(b) Limitation.

A court may limit a reference by specifying or limiting the magistrate's powers, including but not limited to, directing the magistrate to determine only particular issues, directing the magistrate to perform particular responsibilities, directing the magistrate to receive and report evidence only, fixing the time and place for beginning and closing any hearings, or fixing the time for filing any magistrate's decision on the matter or matters referred.

(2) Magistrate's order; motion to set aside magistrate's order.

(a) Magistrate's order.

(i) Nature of order.

Subject to the terms of the relevant reference, a magistrate may enter orders without judicial approval if necessary to regulate the proceedings and if not dispositive of a claim or defense of a party.

(ii) Form, filing, and service of magistrate's order.

A magistrate's order shall be in writing, identified as a magistrate's order in the caption, signed by the magistrate, filed with the clerk, and served on all parties or their attorneys.

(iii) Magistrate's order include.

A magistrate's order includes any of the following:

- (A) Pretrial proceedings under *Civ. R. 16*;
- (B) Discovery proceedings under *Civ. R. 26 to 37, Juv. R. 24, and Juv. R. 25*;
- (C) Appointment of an attorney or guardian ad litem pursuant to *Juv. R. 4 and Juv. R. 29(B)(4)*;
- (D) Taking a child into custody pursuant to *Juv. R. 6*;
- (E) Detention hearings pursuant to *Juv. R. 7*;
- (F) Temporary orders pursuant to *Juv. R. 13*;
- (G) Extension of temporary orders pursuant to *Juv. R. 14*;
- (H) Summons and warrants pursuant to *Juv. R. 15*;
- (I) Preliminary conferences pursuant to *Juv. R. 21*;
- (J) Continuances pursuant to *Juv. R. 23*;
- (K) Deposition orders pursuant to *Juv. R. 27(B)(3)*;
- (L) Orders for social histories, physical and mental examinations pursuant to *Juv. R. 32*;
- (M) Proceedings upon application for the issuance of a temporary protection order as authorized by law;
- (N) Other orders as necessary to regulate the proceedings.

(b) Motion to set aside magistrate's order.

Any party may file a motion with the court to set aside a magistrate's order. The motion shall state the moving party's reasons with particularity and shall be filed not later than ten days after the magistrate's order is filed. The pendency of a motion to set aside does not stay the effectiveness of the magistrate's order, though the magistrate or the court may by order stay the effectiveness of a magistrate's order.

(3) Magistrate's decision; objections to magistrate's decision.

(a) Magistrate's decision.

(i) When required.

Subject to the terms of the relevant reference, a magistrate shall prepare a magistrate's decision respecting any matter referred under *Juv. R. 40(D)(1)*.

(ii) Findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Subject to the terms of the relevant reference, a magistrate's decision may be general unless findings of fact and conclusions of law are timely requested by a party or otherwise required by law. A request for findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be made before the entry of a magistrate's decision or within seven days after the filing of a magistrate's decision. If a request for findings of fact and conclusions of law is timely made, the magistrate may require any or all of the parties to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(iii) Form, filing, and service of magistrate's decision.

A magistrate's decision shall be in writing, identified as a magistrate's decision in the caption, signed by the magistrate, filed with the clerk, and served on all parties or their attorneys no later than three days after the decision is filed. A magistrate's decision shall indicate conspicuously that a party shall not assign as error on appeal the court's adoption of any factual finding or legal conclusion, whether or not specifically designated as a finding of fact or conclusion of law under *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(a)(ii)*, unless the party timely and specifically objects to that factual finding or legal conclusion as required by *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(b)*.

(b) Objections to magistrate's decision.

(i) Time for filing.

A party may file written objections to a magistrate's decision within fourteen days of the filing of the decision, whether or not the court has adopted the decision during that fourteen-day period as permitted by *Juv. R. 40(D)(4)(e)(i)*. If any party timely files objections, any other party may also file objections not later than ten days after the first objections are filed. If a party makes a timely request for findings of fact and conclusions of law, the time for filing objections begins to run when the magistrate files a decision that includes findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(ii) Specificity of objection.

An objection to a magistrate's decision shall be specific and state with particularity all grounds for objection.

(iii) Objection to magistrate's factual finding, transcript or affidavit.

An objection to a factual finding, whether or not specifically designated as a finding of fact under *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(a)(ii)*, shall be supported by a transcript of all the evidence submitted to the magistrate relevant to that finding or an affidavit of that evidence if a transcript is not available. With leave of court, alternative technology or manner of reviewing the relevant evidence may be considered. The objecting party shall file the transcript or affidavit with the court within thirty days after filing objections unless the court extends the time in writing for preparation of the transcript or other good cause. If a party files timely objections prior to the date on which a transcript is prepared, the party may seek leave of court to supplement the objections.

(iv) Waiver of right to assign adoption by court as error on appeal.

Except for a claim of plain error, a party shall not assign as error on appeal the court's adoption of any factual finding or legal conclusion, whether or not specifically designated as a finding of fact or conclusion of law under *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(a)(ii)*, unless the party has objected to that finding or conclusion as required by *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(b)*.

(4) Action of court on magistrate's decision and on any objections to magistrate's decision; entry of judgment or interim order by court.

(a) Action of court required.

A magistrate's decision is not effective unless adopted by the court.

(b) Action on magistrate's decision.

Whether or not objections are timely filed, a court may adopt or reject a magistrate's decision in whole or in part, with or without modification. A court may hear a previously-referred matter, take additional evidence, or return a matter to a magistrate.

(c) If no objections are filed.

If no timely objections are filed, the court may adopt a magistrate's decision, unless it determines that there is an error of law or other defect evident on the face of the magistrate's decision.

(d) Action on objections.

If one or more objections to a magistrate's decision are timely filed, the court shall rule on those objections. In ruling on objections, the court shall undertake an independent review as to the objected matters to ascertain that the magistrate has properly determined the factual issues and appropriately applied the law. Before so ruling, the court may hear additional evidence but may refuse to do so unless the objecting party demonstrates that the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have produced that evidence for consideration by the magistrate.

(e) Entry of judgment or interim order by court.

A court that adopts, rejects, or modifies a magistrate's decision shall also enter a judgment or interim order.

(i) Judgment.

The court may enter a judgment either during the fourteen days permitted by *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(b)(i)* for the filing of objections to a magistrate's decision or after the fourteen days have expired. If the court enters a judgment during the fourteen days permitted by *Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(b)(i)* for the filing of objections, the timely filing of objections to the magistrate's decision shall operate as an automatic stay of execution of the judgment until the court disposes of those objections and vacates, modifies, or adheres to the judgment previously entered.

(ii) Interim order.

The court may enter an interim order on the basis of a magistrate's decision without waiting for or ruling on timely objections by the parties where immediate relief is justified. The timely filing of objections does not stay the execution of an interim order, but an interim order shall not extend more than twenty-eight days from the date of entry, subject to extension by the court in increments of twenty-eight additional days for good cause shown.

(5) Extension of time.

For good cause shown, the court shall allow a reasonable extension of time for a party to file a motion to set aside a magistrate's order or file objections to a magistrate's decision. "Good cause"

includes, but is not limited to, a failure by the clerk to timely serve the party seeking the extension with the magistrate's order or decision.

(6) Disqualification of a magistrate.

Disqualification of a magistrate for bias or other cause is within the discretion of the court and may be sought by motion filed with the court.

(7) Recording of proceedings before a magistrate.

Except as otherwise provided by law, all proceedings before a magistrate shall be recorded in accordance with procedures established by the court.

(8) Contempt in the presence of a magistrate.

(a) Contempt order.

Contempt sanctions under *Juv. R. 40(C)(2)(f)* may be imposed only by a written order that recites the facts and certifies that the magistrate saw or heard the conduct constituting contempt.

(b) Filing and provision of copies of contempt order.

A contempt order shall be filed and copies provided forthwith by the clerk to the appropriate judge of the court and to the subject of the order.

(c) Review of contempt order by court; bail.

The subject of a contempt order may by motion obtain immediate review by a judge. A judge or the magistrate entering the contempt order may set bail pending judicial review of the order.

HISTORY: Amended, eff 7-1-75; 7-1-85; 7-1-92; 7-1-95; 7-1-98; 7-1-01; 7-1-03, 7-1-06; 7-1-11.