

1 **2152.20 Authorized dispositions for delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender.**

2 (A) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender, the court
3 may order any of the following dispositions, in addition to any other disposition
4 authorized or required by this chapter:

5 (1) Impose a fine in accordance with the following schedule:

6 (a) For an act that would be a minor misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor if
7 committed by an adult, a fine not to exceed fifty dollars;

8 (b) For an act that would be a misdemeanor of the fourth degree if committed by an
9 adult, a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars;

10 (c) For an act that would be a misdemeanor of the third degree if committed by an
11 adult, a fine not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars;

12 (d) For an act that would be a misdemeanor of the second degree if committed by an
13 adult, a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars;

14 (e) For an act that would be a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult,
15 a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars;

16 (f) For an act that would be a felony of the fifth degree or an unclassified felony if
17 committed by an adult, a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars;

18 (g) For an act that would be a felony of the fourth degree if committed by an adult, a
19 fine not to exceed four hundred dollars;

20 (h) For an act that would be a felony of the third degree if committed by an adult, a fine
21 not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars;

22 (i) For an act that would be a felony of the second degree if committed by an adult, a
23 fine not to exceed one thousand dollars;

24 (j) For an act that would be a felony of the first degree if committed by an adult, a fine
25 not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars;

26 (k) For an act that would be aggravated murder or murder if committed by an adult, a
27 fine not to exceed two thousand dollars.

28 (2) Require the child or a parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the child, or both,
29 to pay costs, including, but not limited to, costs described in section 2746.05 of the
30 Revised Code;

31 (3) Unless the child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense would be a minor
32 misdemeanor if committed by an adult or could be disposed of by the juvenile traffic
33 violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1 if the court has established a
34 juvenile traffic violations bureau, require the child to make restitution as provided under
35 Revised Code Section 2152.203. to the victim of the child's delinquent act or juvenile
36 traffic offense or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor of the victim in an amount
37 based upon the victim's economic loss caused by or related to the delinquent act or
38 juvenile traffic offense. The court may not require a child to make restitution pursuant
39 to this division if the child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense would be a minor
40 misdemeanor if committed by an adult or could be disposed of by the juvenile traffic
41 violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1 if the court has established a
42 juvenile traffic violations bureau. If the court requires restitution under this division, the
43 restitution shall be made directly to the victim in open court or to the probation
44 department that serves the jurisdiction or the clerk of courts on behalf of the victim.

45 If the court requires restitution under this division, the restitution may be in the form of
46 a cash reimbursement paid in a lump sum or in installments, the performance of repair
47 work to restore any damaged property to its original condition, the performance of a
48 reasonable amount of labor for the victim or survivor of the victim, the performance of
49 community service work, any other form of restitution devised by the court, or any
50 combination of the previously described forms of restitution.

51 If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may base the restitution
52 order on an amount recommended by the victim or survivor of the victim, the
53 delinquent child, the juvenile traffic offender, a presentence investigation report,
54 estimates or receipts indicating the cost of repairing or replacing property, and any
55 other information, provided that the amount the court orders as restitution shall not
56 exceed the amount of the economic loss suffered by the victim as a direct and
57 proximate result of the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. If the court decides to
58 order restitution under this division and the amount of the restitution is disputed by the
59 victim or survivor or by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender, the court shall
60 hold a hearing on the restitution. If the court requires restitution under this division, the
61 court shall determine, or order the determination of, the amount of restitution to be
62 paid by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender. All restitution payments shall be
63 credited against any recovery of economic loss in a civil action brought by or on behalf

64 of the victim against the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender or the delinquent
65 child's or juvenile traffic offender's parent, guardian, or other custodian.

66 If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may order that the
67 delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender pay a surcharge, in an amount not exceeding
68 five per cent of the amount of restitution otherwise ordered under this division, to the
69 entity responsible for collecting and processing the restitution payments.

70 The victim or the survivor of the victim may request that the prosecuting authority file a
71 motion, or the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender may file a motion, for
72 modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered under this division. If the
73 court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as it determines appropriate.

74 (4) Require the child or a parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the child, or both,
75 to reimburse any or all of the costs incurred for services or sanctions provided or
76 imposed, including, but not limited to, the following:

77 (a) All or part of the costs of implementing any community control imposed as a
78 disposition under section 2152.19 of the Revised Code, including a supervision fee;

79 (b) All or part of the costs of confinement in a residential facility described in section
80 2152.19 of the Revised Code ~~or in a department of youth services institution~~, including,
81 but not limited to, a per diem fee for room and board, the costs of medical and dental
82 treatment provided, and the costs of repairing property the delinquent child damaged
83 while so confined. ~~The amount of reimbursement ordered for a child under this division~~
84 ~~shall not exceed the total amount of reimbursement the child is able to pay as~~
85 ~~determined at a hearing and shall not exceed the actual cost of the confinement. The~~
86 ~~court may collect any reimbursement ordered under this division. If the court does not~~
87 ~~order reimbursement under this division, confinement costs may be assessed pursuant~~
88 ~~to a repayment policy adopted under section 2929.37 of the Revised Code and division~~
89 ~~(D) of section 307.93, division (A) of section 341.19, division (C) of section 341.23 or~~
90 ~~753.16, division (C) of section 2301.56, or division (B) of section 341.14, 753.02, 753.04,~~
91 ~~or 2947.19 of the Revised Code.~~

92 (B) Chapter 2981. of the Revised Code applies to a child who is adjudicated a delinquent
93 child for violating section 2923.32 or 2923.42 of the Revised Code or for committing an
94 act that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony drug abuse offense.

95 (C) The court ~~may shall, at disposition, hold a hearing if necessary~~ to determine whether
96 a child or a parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the child, or both, is are able to
97 pay a sanction under this section. The amount ~~of reimbursement ordered for a child~~
98 ~~under this division~~ shall not exceed the total amount of reimbursement the child or
99 parent or parents is are able to pay ~~as determined at a hearing and shall not exceed the~~
100 ~~actual cost of the confinement~~. The court may collect any reimbursement ordered
101 ~~under this division~~.

102 (D) If a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child is indigent, the court shall consider
103 imposing a term of community service under division (A) of section 2152.19 of the
104 Revised Code in lieu of imposing a financial sanction under this section. If a child who is
105 adjudicated a delinquent child is not indigent, the court may impose a term of
106 community service under that division in lieu of, or in addition to, imposing a financial
107 sanction under this section. The court may order community service for an act that if
108 committed by an adult would be a minor misdemeanor.

109 If a child fails to pay a financial sanction imposed under this section, the court may
110 impose a term of community service in lieu of the sanction.

111 (E) The clerk of the court, or another person authorized by law or by the court to collect
112 a financial sanction imposed under this section, may do any of the following:

113 (1) Enter into contracts with one or more public agencies ~~or private vendors~~ for the
114 collection of the amounts due under the financial sanction, which amounts may include
115 interest from the date of imposition of the financial sanction;

116 (2) Permit payment of all, or any portion of, the financial sanction in installments, by
117 credit or debit card, by another type of electronic transfer, or by any other reasonable
118 method, within any period of time, and on any terms that the court considers just,
119 except that the maximum time permitted for payment shall not exceed five years or the
120 child's twenty-first birthday, whichever occurs first. The clerk may pay any fee
121 associated with processing an electronic transfer out of public money and may charge
122 the fee to the delinquent child.

123 (3) To defray administrative costs, charge a reasonable fee ~~to a child who~~ to the obligor
124 if the obligor elects a payment plan rather than a lump sum payment of a financial
125 sanction.

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127 2152.203 Restitution

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129 (A) Unless the child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense would be a minor
130 misdemeanor if committed by an adult or could be disposed of by the juvenile traffic
131 violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1, if the court has established a
132 juvenile traffic violations bureau, if a child is adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile
133 traffic offender, the court may order the child to make restitution to the victim of the
134 child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor
135 of the victim in an amount based upon the victim's economic loss caused by or related
136 to the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. If the court requires restitution under
137 this division, the restitution shall be made directly to the victim in open court or to the
138 probation department that services the jurisdiction or the clerk of courts on behalf of
139 the victim.

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141 (B) If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may order that the
142 restitution be in the form of a cash reimbursement paid in a lump sum or in
143 installments, the performance of repair work to restore any damaged property to its
144 original condition, the performance of a reasonable amount of labor for the victim or
145 survivor of the victim, the performance of community service work, any other form of
146 restitution devised by the court, including, but not limited to, alternative restorative
147 justice or alternative means to restitution, including returning personal property, or any
148 combination of the previously described forms of restitution.

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150 (C) If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may base the
151 restitution order on an amount recommended by the victim or survivor of the victim,
152 the delinquent child, the juvenile traffic offender, a presentence investigation report,
153 estimates or receipts indicating the cost of repairing or replacing property, and any
154 other information, provided that the amount the court orders as restitution shall not
155 exceed the amount of the economic loss suffered by the victim as a direct and
156 proximate result of the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. If the court decides to
157 order restitution under this division and the amount of the restitution is disputed by the
158 victim or survivor or by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender, the court shall
159 hold a hearing on the restitution. If the court requires restitution under this division, the
160 court shall determine, or order the determination of, the amount of restitution to be
161 paid by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender. All restitution payments shall be
162 credited against any recovery of economic loss in a civil action brought by or on behalf

163 of the victim against the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender or the delinquent
164 child's or juvenile traffic offender's parent, guardian, or other custodian.

165 (D) If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may order the payment
166 of a surcharge, in an amount not exceeding five percent of the amount of restitution
167 otherwise ordered under this division, as costs under section 2152.20 of the Revised
168 Code, to the entity responsible for collecting and processing the restitution payments.

169 (E) Any court order for restitution expires at the earlier of satisfaction of the restitution
170 order, either through payment, community service, or at the advice of the victim; upon
171 completion of the disposition; or when the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender
172 against whom the order is made turns twenty-one.

173 (F) Following an order of restitution and in establishing a payment plan, the court shall
174 consider the child's present and future ability to pay in addition to any other factors the
175 court finds relevant in determining the number and amount of restitution payments.

176 (G) Except as otherwise provided in this division, an order for restitution imposed
177 pursuant to this section may be reduced to a judgment in favor of the victim upon the
178 termination of the court's jurisdiction at age 21 or, if restitution has not been satisfied
179 after exhausting the options in division (B) of this section, by order of the court,
180 whichever occurs first. Once the restitution order is reduced to a civil judgment under
181 this division, the victim may do any of the following:

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183 (1) Obtain from the clerk of the court in which the judgment was entered a certificate
184 of judgment that shall be in the same manner and form as a certificate of judgment
185 issued in a civil action;

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

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

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193 (b) An execution against the person of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2331. of the
194 Revised Code;

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

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198 (i) A proceeding for the examination of the judgment debtor under sections
199 2333.09 to 2333.12 and sections 2333.15 to 2333.27 of the Revised Code;

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

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

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

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

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212 (3) Obtain an order for the assignment of wages of the judgment debtor under section
213 1321.33 of the Revised Code.

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