



ADULT RIGHTS RESTORATION¹

	A. Sealing Convictions ² [R.C. 2953.32]	B. Sealing Dismissals/ Findings of Not Guilty/No Bills [R.C. 2953.52]	C. Relief from Weapons Disability [R.C. 2923.14]	D. Expungement for Certain Firearms Convictions [R.C. 2953.37]	E. Expungement for Human Trafficking Victims [R.C. 2953.38]	F. Post-Conviction DNA Testing [R.C. 2953.71-.81]
1. Who is Eligible?	Anyone with no more than: 2 misdemeanors, 1 felony, or 1 felony + 1 misdemeanor [R.C. 2953.31(A)]; 2+ convictions arising out of the same act are counted as 1; 2+ convictions within a 3-month period, but not arising from the same act MAY be counted as one [R.C. 2953.32 (C)(1)(a)]	Anyone found not guilty of an offense or any defendant named in a dismissed complaint, indictment, or information	Full discharge from prison or community-control or release on bail; no other prohibition from owning a firearm; and law-abidance with likelihood of continued law-abidance. If disability resulted from a factor other than a conviction or indictment, that factor must have been resolved	A conviction under R.C. 2923.16 (Improper Handling of Firearm in Motor Vehicle), if it predates 9.30.2011 and if a 2-part exception applies: (1) the person had a concealed carry permit; and (2) was not knowingly in a place where guns are not allowed even with a permit [R.C. 2953.37(B)]	A person with a conviction under R.C. 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 (Soliciting, Loitering to Solicit, Soliciting with HIV) if the person's participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of human trafficking	An offender sentenced to death, to a prison term, to a community-control sanction, or to SORN registration for a felony and is currently in prison, on parole, on probation, on PRC, on community control, or on the SORN registry regarding that felony [R.C. 2953.72(C)]
2. Exceptions	F1s and F2s [R.C. 2953.36(G)]; any crime with a mandatory prison sentence [R.C. 2953.36(A)]; certain listed offenses of violence [R.C. 2953.36(C)]; certain listed sex offenses [R.C. 2953.36(B)]; certain listed traffic offenses, including OVI [R.C. 2953.36(B)]; certain listed offenses involving a victim under 18 [R.C. 2953.36(E)]	If a charge connected with a dismissal or finding of not guilty ended in a conviction, that conviction must also be eligible for sealing (see A1 and A2) UNLESS the conviction is a single traffic offense; the traffic offense will not be sealable, but the other offense may be	May be revoked at any time for good cause shown and with notice; is automatically void if an offense of violence or drug trafficking is committed by applicant	No exceptions	No exceptions; in fact, there is case law that shows an inclination to broadly apply R.C. 2953.38 to various convictions linked to human trafficking	The application cannot be in regard to any offense for which the offender pleaded guilty or no contest
3. Timing for Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felony: 3 years after final discharge Misdemeanor: 1 year after final discharge [R.C. 2953.32(A)(1)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings of not guilty and dismissals with prejudice: at any time; Dismissals without prejudice: when the statute of limitations has expired; No bills: after 2 years 	At any time after full discharge from imprisonment, community control, PRC, or parole, or being released on bail or recognizance; or at any time after the factor that led to the disability no longer applies	Any time on or after 9.30.2011 [R.C. 2953.37(B)]	At any time	At any time after conviction

See Notes on page 3.

ADULT RIGHTS RESTORATION - CONTINUED

	A. Sealing Convictions ² [R.C. 2953.32]	B. Sealing Dismissals/ Findings of Not Guilty/No Bills [R.C. 2953.52]	C. Relief from Weapons Disability [R.C. 2923.14]	D. Expungement for Certain Firearms Convictions [R.C. 2953.37]	E. Expungement for Human Trafficking Victims [R.C. 2953.38]	F. Post-Conviction DNA Testing [R.C. 2953.71-81]
4. What Else Can Prevent Relief Sought?	Pending criminal charges [R.C. 2953.32(C)(1)(b)]	Pending criminal charges [R.C. 2953.52(B)(2)(b)]	Firearms that are illegally acquired, possessed, or used	Nothing	Failure to assert grounds on which relief can be granted [R.C. 2953.38(C)]	An offender is not eligible if dead [R.C. 2953.72(C)(3)]
5. Considerations the Court Must Make	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the applicant [R.C. 2925.32(C)(1)(c)]; Do the needs of the government to maintain the record outweigh the interests of the applicant to seal the record? [R.C. 2953.32(C)(1)(e)]; Objections of the prosecutor [R.C. 2953.32(C)(1)(d)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the needs of the government to maintain the record outweigh the interests of the applicant to seal the record? [R.C. 2953.5(B)(2)(d) and (B)(4)]; Objections of the prosecutor [R.C. 2953.52 (B)(2)(c)] 	The applicant meets the criteria described in C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction for R.C. 2923.16(B), (C), or (E) before 9.30.11 and would no longer be a crime under R.C. 2923.16 (see E1); Do the interests of the applicant to seal the record outweigh the need to maintain the record? [R.C. 2953.37(D)(1)(d)]; Objections of the prosecutor [R.C. 2953.37(C)] 	Applicant must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the offense was a result of being a victim of human trafficking [R.C. 2953.38(E)(2)]; Objections of the prosecutor [R.C. 2953.38(E)(1)]	Specific considerations at R.C. 2953.74; ³ generally, the offender could not have had a prior “definitive” ⁴ DNA test and must show that a DNA test, which results in an exclusion, would have been outcome determinative at trial; review is expedited [R.C. 2953.73(D)]
6. What Happens to the Record?	Kept in a separate file but not permanently deleted. Law enforcement and government officials have access to the record for new criminal investigations; employers in law enforcement, schools, health care, etc. can see sealed records	Kept in a separate file, but not permanently deleted. Law enforcement and government officials have access to the record for new criminal investigations; employers in law enforcement, schools, health care, etc. can see sealed records	No change to records	The record cannot be used for any purpose, including a criminal background check; all index references are to be deleted; proceedings shall be considered not to have occurred	The record cannot be used for any purpose, including a criminal background check; all index references are to be deleted; proceedings shall be considered not to have occurred	The state must maintain the results of the testing and the samples used; the result of the testing remain state’s evidence [R.C. 2953.81(A)]

See Notes on page 3.

NOTES to ADULT RIGHTS RESTORATION

- 1 This chart depicts rights restoration under Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2953 and includes a relief from weapons disability in ORC 2923.14. An additional restoration of a right should be mentioned. 2016 SB 204 recently made mandatory license suspensions for drug charges discretionary and allows drivers who had their license suspended before the enactment of the law to petition to lift the suspensions (see R.C. 2925.02(D)(2) and (F); 2925.03(G); 2925.04(D)(2) and (H); 2925.041(D)(2) and (E); 2925.05(D)(2) and (F); 2925.06(D); 2925.11(I); 2925.12(D)(2); 2925.13(D)(2); 2925.14(G)(2); 2925.141(G)(2); 2925.22(C)(2); 2925.23(G)(2); 2925.31(C)(2); 2925.32(D)(1)(b); 2925.36(D)(2); and 2925.37(L)(2).
- 2 The Supreme Court of Ohio has a bench card outlining what records can be sealed and how to consider indigency in filings to seal records.
- 3 Under RC 2953.74(A), there can have been no prior definitive DNA test. Under RC 2953.74(B), either (1) no DNA test was taken at the trial stage, the offender shows that a DNA exclusion would have been outcome determinative, and the DNA test was not taken because DNA testing was unavailable, the DNA was inadmissible, or DNA evidence was not generally accepted at the time or (2) a DNA test was done at the trial stage, but the offender can show that in context of all available admissible evidence, the test would have been outcome determinative. Under RC 2953.74(C), all of the following must apply: biological material must have been collected and a parent sample must still exist, a testing authority must determine that testing can still take place, the identity of the person who committed the crime must have been at issue at trial, the defense must have asserted a theory at trial that would have made a DNA exclusion outcome determinative, the court must decide that a DNA exclusion would have been outcome determinative, and the court must validate the chain of custody of the DNA parent and extracted sample.
- 4 “Definitive DNA test” means a DNA test that clearly establishes that biological material from the perpetrator of the crime was recovered from the crime scene and also clearly establishes whether or not the biological material is that of the eligible offender. A prior DNA test is not definitive if the eligible offender proves by a preponderance of the evidence that because of advances in DNA technology, there is a possibility of discovering new biological material from the perpetrator that the prior DNA test may have failed to discover. Prior testing may have been a prior “definitive DNA test” as to some biological evidence, but may not have been a prior “definitive DNA test” as to other biological evidence. RC 2953.71(U)