- 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
- 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
- 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,
- 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 <u>or a parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the child, or both,</u>
- 29 to pay costs, including, but not limited to, costs described in section 2746.05 of the
- 30 Revised Code;

- (3) Unless the child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult or could be disposed of by the juvenile traffic violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1 if the court has established a juvenile traffic violations bureau, require the child to make restitution as provided under Revised Code Section 2152.203. to the victim of the child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense or, if the victim is deceased, to a survivor of the victim in an amount based upon the victim's economic loss caused by or related to the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. The court may not require a child to make restitution pursuant to this division if the child's delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult or could be disposed of by the juvenile traffic violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1 if the court has established a juvenile traffic violations bureau. If the court requires restitution under this division, the restitution shall be made directly to the victim in open court or to the probation department that serves the jurisdiction or the clerk of courts on behalf of the victim.
- If the court requires restitution under this division, the restitution may be in the form of a cash reimbursement paid in a lump sum or in installments, the performance of repair work to restore any damaged property to its original condition, the performance of a reasonable amount of labor for the victim or survivor of the victim, the performance of community service work, any other form of restitution devised by the court, or any combination of the previously described forms of restitution.
- If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may base the restitution order on an amount recommended by the victim or survivor of the victim, the delinquent child, the juvenile traffic offender, a presentence investigation report, estimates or receipts indicating the cost of repairing or replacing property, and any other information, provided that the amount the court orders as restitution shall not exceed the amount of the economic loss suffered by the victim as a direct and proximate result of the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. If the court decides to order restitution under this division and the amount of the restitution is disputed by the victim or survivor or by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender, the court shall hold a hearing on the restitution. If the court requires restitution under this division, the court shall determine, or order the determination of, the amount of restitution to be paid by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender. All restitution payments shall be credited against any recovery of economic loss in a civil action brought by or on behalf

- 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
- imposed, including, but not limited to, the following:
- 77 (a) All or part of the costs of implementing any community control imposed as a
- 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 <u>2929.37</u> 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
- child for violating section 2923.32 or 2923.42 of the Revised Code or for committing an
- act that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony drug abuse offense.

- (C) The court may shall, at disposition, hold a hearing if necessary to determine whether a child or a parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the child, or both, is are able to pay a sanction under this section. The amount of reimbursement ordered for a child under this division shall not exceed the total amount of reimbursement the child or parent or parents is are able to pay as determined at a hearing and shall not exceed the actual cost of the confinement. The court may collect any reimbursement ordered under this division.
- (D) If a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child is indigent, the court shall consider imposing a term of community service under division (A) of section 2152.19 of the Revised Code in lieu of imposing a financial sanction under this section. If a child who is adjudicated a delinquent child is not indigent, the court may impose a term of community service under that division in lieu of, or in addition to, imposing a financial sanction under this section. The court may order community service for an act that if 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:
- (1) Enter into contracts with one or more public agencies or private vendors for the collection of the amounts due under the financial sanction, which amounts may include interest from the date of imposition of the financial sanction;
- (2) Permit payment of all, or any portion of, the financial sanction in installments, by credit or debit card, by another type of electronic transfer, or by any other reasonable method, within any period of time, and on any terms that the court considers just, except that the maximum time permitted for payment shall not exceed five years or the child's twenty-first birthday, whichever occurs first. The clerk may pay any fee associated with processing an electronic transfer out of public money and may charge the fee to the delinquent child.
- 123 (3) To defray administrative costs, charge a reasonable fee to a child who to the obligor 124 <u>if the obligor</u> elects a payment plan rather than a lump sum payment of a financial 125 sanction.

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2152.203 Restitution

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

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

(C) If the court requires restitution under this division, the court may base the restitution order on an amount recommended by the victim or survivor of the victim, the delinquent child, the juvenile traffic offender, a presentence investigation report, estimates or receipts indicating the cost of repairing or replacing property, and any other information, provided that the amount the court orders as restitution shall not exceed the amount of the economic loss suffered by the victim as a direct and proximate result of the delinquent act or juvenile traffic offense. If the court decides to order restitution under this division and the amount of the restitution is disputed by the victim or survivor or by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender, the court shall hold a hearing on the restitution. If the court requires restitution under this division, the court shall determine, or order the determination of, the amount of restitution to be paid by the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender. All restitution payments shall be 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	<u>including:</u>
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190	(a) An execution against the property of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2329. of
191	the Revised Code;
192	(b) An execution against the negroup of the judgment debter under Chapter 2221 of the
193 194	(b) An execution against the person of the judgment debtor under Chapter 2331. of the
194	Revised Code;
195	(c) A proceeding in aid of execution under Chapter 2333. of the Revised Code, including:
190	10/ A proceeding in aid of execution under chapter 2555. Of the nevised code, including.
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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