



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

July 2026

Including bills introduced up to July 13, 2026

Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission

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Legislative Update

July 2026

Consistent with [R.C. 181.23](#) through [181.26](#), the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission (“Commission”) staff regularly monitors, analyzes, and summarizes all bills that are introduced in the General Assembly that provide for new criminal offenses, change the penalty of any criminal offense, impact the sentencing or juvenile disposition structure in Ohio, and impact the number and type of offenders who are imprisoned or committed to the custody of the Department of Youth Services. Additionally, the Commission staff monitors, analyzes, and summarizes all bills that impact the provisions outlined in [R.C. 181.27](#).

UPCOMING LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS:

House: Nov. 10th, Nov. 18th

Senate: Sept. 16th, Sept. 23rd, Oct. 7th, Nov. 10th, Nov. 18th

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136th General Assembly

Enacted House and Senate Bills

House Bill 20 (Hall, Plummer)

Prohibit harassing or impeding an emergency service responder

Status: Enacted

House Bill 20 (HB 20) was signed by Governor Mike Dwyne on July 7, 2026, effective on October 5, 2026. HB 20 creates the new R.C. 2927.31 misdemeanor of the first-degree offense of harassing an emergency service responder. This new offense prohibits an offender from knowingly harassing an emergency service responder who is engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty when the offender has received a warning from the emergency service responder not to approach and the offender has approached or remained within 14 feet of the emergency service responder after having received the warning. The bill creates two definitions for “harass” under this new section. First, as engaging in a course of conduct that causes substantial emotion distress to, and interferes with, an emergency service responder performing a legal duty and the conduct is directed at an emergency service responder. Second, as interrupting, disrupting, hindering, impeding, or interfering with an emergency service responder’s ability to lawfully perform a legal duty.

House Bill 29 (Humphrey, John)

Regards inmates’ access to feminine hygiene products and showers

Status: Enacted

House Bill 29 (HB 29) was signed by Governor Mike Dwyne on December 19th, 2025, the following provisions are effective March 20th, 2026. County correctional facilities, municipal correctional facilities, and state correctional institutions are required to provide female inmates with free feminine hygiene products (tampons and sanitary napkins) in various sizes, based on individual needs, without reprimand. The facilities must develop written policies that protect inmates from discrimination in accessing these products, establish proper storage and disposal methods, and create sanitary procedures for handling these products.

Additionally, except during emergencies (which are broadly defined to include situations like riots, staff shortages, disease outbreaks, and natural disasters), these facilities must provide inmates experiencing menstruation with at least one daily shower with hot water access, regardless of their disciplinary status.

House Bill 96 (Stewart)

Make state operating appropriations for FY 2026-27 (State Budget Bill)

Status: Enacted

House Bill 96 (HB 96), the state’s FY 2026-27 operating budget, was signed by Governor DeWine on June 30th, 2025. While Governor DeWine issued 67 line-item vetoes, the following provisions related to the Commission’s statutory duties remained and are effective immediately.



R.C. 2917.211 Dissemination of image of another person – HB 96 creates the new offenses of Nonconsensual Dissemination of Fabricated Sexual Images and Nonconsensual Creation of Fabricated Sexual Images, both felonies of the fourth degree. Offenders with prior convictions under this section are subject to the felony of the third-degree penalty level.

R.C. 2921.13 Falsification – HB 96 adds statements “made to the department of children and youth in connection with the Ohio adoption grant program for the purpose of qualifying for or obtaining an adoption grant” to the list of false statements that, when made, constitute the offense of falsification.

R.C. 2921.36 Illegal conveyance – HB 96 adds a new provision specifying that the offense of illegal conveyance is a felony of the third degree if the offender is an officer or employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction or the department of youth services or a contractor or employee of a contractor providing services to either of those departments

R.C. 2151.356 Sealing of juvenile court records – HB 96 adds language requiring courts to find that the harm to the person in having the records pertaining to their case disclosed is not outweighed by the potential benefits to the public in having access to those records prior to issuing an order sealing juvenile records.

House Bill 210 (Roemer, Plummer)
Regards the sale of used catalytic converters
Status: Enacted

House Bill 210 (HB 210) was signed by Governor DeWine on July 7, 2026, and will be in effect on August 25, 2026. Under the bill, offenders who commit R.C. 2913.02 theft offenses are subject to the felony of the fifth-degree penalty level if the property stolen is a catalytic converter. Additionally, if such offenders have previously been convicted of a violation of R.C. 2911. or 2913., theft of a catalytic converter is a felony of the fourth degree. The bill also creates the new R.C. 2913.51 offense of receiving a stolen catalytic converter, also a felony of the fifth degree. Offenders who are convicted of receiving a stolen catalytic converter are also subject to the felony of the fourth-degree penalty level if they have previously been convicted of a violation of R.C. 2911. or 2913.

House Bill 393 (Click, Brewer)
Require certain facilities assist inmates in obtaining ID cards
Status: Enacted

House Bill 393 (HB 393) was signed on May 27, 2026, and will go into effect on August 26, 2026. HB 393 requires community-based correctional facilities to provide inmates with assistance in obtaining state identification cards prior to their release.



Senate Bill 179 (Johnson)
Verify veteran status of imprisoned individuals
Status: Enacted

[Senate Bill 179](#) (SB 179) was signed on June 24, 2026, and will go into effect on September 22, 2026. SB 179 creates a process by which the department of rehabilitation and correction, county and municipal jails, community-based correctional facilities, courts of common pleas, municipal and county courts, departments of probation, and pre-trial diversion programs must verify the veteran status of each individual served by the institution or entity. If an individual is verified as a veteran, those institutions or entities must note the individual's status as a veteran on all appropriate records and assist the individual in contacting the available local veteran-related services.

Senate Bill 295 (Manning, Patton)
Regards the timeline for restoring competency in criminal cases
Status: Enacted

[Senate Bill 295](#) (SB 295) was signed by Governor Mike Dwyne on February 20th, 2026, and went into immediate effect. SB 295 extends retroactively to all defendants who were found incompetent to stand trial prior to the effective date of this amendment and whose restoration to competency is ongoing or whose cases remain pending. The bill increases the timeline for competency restoration from one-year to three-years in cases of aggravated murder, murder, or where the possible sentence is life in prison.

The bill also specifies that the time permitted for treatment to restore competency is tolled during any period of time the defendant lacks capacity to consent to treatment or refuses treatment, including any time during which a petition for authorization for the involuntary administration of medication by a clinical officer is pending.

In addition, SB 295 requires the chief clinical officer of the hospital, facility, or jail, or the person to which the defendant is committed for treatment to (1) document the determination that the defendant lacks capacity to consent to treatment or refuses treatment, and (2) notify the court within 14 days of that determination.

136th General Assembly

The bills outlined below are listed in the order of their introduction and summarized as introduced. Bills that provide for new criminal offenses, change the penalty for existing criminal offenses, or impact sentencing are listed first, followed by an “Other Bills of Interest” section.

House Bills Awaiting Senate Action

House Bill 5 (Williams, Willis)

Enact the Repeat Offender Act

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Buckeye Firearms Association, Attorney General Dave Yost

Opponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Fraternal Order of Police Ohio, Office of the Ohio Public Defender, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police

House Bill 5 (HB 5) was introduced on January 23rd, 2025. HB 5 modifies the penalties for the R.C. 2923.13 offense of having weapons while under disability. Generally, the bill reduces the offense level from the felony of the third-degree level to the felony of the fourth-degree level; offenders who have prior convictions under this section remain subject to the felony of the third-degree penalty level. Violations of division (A)(2) of this section (offenders indicted for or previously convicted of a felony offense of violence) also remain subject to the felony of the third degree penalty level, with the addition of a presumption in favor of a prison term; division (A)(2) offenders who have prior convictions under this section are subject to the felony of the second degree penalty level.

HB 5 increases the mandatory prison terms for some firearm specifications and creates a new specification and mandatory 5-year prison term for offenders who discharge a firearm while committing an offense.

Additionally, HB 5 creates a new repeat offender classification requiring a mandatory 3-, 4-, or 5-year prison term for offenders classified as repeat offenders. The bill defines a “repeat offender” as an offender who is being sentenced for committing a violation of either having weapons under disability or a felony offense of violence and the present offense involved a firearm AND the offender has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more having weapons under disability offense(s) or felony offense(s) of violence and the prior offense(s) involved a firearm.

House Bill 47 (Williams, Santucci)

Enact the Human Trafficking Prevention Act

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Domestic Violence Network, Ohio Right to Life, Collaborative to End Human Trafficking, Akron Children’s Hospital, Ohio Attorney General

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 47 (HB 47) was introduced on February 4th, 2025. The bill increases the special victim class for the R.C. 2905.01 offense of kidnapping to include all persons under the age of eighteen. HB 47 also increases the penalty for kidnapping offenses committed under circumstances where the victim was

kidnapped for the purpose of engaging in sexual activity or involuntary servitude and specifies that such offenders shall be sentenced to an indefinite prison term consisting of a minimum term of 25 years and a maximum term of life imprisonment. Additionally, the bill increases the penalty for R.C. 2905.02 abduction offenses committed under circumstances where the victim was abducted and held in a condition of involuntary servitude or where the offender committed the offense with sexual motivation and increases the penalties for R.C. 2905.32 trafficking in persons offenses.

House Bill 88 (Abrams, Plummer)

Regards drug trafficking, human trafficking, fentanyl

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Fraternal Order of Police, Ohio State Highway Patrol, Ohio Task Force Commanders Association, Jack Quehl Foundation

Opponents: ACLU of Ohio, Office of the Ohio Public Defender

House Bill 88 (HB 88) was introduced on February 11th, 2025. HB 88 creates the new R.C. 2905.321 offense of participating in an organization or operation for trafficking in persons, a felony of the first degree. The bill also extensively modifies R.C. 2925.03 (Trafficking, aggravated trafficking in drugs). The bill increases the existing third-degree felony offense level for trafficking in cocaine to the second-degree felony offense level and increases the existing second-degree felony offense level for trafficking in cocaine to the first-degree felony offense level. The bill increases the existing fourth-degree felony offense level for trafficking in heroin to the second-degree felony offense level, increases the existing third-degree felony offense level for trafficking in heroin to the first-degree felony offense level, and increases the existing second-degree felony offense level for trafficking in heroin to the first-degree felony offense level. The bill increases the existing fifth-degree felony offense level trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound to the second-degree felony offense level, increases the existing fourth-degree felony offense level for trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound to the first-degree felony offense level, increases the existing third-degree felony offense level for trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound to the first-degree felony offense level, and increases the existing second-degree felony offense level for trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound to the first-degree felony offense level. The bill creates the new offense of trafficking in methamphetamine. The bill creates a new specification applicable to indictments for R.C. 2903.04 (Involuntary manslaughter) when the victim's death was consistent with opioid overdose or when a fentanyl-related compound was present in the victim's body in lethal amounts, this new specification carries a mandatory 5-year prison term.

House Bill 132 (Craig, Miller, M.)

Enact Philip Wigal's Law

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Association of Professional Fire Fighters, County Engineers Association of Ohio, Buckeye State Sheriffs Association, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 132 (HB 132) was introduced on February 24th, 2025. HB 132 increases the financial penalties for R.C. 4511.213 failing to slow down or change lanes when approaching specified stationary vehicles offenses and increases the financial penalties for both R.C. 2903.06 vehicular homicide and R.C. 2903.08



vehicular assault offenses resulting from the commission of the offense of failing to slow down or change lanes when approaching specified stationary vehicles.

House Bill 168 (Williams, Brennan)

Regards motivation or purpose to commit criminal child enticement

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[House Bill 168](#) (HB 168) was introduced on March 12, 2025. The bill modifies the existing R.C. 2905.05 offense of criminal child enticement by requiring that the offender act with either sexual motivation or an unlawful purpose.

House Bill 252 (Click, Bird)

Modify offenses of burglary, breaking and entering, and trespass

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Opponents: Office of the Ohio Public Defender

[House Bill 252](#) (HB 252) was introduced on April 30th, 2025. HB 252 removes the “by force, stealth, or deception” element language from the following offenses: R.C. 2911.11 Aggravated Burglary, R.C. 2911.12 Burglary and Trespass in a Habitation When a Person is Present, and R.C. 2911.13 Breaking and Entering

House Bill 296 (Miller, M.)

Delay offender financial sanctions until 180 days after release

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Justice & Policy Center, ACLU of Ohio, Ohio Poverty Law Center, Alliance for Safety & Justice, Office of the Ohio Public Defender, Ohio Community Corrections Association,

Opponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

[House Bill 296](#) (HB 296) was introduced on May 20th, 2025. HB 296 modifies existing law and prohibits courts from requiring offenders to pay outstanding court-assessed fines, fees, financial sanctions, or costs during either the 180 days following the offender’s release from a sentence of imprisonment of one year or more or during the 180 days following the offender’s completion of a period of transitional control. The bill states that the 180-day delay does not apply to restitution.

House Bill 372 (Abrams, Plummer)

Enact the Larry Henderson Act

Status: Passed House; In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Association of Professional Fire Fighters, Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio, National Police Association, Northern Ohio Fire Fighters, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police



Opponents: Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Office of the Ohio Public Defender

House Bill 372 (HB 372) was introduced on June 23rd, 2025. HB 372 modifies existing law and provides that the penalty for aggravated murder is death or life without the possibility of parole if the victim is a peace officer, prosecutor, first responder, or military member. In so doing, the bill modifies R.C. 2903.01 Aggravated Murder by substituting “peace officer” for the existing “law enforcement officer” special victim class and adding “prosecutor” as a special victim.

House Bill 478 (Thomas, Synenberg)

Create jury tampering offense; revise court intimidation offenses

Status: Passed House; Referred to Senate Judiciary

Proponents: Ohio Bar Association, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 478 (HB 478) was introduced on September 29th, 2025. HB 478 creates the new R.C. 2921.06 offense of jury tampering.

Jury Tampering is a misdemeanor of the first degree if the offender: knowingly attempts to influence, intimidate, or hinder a juror in the discharge of the juror's duties, including in the juror's consideration of the facts or evidence presented at trial for which the juror has been impaneled.

Jury Tampering is a felony of the third degree if the offender: knowingly and by force, by unlawful threat of harm to any person or property, or by unlawful threat to commit any offense or calumny against any person, attempts to influence, intimidate, or hinder a juror in the discharge of the juror's duties, including in the juror's consideration of the facts or evidence presented at the trial for which the juror has been impaneled.

House Bill 528 (Williams)

Require 7-year mandatory minimum prison term for forcible rape

Status: Passed House; Referred to Senate Judiciary

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 528 (HB 528) was introduced on October 15th, 2025. HB 528 modifies existing R.C. 2907.02 by requiring the sentencing court to impose a mandatory minimum prison term of seven years for offenders convicted of a violation of R.C. 2907.02(A)(2) - engaging in sexual conduct with another when the offender purposely compels the other person to submit by force or threat of force.

House Bill 667 (Abrams)

Enact the Reagan Tokes and Patrick Heringer Act

Status: Passed House; Introduced to Senate

Proponents: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association



Opponents: Alliance for Safety and Justice, Ohio Chief Probation Officers Association, The Buckeye Institute

House Bill 667 (HB 667) was introduced on January 29th, 2026. HB 667 proposes significant amendments to the Revised Code aimed at improving the monitoring and management of offenders released from prison. Key provisions include the requirement for certain warrants related to tier one offenses and individuals who break detention to be entered into the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS) within 48 hours. The bill also mandates GPS monitoring for offenders released from prison, with specific restrictions such as inclusionary and exclusionary zones and potential curfews.

The legislation also modifies the Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) program to allow for more structured oversight of offenders. It introduces a new definition for “targeted violent offender” and clarifies the conditions under which post-release control violations can lead to additional prison terms. The bill also repeals several existing sections of the Revised Code related to offender management, streamlining the legal framework to align with the new regulations.

Senate Bills Awaiting House Action

Senate Bill 16 (Wilson)

Establish road rules around distressed stationary vehicles

Status: Passed Senate; In House Transportation Committee

Proponents: Ohio Trucking Association, AAA

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[Senate Bill 16](#) (SB 16) was introduced on January 22nd, 2025. SB 16 modifies existing R.C. 4511.213 approaching stationary public safety vehicle displaying emergency light. The bill adds “vehicle in distress” to the list of vehicles that drivers of motor vehicles must proceed with due caution around or changes lanes when passing. SB 16 defines “vehicle in distress” as any disabled vehicle that is indicating its disability pursuant to R.C. 4513.28, as any vehicle near which a fuse, flare, or other emergency sign is displayed, and as any vehicle that is displaying flashing emergency or hazard lights.

Senate Bill 55 (Manning)

Regards operating under the influence of marihuana, OVI evidence

Status: Passed Senate; In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Bar Association, Americans for Prosperity – Ohio, ACLU of Ohio, Ohio Association of Criminal Lawyers

Opponents: DUID Victim Voices

[Senate Bill 55](#) (SB 55) was introduced on January 28th, 2025. SB 55 makes numerous revised code changes relating to marijuana concentrations for Operating Vehicle Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs (OVI) offenses. The bill removes from the OVI law the sections involving per se violations relating to prohibited measurements of marijuana metabolites and adds an evidentiary standard that may be used by the trier of fact to infer that the operator of a vehicle is under the influence of marijuana.

Pending House Bills

House Bill 36 (Stewart, Plummer)

Add nitrogen hypoxia as a method of execution

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Attorney General's Office, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[House Bill 36](#) (HB 36) was introduced on February 3rd, 2025. Among other related revised code changes, the bill adds nitrogen hypoxia as a method of execution for persons upon whom a death sentence was imposed.

House Bill 72 (Schmidt, Mathews)

Prohibit public funding for lethal injection drugs; death penalty

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[House Bill 72](#) (HB 72) was introduced on February 10th, 2025. Among other statutory changes, HB 72 abolishes the death penalty in Ohio and states that no funds of the state or any political subdivision thereof shall be expended for the purpose of executing a death sentence through the use of lethal injection drugs.

House Bill 79 (Roemer, Miller)

Increase penalty for assault if the victim is a sports official

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio High School Athletic Association

Opponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

[House Bill 79](#) (HB 79) was introduced on February 10th, 2025. The bill adds sports officials to the list of special victim classes for assault offenses. To qualify as a special victim, the sports official must be engaged in their official duties at the time of the offense, or the offense must be committed in retaliation for an action taken by the sports official when they were engaged in their official duties. Under the bill, assaults of this type are misdemeanors of the first degree and require courts to impose mandatory fines of \$1,500 and 40 hours of community service, in addition to other penalties allowed by law. When the offender has previously been convicted of assault with a qualifying sports official as the victim, the offense is a felony of the fifth degree. The bill also creates statutory definitions for “sports official” and “sports event”.



House Bill 82 (Click, Johnson)

Regards traffic offenses in construction zones

Status: In House Public Safety Committee

Proponents: Ohio Laborers' District Council, Ohio Contractors Association, AAA, American Traffic Safety Services Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 82 (HB 82) was introduced on February 11th, 2025. HB 82 creates new R.C. 4511.993 which requires additional penalties for certain traffic offenses if the offense is committed in a construction zone. Under the bill, for violations of these delineated offenses that occur in a construction zone, offenders are required to complete a driver safety course within 30 days of the conviction. For offenders who, within the previous five years, have been penalized once under this new section, the bill requires a 90-day driver's license suspension. Offenders with two or more violations in a construction zone within the previous five years are subject to a 1-year driver's license suspension.

House Bill 84 (Demetriou, Williams)

Enact the Innocence Act

Status: Referred to House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Catholic Conference of Ohio, Collaborative to End Human Trafficking, Ohio Attorney General, Center for Christian Virtue

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 84 (HB 84) was introduced on February 11th, 2025. The bill creates four new offenses: failure to verify age of person accessing materials that are obscene or harmful to juveniles, use of false identifying information to access materials that are obscene or harmful to juveniles, nonconsensual dissemination of fabricated sexual images, and nonconsensual creation of fabricated sexual images.

House Bill 110 (Thomas, Williams)

Increase the penalty for repeat voyeurism

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 110 (HB 110) was introduced on February 18th, 2025. HB 110 modifies the R.C. 2907.08 voyeurism penalty structure and states that offenders who have previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of this section are subject to the felony of the third-degree penalty level on subsequent offenses.



House Bill 111 (Miller, K., Creech)
Impose additional fine for high-speed drivers
Status: In House Public Safety Committee
Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided
Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 111 (HB 111) was introduced on February 18th, 2025. For speeding offenses exceeding 30 miles per hour over the statutory or posted speed limit, HB 111 requires courts to impose a fine that is \$200 more than the usual amount imposed for that violation. Under the bill, indigent offenders are excluded from being subject to this new additional \$200 fine.

House Bill 177 (Williams, Tims)
Allow motion for new trial, other relief based on new evidence
Status: In House Judiciary Committee
Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided
Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 177 (HB 177) was introduced on March 17, 2025. HB 177 creates pathways for potential post-conviction relief for offenders who produce newly discovered evidence that, were it to be considered at a new trial, would establish a strong probability of a different result at trial. For motions filed seeking post-conviction relief of this type, the bill creates a pre-hearing judicial review process by which courts determine whether the motion is patently frivolous. If a court makes the pre-hearing finding that a motion of this type is patently frivolous, the court shall dismiss the motion.

House Bill 203 (Hall, Williams)
Enact Aspen Runnel's Law
Status: In House Judiciary Committee
Proponents: Private Citizen Testimony Provided
Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 203 (HB 203) was introduced on March 26, 2025. HB 203 increases the penalties for both vehicular manslaughter and vehicular assault offenses committed within active school zones when the victim is in the active school zone at the time of the offense. For vehicular manslaughter offenses, the penalty level is increased to the felony of the fourth-degree level. For vehicular assault offenses, the penalty level is increased to the felony of the fifth-degree level. HB 203 also enhances the penalty for any traffic offense that is committed while in an active school zone by, generally, doubling the usual fine amount for those offenses.



House Bill 208 (Lorenz)
Enact the Courtroom Employee Protection Act

Status: In House Judiciary Committee
Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided
Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 208 (HB 208) was introduced on March 31, 2025. HB 208 increases the R.C. 2903.13 assault penalty for offenses committed against a victim who is a judge, magistrate, prosecutor, or court official or employee. Under the bill, assault offenses committed against these victims are felonies of the fourth degree and the court may impose a fine of up to \$7,500.

House Bill 211 (Humphrey, Williams)
Require consideration of caretaker status in criminal cases

Status: In House Judiciary Committee
Proponents: Office of the Ohio Public Defender, Alliance for Safety & Justice
Opponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

House Bill 211 (HB 211) was introduced on March 31, 2025. HB 211 requires a presentence investigation report to include information about the offender's status as the primary caretaker of a child when the offender files a motion that includes evidence of their status as the primary caretaker of a child. Under the bill, if that information is contained in a presentence investigation report, courts shall consider the offender's status as the primary caretaker of a child before imposing sentence. Additionally, if a hearing is held pursuant to a motion for Intervention in Lieu of Conviction (ILC), HB 211 allows offenders the opportunity to file a motion with the court that includes evidence that the offender is the primary caretaker of a child and, if the court determines that evidence is accurate, the court shall consider that fact in determining the offender's eligibility for ILC.

House Bill 236 (Williams)
Regards crimes committed while masked or disguised

Status: In House Judiciary Committee
Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided
Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 236 (HB 236) was introduced on April 15, 2025. The bill modifies the R.C. 2917.02 offense of aggravated riot by creating a felony of the fifth-degree offense when the offender participates in an aggravated riot and is wearing a mask or disguise. Additionally, offenders who participate in an aggravated riot with purpose to commit or facilitate an offense of violence while wearing a mask or disguise are subject to the felony of the third-degree penalty level. HB 211 creates the new R.C. 2917.10 offense of masked harassment, a misdemeanor of the first degree. This new offense prohibits a person from purposely harassing, intimidating, abusing, or threatening another person while wearing a mask or other device that hides or conceals the person's face or identity for the purpose of placing another person or group in reasonable fear of physical harm or mental distress. Additionally, the bill creates a new specification of wearing a mask or disguise and requires an additional one-year prison term for offenders convicted of a felony offense and that new specification.

House Bill 249 (King, Williams)

Enact the Indecent Exposure Modernization Act

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Center for Christian Virtue, Mission America, Ohio Value Voters

Opponents: TransOhio, ACLU of Ohio, Equality Ohio, Planned Parenthood Advocates of Ohio, Ohio Public Defender

House Bill 249 (HB 249) was introduced on April 29, 2025. HB 249 modifies R.C. 2907.09 public indecency by prohibiting persons from recklessly exposing their private area unless the person is a woman who is breastfeeding and the private area that is exposed is the woman's breast. Additionally, the bill creates the new offense of unlawful adult cabaret performance. This new offense prohibits a person, with knowledge of its character or content, from recklessly engaging in an adult cabaret performance in a location other than an adult cabaret. The bill includes a statutory definition for an adult cabaret performance:

"Adult cabaret performance" means a performance in a location other than an adult cabaret where minors may be present, that is harmful to juveniles or obscene, regardless of whether or not the performance is for consideration, and that features any of the following: (i) Topless dancers; (ii) Go-go dancers; (iii) Exotic dancers; (iv) Strippers; (v) Performers or entertainers who exhibit a gender identity that is different from the performer's or entertainer's biological sex using clothing, makeup, prosthetic or imitation genitals or breasts, or other physical markers; (vi) Other similar performers or entertainers who provide entertainment that appeals to a prurient interest.

House Bill 282 (Williams)

Add immigration status as required factor for sentencing, bail

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 282 (HB 282) was introduced on May 20th, 2025. HB 282 adds the following factor to R.C. 2929.12(B) that courts must consider as indicating that the offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense: "the offender's immigration status, and whether the offender is unlawfully present in the United States or has a current or previous federal immigration detainer."

Additionally, HB 282 requires courts to consider "the offender's immigration status, and whether the offender is unlawfully present in the United States or has a current or previous federal immigration detainer" when determining the length of the community control sanction or combination of community control sanctions imposed pursuant to R.C. 2929.15

As it relates to misdemeanor sentencing, the bill also modifies R.C. 2929.22 and R.C. 2929.25 and requires courts to consider "the offender's immigration status, and whether the offender is unlawfully present in the United States or has a current or previous federal immigration detainer" when imposing a period of incarceration or community control sanctions or combination of community control sanctions.



House Bill 305 (Deeter, Williams)

Enact Logan's Law

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 305 (HB 305) was introduced on May 27th, 2025. HB 305 creates the new R.C. 2925.03 offense of Trafficking in Pressed Pill Fentanyl. The penalty range for this new offense ranges from the felony of the third-degree level to the felony of the first-degree level.

House Bill 343 (Lorenz)

Regards delinquent adjudications for felony theft or vandalism

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Hotel & Lodging Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 343 (HB 343) was introduced on June 10th, 2025. HB 343 requires a mandatory period of secure confinement at a department of youth services facility for certain juvenile offenders who are adjudicated delinquent for committing acts that are felony violations of either R.C. 2913.02 Theft or R.C. 2909.05 Vandalism. Juvenile offenders subject to this mandatory period of secure confinement at a department of youth services facility must be at least 14 years of age and have two or more prior adjudications for felony theft or vandalism offenses. The bill specifies the mandatory minimum period of confinement based on the felony offense level of the adjudication.

House Bill 345 (LaRe)

Increase the penalties for voyeurism

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorney's Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 345 (HB 345) was introduced on June 10th, 2025. HB 345 increases the penalties for R.C. 2907.08 Voyeurism offenses. The existing misdemeanor of the second-degree offense level is increased to the felony of the fifth-degree level, the existing misdemeanor of the first-degree offense level is increased to the felony of the fifth-degree level, and the existing felony of the fifth-degree offense level is increased to the fourth-degree level. Additionally, the bill specifies that offenders who have prior convictions under this section are subject to the next highest offense level on subsequent convictions.

House Bill 417 (Plummer, Young)

Regards animal abuse offenses and penalties

Status: In House Public Safety Committee

Proponents: Testimony not yet provided

Opponents: Testimony not yet provided

House Bill 417 (HB 417) was introduced on August 19, 2025. The bill creates new R.C. 955.55, which prohibits offenders convicted of any felony animal abuse offense from subsequently owning, possessing, having custody of, or residing in a residence with any dog. New R.C. 955.55 also prohibits offenders convicted of any misdemeanor animal abuse offense from owning, possessing, having custody of, or residing in a residence with any dog for a period of two years after their release from incarceration or, if the person is not incarcerated, from the date that the person was convicted or plead guilty. Offenders who violate either of these new prohibitions are guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

The bill also creates a new R.C. 959.131 section prohibiting persons from knowingly treating a companion animal corpse in a way that would outrage reasonable community sensibilities. This new offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree on a first offense and a felony of the fifth degree on a second or subsequent offense. Additionally, offenders convicted of this new offense are required to undergo psychological evaluations or counseling in addition to any other criminal penalty.

House Bill 425 (Hoops)

Prohibit trespass and unauthorized recording by drones

Status: In House Transportation Committee

Proponents: Testimony not yet provided

Opponents: Testimony not yet provided

House Bill 425 (HB 425) was introduced on August 28, 2025. The bill creates 6 new R.C. 4561.54 offenses related to the operation of unmanned aerial vehicle systems. Each new offense is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

New R.C. 4561.54:

(A) No person, without privilege to do so, shall knowingly operate an unmanned aerial vehicle system in the air space above the land or premises of another.

(B) No person, without privilege to do so, shall recklessly operate an unmanned aerial vehicle system in the air space above the land or premises of another when a notice against unauthorized access to such land or premises is given through one of the following:

(1) Actual communication to the person;

(2) A notice that is posted in a manner reasonably calculated to come to the attention of potential intruders;

(3) By fencing or another form of enclosure manifestly designed to restrict access.

(C) No person, without privilege to do so, shall negligently continue to operate an unmanned aerial vehicle system in the air space above the land or premises of another after being given a direct notification to leave that air space by the owner or occupant of the property.

(D) No person, without privilege to do so, shall knowingly use an unmanned aerial vehicle system to videotape, film, photograph, broadcast, stream, capture audio, or otherwise record another person, in a place where that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy.

(E) No person, without privilege to do so, shall knowingly use an unmanned aerial vehicle system to videotape, film, photograph, broadcast, stream, capture audio, or otherwise record another person's private property, including any animals or objects on another person's private property.

(F) No person, without privilege to do so, shall knowingly use an unmanned aerial vehicle system to deploy any substance, material, projectile, or object.

House Bill 457 (Daniels, Williams)

Regards penalties for politically motivated criminal offenses

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony not yet provided

Opponents: Testimony not yet provided

House Bill 457 (HB 457) was introduced on September 17, 2025. The bill creates a new R.C. 2941.1428 specification applicable to felony offenses of violence that are politically motivated. The new specification provides for the imposition of varying degrees of mandatory prison terms pursuant to new R.C. 2929.14(B)(2). This new mandatory prison term shall be the maximum prison term allowed for the underlying offense and an additional mandatory prison term of ten years.

The bill also modifies R.C. 2903.01 Aggravated Murder by prohibiting persons from purposely causing the death of an elected official (new R.C. 2903.01(G)) or by purposely causing the death of another person if the offender's motivation for the killing is based on political affiliation, association, belief, or ideology, whether or not the offender was mistaken as to that motivation (new R.C. 2903.01(H)).

House Bill 459 (Gross, Williams)

Enact Katelyn's Law

Status: Passed by House

Proponents: Testimony not yet provided

Opponents: Testimony not yet provided

House Bill 459 (HB 459) was introduced on September 17, 2025. The bill creates the new R.C. 2941.1427 specification providing for a mandatory 5-year prison term or, if the offender is a juvenile, a mandatory commitment to the custody of the department of youth services for not less than one and not more than three years. This new specification applies to offenders that move or removed human remains to prevent the discovery of an unlawful act, the discovery of the death, the discovery of the cause of death, or the discovery of the human remains.

The bill also creates the new R.C. 29221.322 offense of Moving or Removing Human Remains, a felony of the third degree with a presumption of prison. This new offense prohibits any person, unless otherwise authorized by law, from purposely moving or removing human remains for any of the following purposes: 1) to prevent the discover of an unlawful act; 2) to prevent the discovery of the death; 3) to prevent the discovery of the cause of death; or 4) to prevent the discovery of the human remains.



House Bill 487 (Williams, Plummer)
Create a repeat drug offender specification

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Opponents: ACLU of Ohio, Ohio Public Defender

House Bill 487 (HB 487) was introduced on October 1st, 2025. HB 487 creates the new R.C. 2941.1427 specification for repeat drug offenders. This new specification requires the sentencing court to impose a mandatory prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

The bill defines a repeat drug offender as a person about whom both of the following apply:

- (1) The person is being sentenced for committing a felony violation of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.
- (2) The person previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more felony violations of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

House Bill 556 (Mathews, Williams)
Revise community control sanctions for felonies and misdemeanors

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 556 (HB 556) was introduced on October 28th, 2025. HB 556 modifies existing R.C. 2929.15 and provides that, with limited exceptions, the duration of all community control sanctions imposed on an offender shall not exceed five years for any felony of the first or second degree and three years for any felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree. In situations where felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree offenders have violated the terms of their community control, the maximum term they may be subject to community control sanctions can be extended beyond the general maximum term of three years if delineated circumstances are present. The bill further modifies existing R.C. 2929.15 by modifying the penalties a sentencing court may impose when an offender violates one or more community control sanctions under R.C. 2929.15(B)(1).

House Bill 571 (Williams, Bird)
Eliminate certain juvenile court transfer proceeding

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 571 (HB 571) was introduced on November 11th, 2025. HB 571 removes the option for the juvenile court to transfer a proceeding against a juvenile to the county where the juvenile resides.

House Bill 586 (Bird, Lear)
Prohibit mailing out unsolicited absentee ballot request forms



Status: In House General Government Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 586 (HB 586) was introduced on November 12th, 2025. Among other statutory changes, HB 586 prohibits any person from mailing unsolicited absentee ballot request forms to other people. Violators are guilty of a first degree misdemeanor for the first offense and a felony of the fifth degree on each subsequent offense.

House Bill 615 (Williams)

Enact the Retail Theft Prevention Act

Status: In House Small Business Committee

Proponents: Ohio Chamber of Commerce

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 615 (HB 615) was introduced on November 25th, 2025. HB 615 amends R.C. 2913.02 and R.C. 2929.14 to create new penalties for organized retail theft. If an individual commits group retail theft with one to three other individuals, it will be classified as a felony of the fifth degree. If four or more individuals are involved, it becomes a felony of the third degree with a presumption of prison time.

House Bill 622 (Williams, Robb Blasdel)

Enact the Mental Health and Community Wellness Act

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 622 (HB 622) was introduced on December 8th, 2025. HB 622 amends existing laws related to competency to stand trial, requiring prosecutors to file for civil confinement of defendants found incompetent to stand trial who are charged with felonies or violent misdemeanors. It introduces a new definition for "person with a mental illness subject to court order" with detailed criteria for mental health intervention.

The legislation also creates a mental health and substance abuse community-based correctional facility pilot program, which will be located in Lucas County near the Toledo Correctional Institution. The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction will be responsible for identifying treatment locations within community-based correctional facilities, acquiring medications, and hiring specialized staff to support mental health and substance abuse treatment. Additionally, the bill appropriates \$26 million for the construction of the facility and requires the Medicaid Director to seek a federal demonstration waiver to provide mental health and substance use disorder treatment services to program participants.

House Bill 631 (Ghanbari, D. Miller)

Regards underage possession, consumption, purchase of marijuana

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 631 (HB 631) was introduced on December 17th, 2025. HB 631 establishes a diversion program for individuals under 21 who are charged with marijuana possession. Under this program, when person under 21 is first charged with adult-use or homegrown marijuana, the court may offer a diversion program, if successfully completed, will result in the complaint being dismissed and the record sealed. A person is ineligible for this diversion if they have been previously diverted for a similar offense.

HB 631 also establishes first-time underage marijuana possession offense is a misdemeanor of the third degree. Offenders under 18 caught with marijuana in a motor vehicle, will be subject to additional penalties, including a driver's license suspension ranging from six months to one year, or restrictions on obtaining a driver's license depending on the offender's age.

House Bill 635 (Plummer, Young)

Enact the Child Protection Reform Act

Status: In House Children and Human Services Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 635 (HB 635) was introduced on December 23rd, 2025. Among other statutory changes, HB 635 amends R.C. 2919.22 to make endangering children a misdemeanor of the first degree.

House Bill 655 (Williams)

Create the offense of neglect of parental duties

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 655 (HB 655) was introduced on January 27th, 2026. The bill introduces new categories of parental neglect, specifically addressing situations where a parent, guardian, or custodian knowingly fails to take reasonable steps to prevent further unruly or delinquent conduct by a child who has already been adjudicated as such, or recklessly fails to ensure the child avoids becoming a habitual truant or comply with court orders. The bill also clarifies existing provisions related to contributing to a child's unruliness or delinquency and adds requirements for offenders to complete parenting classes, with repeat offenses for neglect of parental duties potentially escalating to a felony.

House Bill 656 (Williams)

Create the offense of negligent assault of a peace officer

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 656 (HB 656) was introduced on January 27th, 2026. The bill makes it illegal for a person to negligently cause physical harm to a peace officer while possessing a controlled substance, controlled

substance analog, or drug paraphernalia. Violating this provision is classified as a misdemeanor of the first degree, escalating to a felony of the fifth degree if the harm results in a substantial risk of exposure to an infectious disease. The bill also clarifies that "peace officer" is defined as per section 109.71 of the Revised Code.

House Bill 662 (Fischer, Newman)

Increase penalty for disturbing a lawful meeting in certain cases

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 662 (HB 662) was introduced on January 29th, 2026. This bill increases the penalty for disturbing a lawful meeting, procession, or gathering to a felony of the fifth degree from a misdemeanor of the fourth degree under specific circumstances. Such circumstances include intentionally disturbing or disrupting religious worship, whether in person at a tax-exempt place of worship or virtually through electronic means, or intentionally preventing, disrupting, or interfering with virtual religious gatherings. The bill also clarifies that "virtual meeting or gathering" refers to meetings or gatherings conducted via interactive video or teleconference.

House Bill 679 (Williams)

Increase the penalties for engaging in prostitution

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 679 (HB 679) was introduced on February 4th, 2026. The bill increases penalties for engaging in prostitution and to enhance the legal framework surrounding sex offenders and child-victim offenders. It defines "sexual activity for hire" and prohibits the reckless inducement of individuals, particularly those with developmental disabilities, to engage in such activities. The bill establishes that a first-time violation of engaging in prostitution is a first-degree misdemeanor, with subsequent violations escalating to felonies. Offenders may also be classified as tier I sex offenders, subject to registration requirements, and must attend education or treatment programs. Additionally, a minimum fine of \$1,000 is mandated for first-degree misdemeanors, with proceeds directed to support services for human trafficking survivors.

HB 679 also introduces new definitions and classifications for sex offenders and child-victim offenders, detailing the criteria for tier I, tier II, and tier III classifications based on prior convictions. It specifies that a child-victim offender committing a child-victim oriented offense after previous sexually oriented offenses will be classified accordingly. The bill also repeals existing sections 2907.231 and 2950.01 to consolidate and clarify the legal language, ensuring consistency in the application of the law and enhancing the management and monitoring of offenders who pose a higher risk.

House Bill 690 (Young, White)

Establish penalties for failing to obey a school crossing guard

Status: In House Judiciary Committee



Proponents: Kettering Police Department

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 690 (HB 690) was introduced on February 10th, 2026. HB 690 defines a school crossing guard and their official duties, and makes it a first-degree misdemeanor for any person to knowingly fail to obey a lawful order from a crossing guard or to harass, threaten, intimidate, or interfere with one while they are performing their duties.

House Bill 705 (Williams)

Enact the Alford Plea Fairness Act

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 705 (HB 705) was introduced on February 17th, 2026. HB 705 prohibits sentencing courts from requiring an offender to admit guilt as a condition of community control if they entered an Alford plea, where a defendant pleads guilty but maintains their innocence, asserting that they believe the prosecution has enough evidence to convict them.

House Bill 714 (Sigrist, Odioso)

Alter law governing vehicular assault, yielding to pedestrians

Status: In House Public Safety Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 714 (HB 714) was introduced on February 24th, 2026. HB 714 expands the circumstances under which a person can be charged with vehicular assault to include causing serious physical harm through negligent acts or speeding in a construction zone, and by clarifying drivers must stop and yield to pedestrians in crosswalks, including those in lanes adjacent to their own or into which they are turning.

The bill also increases penalties for failing to yield to pedestrians, making it a misdemeanor of the fourth degree for the first offense, a misdemeanor of the third degree for a second offense within a year, and a misdemeanor of the second degree for a third or subsequent offense within a year.

House Bill 727 (Odioso, Plummer)

Modify grant formula for felony delinquent corrections facilities

Status: In House Finance Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 727 (HB 727) was introduced March 3rd, 2026. The bill revises the grant formula for counties from the Department of Youth Services for operating community corrections facilities for felony delinquents. The new formula will base a county's allocation on its proportion of "felony delinquency proceedings" brought in the preceding year compared to the state total. The bill also alters the payment



schedule for these grants, requiring payments to be made in three installments to allow for adjustments to the appropriated funds.

HB 727 establishes new requirements for grant applications, including a plan to reduce the number of felony delinquents committed to the department and ensure equal access for minority delinquents to programs funded by the grants.

House Bill 728 (Odioso, Plummer)

Eliminate informal hearings in certain juvenile delinquency cases

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 728 (HB 728) was introduced March 3rd, 2026. HB 728 amends sections R.C. 2151.35 and R.C. 2152.11 to eliminate informal hearings and dismissals in the best interest of the child in certain juvenile delinquency cases.

House Bill 786 (Klopfenstein, Williams)

To prohibit use of an artificially generated depiction of a minor for obscene purposes

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 786 (HB 786) was introduced on March 24th, 2026. The bill introduces new legal language that defines "artificially generated depiction" as a visual representation created or edited by artificial intelligence or other computer-generated means that a reasonable person would believe depicts an actual identifiable person. It expands the scope of existing laws against obscenity to include these artificial depictions alongside minors and impaired persons, thereby increasing the legal protections against the exploitation of both real and digitally created images.

The bill also outlines various prohibited actions related to the creation, distribution, and possession of obscene materials involving minors or artificially generated depictions of minors. Violations of these provisions are classified into different degrees of felonies, depending on the nature of the offense and whether it involves a minor or an impaired person. It also clarifies that mistake of age is not a defense in prosecutions under these sections, reinforcing the seriousness of the offenses related to the exploitation of minors and the use of artificial depictions in obscene materials.

House Bill 794 (Williams)

Felony offense sentencing changes

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided



House Bill 794 (HB 794) was introduced on March 25th, 2026. The bill would require every sentence of imprisonment for a felony offense be for an indefinite period consisting of a minimum and maximum term. It would also change the maximum term that applies to those offenses.

House Bill 796 (Williams)

Ensure inmates, prisoners housed according to biological sex

Status: In the House Public Safety Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 796 (HB 796) was introduced on March 25th, 2026. HB 796 amends sections 751.08, 5120.10, and 5120.16 of the Revised Code to ensure that jail inmates, city infirmary inmates, and prisoners under control of the department of rehabilitation and correction are housed in accordance with their biological sex.

House Bill 826 (Williams)

To create the offense of obstructing federal immigration enforcement

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 826 (HB 826) was introduced on April 15th, 2026. This bill makes it illegal for any public official to purposely prevent, obstruct, or delay federal immigration enforcement activities. Violations of this new section would be classified as a felony of the fifth degree.

House Bill 923 (Williams)

To enact the Adult Parole Authority Enhancement Act

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 923 (HB 923) was introduced on May 19th, 2026. The Adult Parole Authority Enhancement Act proposes significant amendments to the Revised Code, particularly introducing a new section, 2903.217, which empowers the adult parole authority to file for post-conviction no contact orders on behalf of victims without requiring their consent when the offender is under post-release control. The bill outlines the necessary court procedures for such motions, ensuring that the orders include specific terms to protect the victim's safety. Additionally, it amends existing laws related to community control sanctions, including the establishment of a work-release program and clarifying the conditions and penalties for violations, such as extending sanctions or imposing prison terms.

Moreover, the bill specifies that penalties cannot be imposed for violations related to minor drug

possession offenses and allows for crediting time served in prison against community control sanctions. It also introduces random drug testing for offenders, with the requirement that they cover the costs, and provides guidelines for community residential sanctions. The legislation enhances the authority of parole officers and outlines new conditions for individuals under parole or post-release control, such as employment and educational requirements. The bill repeals existing sections that previously governed these matters, indicating a comprehensive restructuring of the legal framework surrounding parole and community control.

House Bill 926 (Williams)

Enact the Felony Accountability for Frequent Offenders Act

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 926 (HB 926) was introduced on May 19th, 2026. The bill establishes the terms “habitual felony offender” and “violent career criminal,” and would impose mandatory prison terms for repeat offenders, specifically for offenders convicted of certain felonies, including those involving firearms and drugs. The legislation will also create a weapons-specific criminal enhancement for repeat offenders who continue to violate their weapon restriction.

House Bill 927 (Williams)

To expand the offenses of importuning and obstructing justice

Status: In the House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 927 (HB 927) was introduced on May 19th, 2026. HB 927 amends section 2907.07 to make knowingly soliciting a person an offender believes to be under the age of 18, regardless of their actual age, a fourth degree felony.

Pending Senate Bills

Senate Bill 5 (Brenner, Huffman)

Expedite unauthorized occupant removal; prohibit fraudulent deeds

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 5 (SB 5) was introduced on January 22nd, 2025. The bill modifies the R.C. 2909.07 offense of criminal mischief by prohibiting persons from unlawfully detaining, occupying, or trespassing upon a residential dwelling and causing at least one thousand dollars in damage to the dwelling; under the bill, offenders who cause such damage are subject to the felony of the second-degree penalty level. SB 5 also creates the new R.C. 2913.53 offense of title fraud. The new offense of title fraud is a misdemeanor of the first degree if the offender knowingly presents to another person a false document purporting to be a valid lease agreement, deed, or other instrument conveying real property. The new offense is a felony of the first degree if the offender knowingly lists or advertises residential real property that the purported seller has to legal title or authority to sell or knowingly rents or leases residential real property that the purported owner has no lawful ownership in to another person.

Senate Bill 64 (Cutrona)

Increase penalties for companion animal cruelty offenses

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 64 (SB 64) was introduced on February 4th, 2025. The bill increases the penalty level for cruelty to companion animal offenses. Generally, existing misdemeanor offenses increase one penalty level (misdemeanor of the second-degree offenses increase to misdemeanor of the first-degree offenses, misdemeanor of the first-degree offenses increase to fifth degree felony offenses). Additionally, existing fifth degree felony offenses increase to third degree felony offenses. For violations of existing R.C. 959.131, SB 64 also requires courts to impose a mandatory prison or jail term that is the maximum term allowed for the degree of the offense.

Senate Bill 97 (Craig, Wilson)

Double fines for failing to yield to a funeral procession

Status: In Senate Transportation Committee

Proponents: Ohio Funeral Directors Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 97 (SB 97) was introduced on February 10th, 2025. For violations of existing R.C. 4511.451, SB 97 requires courts to impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for failing to yield the right of way to a funeral procession.



Senate Bill 98 (Craig, Weinstein)

Prohibit firearm possession – certain domestic violence offenses

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[Senate Bill 98](#) (SB 98) was introduced on February 10th, 2025. SB 98 adds persons charged with or convicted of misdemeanor of the first-degree domestic violence to the list of disabilities under R.C. 2923.13 having weapons while under disability offenses.

Senate Bill 124 (Craig, Patton)

Increase assault penalty if victim is a transit system operator

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[Senate Bill 124](#) (SB 124) was introduced on February 25th, 2025. SB 124 adds operators of an Ohio transit system bus or Ohio transit system rail car or a contracted employee providing those services to the list of special victims under R.C. 2903.13 assault. Under the bill, assaults against this special victim class are felonies of the fifth degree for first offenses and felonies of the fourth degree if the offender has committed any prior assault or homicide offense against the new special victim class. The bill also increases the penalty level for evading the payment of the known fares of a public transportation system under existing R.C. 2917.41 from the misdemeanor of the fourth-degree penalty level to the misdemeanor of the second-degree penalty level.

Senate Bill 185 (Blessing)

Revise dog law, including dangerous and vicious dogs

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

[Senate Bill 185](#) (SB 185) was introduced on April 29, 2025. SB 185 modifies many aspects of existing dog registration laws and existing laws regarding dangerous or vicious dogs. The bill creates new requirements for owners, keepers, or harborers of vicious or dangerous dogs. Additionally, the bill regulates owners, keepers, or harborers who fail to present a valid dangerous dog registration, fail to obtain a dangerous dog registration, fail to affix a tag identifying the dog as a dangerous or vicious dog, or fail to ensure that the dangerous or vicious dog wears a collar and tag at all times. Owners, keepers, or harborers that fail to comply with any of the delineated requirements are subject to penalties ranging from simple fines to misdemeanor of the third-degree penalties. The bill also creates a new minor misdemeanor prohibition against recklessly owning, keeping, or harboring a dog that is wearing a fictitious, altered, or invalid registration tag.



Senate Bill 188 (Patton)

Regards failure to comply with an order of law enforcement

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: United States Marshals Service, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, Fraternal Order of Police

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 188 (SB 188) was introduced on April 29th, 2025. SB 188 modifies the existing R.C. 2921.331 Failure to Comply section by prohibiting persons from taking “a position in a physical location that prevents immediate access by any law enforcement officer and refuse or resist orders to exit the location, or comply with other lawful order or direction, when that person knows or reasonably should know that the law enforcement officer is attempting to apprehend the person in connection to an alleged felony offense or misdemeanor offense of violence.” This new offense is, generally, a felony of the third degree. If, in taking “a position in a physical location” as described, the offender creates a risk of serious physical harm to any person, indicates to the law enforcement officer that they have a weapon, or prevents a third party from safely leaving the physical location, the offense is a felony of the second degree.

Senate Bill 242 (Johnson)

Regards the sale of used catalytic converters

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Ohio Automobile Dealers Association, Ohio Insurance Institute, Recycled Materials Association, National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, National Insurance Crime Bureau, American Property Casualty Insurance Association

Opponents: Testimony not yet provided

Senate Bill 242 (SB 242) was introduced on July 30, 2025. The bill creates the R.C. 2913.02 new offense of Theft of a Catalytic Converter, a felony of the fifth degree. For offenders with previous convictions for violations of Chapter 2911. or Chapter 2913., Theft of a Catalytic Converter is a felony of the fourth degree. The bill also creates the R.C. 2913.51 new offense of Receiving a Stolen Catalytic Converter, also a felony of the fifth degree. Again, for offenders with prior convictions for violations of Chapter 2911. or Chapter 2913., Receiving a Stolen Catalytic Converter is a felony of the fourth degree.

Senate Bill 270 (Manning, Hicks-Hudson)

Regards commitment of delinquent children to Youth Services

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 270 (SB 270) was introduced on September 23rd, 2025. SB 270 makes several changes to Ohio’s juvenile justice statutes.

Among other changes, SB 270:

- Increases the minimum age for commitments of delinquent youth to the custody of the Department of Youth Services. Current law allows delinquent youth as young as 10 to be committed to DYS, SB 270 raises the minimum age to 14.

- Prohibits the commitment to DYS of youth who are first time felony of the fourth- or fifth-degree offenders when the fourth- or fifth-degree felony is not an offense of violence.
- Gives juvenile court judges discretion in committing delinquent youth to DYS for youth adjudicated of gun specifications.

Senate Bill 291 (Manning, Reynolds)

Revise community control sanctions for felonies and misdemeanors

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Pathways to Public Safety, Hamilton County Addiction Response Coalition, Crime Survivors Speak, Prison Fellowship, Americans for Prosperity, Unify.US, Ohio CAN, Alliance for Safety and Justice

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 291 (SB 291) was introduced on October 14th, 2025. SB 291 modifies existing R.C. 2929.15 and provides that, with limited exceptions, the duration of all community control sanctions imposed on an offender shall not exceed five years for any felony of the first or second degree and three years for any felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree. In situations where felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree offenders have violated the terms of their community control, the maximum term they may be subject to community control sanctions can be extended by one year, not to exceed five years, if delineated circumstances are present

Senate Bill 357 (Gavarone)

Expand violent offender database; revise database availability

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 357 (SB 357) was introduced on February 10th, 2026. SB 357 redefines "violent offender" to encompass individuals convicted of specific violent crimes after March 20, 2019, as well as those convicted of a second-degree felony under section 2903.18. The bill also introduces "qualifying out-of-state violent offenders" and mandates that information from the database be publicly accessible online and through the Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS).

The bill sets an enrollment process for violent offenders, requiring them to register personally with their county sheriff within ten days of sentencing or release. It establishes a rebuttable presumption for a ten-year enrollment period, during which offenders must provide detailed personal information and update any changes annually. Additionally, it includes provisions for a publicly available online portal for certain information, while safeguarding sensitive data, and enhances law enforcement's monitoring capabilities by allowing the automated data system to flag registered offenders.

Senate Bill 370 (Romanchuk)

Enhance penalties for offenses against a person with a disability

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 370 (SB 370) was introduced on February 26th, 2026. SB 370 enhances penalties for crimes such as assault, aggravated assault, felonious assault, menacing, extortion, and domestic violence when the victim is a person with a disability and the offender is aware or should be aware of the victims condition.

Senate Bill 413 (Schaffer)

Regards transporting a firearm in a motor vehicle

Status: In Senate Armed Services, Veterans Affairs and Public Safety

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 413 (SB 413) was introduced on April 1, 2026. SB 413 refines rules regarding the suspension and revocation of concealed handgun licenses in relation to certain offenses and clarifies exceptions for individuals transporting firearms under specific circumstances, such as on private property or for lawful purposes. Key changes include updating definitions for "unloaded" firearms to align with existing statutes and adjusting regulations for transporting firearms in vessels to mirror those for motor vehicles.

Senate Bill 432 (Manning)

Modify the offense of abuse of a corpse

Status: Introduced

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Senate Bill 432 (SB 432) was introduced on April 27, 2026. SB 432 modifies the offense of abuse of a corpse by redefining what constitutes abuse and increasing the penalties. Previously, abuse of a corpse was defined as treating a human corpse in a way that would outrage reasonable family or community sensibilities. The bill changes this to "purposely" abusing a corpse, which now includes actions like disinterring, removing, or carrying away a corpse, as well as engaging in sexual activity with or involving a corpse, or dismembering, mutilating, cutting, or striking a corpse.

The penalties for abuse of a corpse are increased from a misdemeanor of the second degree to a felony of the fifth degree, and gross abuse of a corpse is now a felony of the third degree, up from a felony of the fifth degree. The definition of "abuse a corpse" is also expanded to include treatment not recognized by generally accepted community standards or by professionals in a manner not accepted by their peers, as defined by professional rules.

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