



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

March 2025

Legislative Update March 2025

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: March 26th, April 2nd, April 9th, April 30th, May 7th

Senate: March 26th, March 27th, April 2nd, April 9th, April 30th, May 7th



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135th General Assembly Enacted Bills

The bills outlined in this section were all passed by the General Assembly in December 2024. These bills have all been signed by Governor DeWine and will be taking effect within the first quarter of 2025.

House Bill 37 (Johnson, Miller, K.)

Increase penalties for OVI and aggravated vehicular homicide

Effective Date: April 9th, 2025

Proponents: Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Ohio Alcohol Monitoring Systems, Safety and Advocacy for Empowerment, National Transportation Safety Board

Opponents: Testimony Not Provided

House Bill 37 (HB 37) establishes a new sentencing structure for aggravated vehicular homicide offenses that are the proximate result of operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them (OVI). This new structure results in a tiered system of sanctions based on the number of prior offenses and the nature of the present offense. For these offenses, HB 37 also increases the possible financial sanctions by raising the maximum potential fine to \$25,000.

Additionally, HB 37 increases the minimum fines for OVI offenses by \$190 and lowers the OVI driver's license reinstatement fee by \$160.

House Bill 111 (LaRe, Miller, K.)

Increase sentencing range for third degree felony domestic violence

Effective Date: March 20th, 2025

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Ohio Domestic Violence Network, Ohio Victim Witness Association

Opponents: Testimony Not Provided

House Bill 111 (HB 111) increases the penalty range for third-degree felony domestic violence and creates a presumption in favor of a prison term for the offense. Third-degree domestic violence still requires two or more prior convictions, but the sentencing range increases from the normal third-degree felony range (12 to 36 months) to the higher-level third-degree sentencing range (12 to 60 months) with a presumption in favor of the imposition of a prison term. The bill also increases the mandatory minimum definite prison term for third-degree felony domestic violence convictions involving pregnant victims from 6 months to 12 months and increases the mandatory minimum definite prison term for third-degree felony domestic violence convictions resulting in serious physical harm to a woman's unborn or termination of the pregnant woman's pregnancy from 12 months to 18 months.

House Bill 234 (Williams, Rogers)

Regards imposing sentence on offender who entered an Alford plea

Effective Date: March 20th, 2025

Proponents: Ohio Public Defender, Americans for Prosperity, Ohio Innocence Project

Opponents: Testimony Not Provided

House Bill 234 (HB 234) modifies the R.C. 2929.12 (Seriousness of crime and recidivism factors) and R.C. 2929.22 (Determining appropriate sentence for misdemeanors) by prohibiting courts from considering an offender's Alford plea when determining whether the offender shows genuine remorse for the offense.

House Bill 322 (Seitz, Abrams)

Regards childhood sexual abuse registrants, offense of grooming

Effective Date: April 9th, 2025

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Ohioans for Child Protection, CHILD USAdvocacy

Opponents: Testimony Not Provided

House Bill 322 (HB 322) creates the new offense of grooming under new R.C. 2907.071. New R.C. 2907.071 prohibits someone eighteen years or older from engaging in a pattern of conduct with a minor, who is less than sixteen years of age and at least four or more years younger than the offender, when the pattern of conduct would cause a reasonable adult person to believe that the person is communicating with the minor with the purpose to entice, coerce, or solicit the minor to engage in sexual activity when the offender's purpose is to entice, coerce, or solicit the minor to engage in sexual activity. That same conduct is also prohibited if the offender engages in the pattern of conduct to prepare the minor to engage in sexual activity when the sexual activity would be the offense of Rape, Sexual Battery, Unlawful Sexual Conduct with a Minor, Gross Sexual Imposition, Sexual Imposition, or Importuning.

A violation of division (B) of this new section is a misdemeanor of the second degree except when:

- The offender supplied alcohol or a drug of abuse to the minor or the minor is under the age of thirteen, the offense is a felony of the fifth degree.
- The victim is under the age of thirteen and the offender has delineated prior convictions or supplied the victim alcohol or a drug of abuse, the offense is a felony of the fourth degree.
- The offender with a delineated prior conviction supplied alcohol or a drug of abuse to the minor, the offense is a felony of the third degree.

Division (C) of R.C 2907.071 would prohibit someone eighteen years or older who is in a relationship described in divisions (A)(5) to (13) of R.C. 2907.03 (generally, authority persons in the minor's life) from engaging in the pattern of behavior as described in division (B).

A violation of division (C) of this new section is a misdemeanor of the first degree except when:

- The offender supplied alcohol or a drug of abuse to the victim, the offense is a felony of the fifth degree.
- The victim of the offense is under the age of thirteen or if the offender has a delineated prior conviction, the offense is a felony of the fourth degree.

- The victim is under the age of thirteen and the defendant either supplied the victim with alcohol or a drug of abuse or has a delineated prior conviction, the offense is a felony of the third degree.

House Bill 366 (Ghanbari)

Enact FORCE Act re: organized retail theft

Effective Date: April 9th, 2025

Proponents: Ohio Council of Retail Merchants, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Ohio Grocers Association, National Insurance Crime Bureau, Office of the Ohio Attorney General

Opponents: Office of the Ohio Public Defender

House Bill 366 (HB 366) creates two new offenses, Theft of Mail and Organized Theft of Retail Property. Under new R.C. 2913.012, Theft of Mail is, generally, a felony of the fifth degree but can be enhanced to a felony of the first degree under specified circumstances. Similarly, under new R.C. 2913.08, Organized Theft of Retail Property is, generally, a felony of the third degree but can be enhanced to a felony of the first degree under specified circumstances.

HB 366 also specifies that an offender is guilty of the fourth-degree felony offense of grand theft if the offender has a prior conviction for a felony theft offense within the previous three years. Additionally, an offender is guilty of the third-degree felony offense of aggravated theft if the offender has two or more convictions for a felony theft offense within the previous three years.

House Bill 531 (Lear, Lorenz)

Enact Braden's Law to prohibit sexual extortion

Effective Date: April 9th, 2025

Proponents: Buckeye State Sheriffs Association, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, Former Lt. Governor Jon Husted

Opponents: Testimony Not Provided

House Bill 531 (HB 531) creates the new offense of sexual extortion under R.C. 2905.11(D). This new offense prohibits persons from threatening to release, exhibit, or distribute private images of another with the purpose of: compelling or attempting to compel the other person, against the other person's will, from performing any act or refrain from performing any act; inducing the other person to commit an offense; obtaining additional private images from the other person; or obtaining anything of value from the other person. This new offense ranges from a felony of the third degree to a felony of the first degree.

Senate Bill 100 (Manning, Antonio)

Prohibit installing tracking device or app without consent

Effective Date: March 20th, 2025

Proponents: Ohio Prosecuting Attorney's Association, Ohio Attorney General, Ohio Domestic Violence Network, Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence

Opponents: National Council of Investigation and Security Services, Ohio Association of Security and Investigation Services

Senate Bill 100 (SB 100) creates the new offense of illegal use of a tracking device or application. The new offense prohibits a person from knowingly installing a tracking device or tracking application on another person's property without the other person's consent to track the position or movement of another person or another person's property without the other person's consent. If the victim had previously consented to the installation of a tracking device or tracking application, the bill also prohibits failing to remove or ensure the removal of the device or application after the other person revokes the consent. Generally, this new offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Under specific circumstances, the offense is a felony of the fourth degree.

The offense does not apply to:

- any law enforcement officer, parole officer, probation officer, employee of the department of rehabilitation and correction, a halfway house, or a community-based correctional facility when the use of such devices is part of a criminal investigation or when engaged in the lawful performance of their official duties,
- parental use in order to track a minor child (under certain circumstances),
- the caregiver of an elder person or disabled adult if the adult's treating physician certifies that the installation of such device is necessary to ensure the safety of the elderly person or disabled adult,
- any person acting in good faith on behalf of a business entity for a legitimate business purpose (under certain circumstances),
- private investigators or other persons licensed under R.C. 4749.03 who are acting in the normal course of their business on behalf of another person and who has the consent of the owner of the property (under certain circumstances),
- the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle (under certain circumstances),
- persons who install such devices on property in which the person has an ownership or contractual interest, or
- a surety bail bond agent or their employee or contractor who installs such devices as part of the surety bail bond agent's or their employee's or contractor's official responsibilities or duties.

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 -

House Bill 5 (Williams, Willis)

Enact the Repeat Offender Act

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Buckeye Firearms Association, Attorney General Dave Yost

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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 20 (Hall, Plummer)

Prohibit harassing or impeding an emergency service responder

Status: In House Public Safety Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 20 (HB 20) was introduced on January 27th, 2025. 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 36 (Stewart, Plummer)

Add nitrogen hypoxia as a method of execution

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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 47 (Williams, Santucci)

Enact the Human Trafficking Prevention Act

Status: In House Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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 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 5 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: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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: In House Technology and Innovation Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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 88 (Abrams, Plummer)

Regards drug trafficking, human trafficking, fentanyl

Status: In House 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: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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 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 132 (Craig, Miller, M.)

Enact Philip Wigal's Law

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

- 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 16 (Wilson)

Establish road rules around distressed stationary vehicles

Status: In Senate Transportation Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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 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: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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.

- Other Bills of Interest -

House Bill 29 (Humphrey, John)

Regards inmates' access to feminine hygiene products and showers

Status: In House Government Oversight Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

House Bill 29 (HB 29) was introduced on January 28th, 2025. Among other changes, HB 29 requires county and municipal correctional facilities and state correctional institutions housing female inmates to provide inmates experiencing a menstrual cycle with an adequate supply of feminine hygiene products at no cost to the inmates. Additionally, the bill prohibits those facilities or institutions from denying access to feminine hygiene products and requires those facilities or institutions to provide inmates experiencing menstruation with a minimum of one hot shower per day.

Senate Bill 55 (Manning)

Regards operating under the influence of marihuana, OVI evidence

Status: In Senate Judiciary Committee

Proponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

Opponents: Testimony Not Yet Provided

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.

House Judiciary Committee

Roster – 136th General Assembly

Representative Jim Thomas (Jackson Township), *Chair*

Representative Adam Matthews (Lebanon), *Vice Chair*

Representative Dani Isaacsohn (Cincinnati), *Ranking Member*

Representative Jamie Callender (Concord)

Representative Ismail Mohamed (Columbus)

Representative Mike Odioso (Green Township)

Representative Scott Oelslager (North Canton)

Representative Phil Plummer (Dayton)

Representative Brian Stewart (Ashville)

Representative D.J. Swearingen (Huron)

Representative Eric Synenberg (Beachwood)

Representative Desiree Tims (Tims)

*Representative Josh Williams (Sylvania Township)

* Designates Commission member

House Public Safety Committee

Roster – 136th General Assembly

Representative Cindy Abrams (Harrison), *Chair*

Representative Kevin D. Miller (Newark), *Vice Chair*

Representative Cecil Thomas (Cincinnati), *Ranking Member*

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Representative Rodney Creech (West Alexandria)

Representative Haraz N. Ghanbari (Perrysburg)

Representative Thomas Hall (Madison Township)

*Representative Latyna M. Humphrey (Columbus)

Representative Jeff LaRe (Violet Township)

Representative Diane Mullins (Hamilton)

Representative Phil Plummer (Dayton)

Representative Bernard Willis (Springfield)

* Designates Commission member

Senate Judiciary Committee

Roster – 136th General Assembly

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Senator Michele Reynolds (Canal Winchester), *Vice Chair*

Senator Paula Hicks-Hudson (Toledo), *Ranking Member*

Senator Louis W. Blessing (Colerain Township)

Senator Al Cutrona (Canfield)

Senator Theresa Gavarone (Bowling Green)

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* Designates Commission member