

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF OHIO**

STATE OF OHIO,	:	Case No. 2017-1758
	:	
Plaintiff-Appellant,	:	On Appeal from the Adams County
	:	Court of Appeals,
v.	:	Fourth Appellate District
	:	
DARIAN J. PRIBBLE,	:	Court of Appeals
	:	Case No.17CA1041
Defendant-Appellee.	:	
	:	

**MERIT BRIEF
OF STATE PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT**

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

The sole issue in this case is the proper sentence for a repeat meth cook convicted of a third-degree felony violation of R.C. 2925.041(A), illegal assembly of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs, when the chemicals could be used to manufacture methamphetamine and the defendant has two prior felony drug abuse convictions, at least one of which is enumerated in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1).¹

The relevant statutes, which were simultaneously enacted by the Ohio General Assembly in HB 86 (2011), require a specific mandatory five-year sentence under R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) while a separate, general part of the Revised Code appears to limit the mandatory sentence for such a conviction to nine to thirty-six months pursuant to R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b).

Defendant-Appellee Pribble (hereinafter “Defendant” or “Pribble”) was indicted in February of 2016 on one count of illegal assembly of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs in violation of R.C. 2925.041(A), a third-degree felony under Pribble’s circumstances. At trial a year later, the jury found Pribble guilty as charged. (Tr. 318.)

Because the chemicals Pribble assembled could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine, and because Pribble had two prior felony drug abuse convictions², one of them a conviction for illegal manufacturing under R.C. 2925.04(A)—the trial court invoked the

¹ Of the two or more prior felony drug abuse convictions or guilty pleas required to engage the mandatory five-year sentence in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), at least one of them had to be a conviction of or a guilty plea to R.C. 2925.04(A) illegal manufacture of drugs; R.C. 2925.041(A) illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs; or R.C. 2919.22(B)(6) child endangerment where illegal assembly or illegal manufacture of drugs is occurring. R.C. 2925.041(C)(1).

² It is undisputed that Pribble had previous felony drug abuse convictions for illegal manufacturing (R.C. 2925.04(A)) in 2009, and aggravated possession (R.C. 2925.11(A)&(C)(1) in 2015, and, accordingly, has the requisite prior convictions to trigger R.C. 2925.041(C)(1). *State v. Pribble*, 4th Dist. Adams Co. No. 17CA1041, 2017-Ohio-8499 at ¶ 8.

mandatory penalty enhancement language of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) and sentenced Pribble to a mandatory five years in prison. (Tr. 361.)

Pribble appealed his sentence to the Fourth District Court of Appeals on one assignment of error—essentially that the trial court failed to follow its own precedent in *State v. Clark*, 4th Dist. Highland No. 14CA20, 2015-Ohio-5003, when it sentenced him to five years in prison for his illegal assembly conviction because, according to *Clark*, the maximum allowable sentence under the circumstances is 36-months in prison. *Id.* The Court of Appeals reluctantly reaffirmed its prior holding in *Clark* and remanded the case back to the trial court for a maximum 36-month sentence under R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b), notably remarking on their “continued frustration with Ohio’s convoluted and complex felony sentencing statutes.” *State v. Pribble*, 4th Dist. Adams Co. No. 17CA1041, 2017-Ohio-8499, at ¶ 13.

The State urges this Court to settle the confusion Ohio trial courts face when sentencing three-time felony drug abuse offenders, like Pribble, who stand convicted of a third-degree felony violation of R.C. 2925.041(A) illegal assembly of chemicals for the manufacture of methamphetamine, and respectfully requests the Court to determine that R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) requires a trial court to impose a five-year sentence under the same circumstances.

LAW AND ARGUMENT

PROPOSITION OF LAW:

When a defendant is convicted of a third-degree felony charge of illegal assembly of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs pursuant to R.C. 2925.041(A), the chemicals could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine, and the defendant has two or more prior felony drug abuse convictions, at least one of which is listed in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), the trial court is required to sentence the defendant under R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) to a mandatory prison term of “not less than five years.”

A. INTRODUCTION

This case is not a certified conflict case under Sup.Ct.Prac.R. 5.03. Nevertheless, there is a disagreement among appellate districts³ regarding the proper sentence for a defendant convicted of third-degree felony illegal assembly when the chemicals could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine and the requisite prior felony drug abuse convictions are present.

The confusion stems from the interaction between R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) and R.C. 2929.14(A)(3). At the time of Pribble's sentencing, R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), the illegal assembly statute, provided in relevant part, that:

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third-degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. * * * If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in violation of division (A) of this section may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, there either is a presumption for a prison term for the offense or the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender, determined as follows:

(1) * * * **If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense and if at least one of those previous convictions or guilty pleas was to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third-degree that is not less than five years.**

R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) (Emphasis supplied).

At the same time, R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) provided in relevant part:

³ See *State v. Shaffer*, 9th Dist. Medina. Nos. 12CA0071-M & 12CA007-M, 2014-Ohio-2461; Discretionary appeal allowed by *State v. Shaffer*, 140 Ohio St.3d 1451, 2014-Ohio-4414 (2014); Appeal dismissed by Review improvidently allowed by *State v. Shaffer*, 2016-Ohio-52 (2016); See also *State v. Harp*, 12th Dist. Clermont No. CA2015-12-096, 2017-Ohio-4921.

(A)(3)(a) For a felony of the third degree that is a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2907.03, 2907.04, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code or that is a violation of section 2911.02 or 2911.12 of the Revised Code if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty in two or more separate proceedings to two or more violations of section 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code, the prison term shall be one, two, three, four, or five years twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four, or sixty months.

(b) For a felony of the third degree that is not an offense for which division (A)(3)(a) of this section applies, the prison term shall be nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, or thirty-six months.

R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) (Emphasis supplied).

A casual reading of the statutes suggests that the bolded provisions are in conflict. According to R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), when (1) the chemicals may be used to manufacture methamphetamine; and (2) the offender has two or more prior felony drug abuse convictions or guilty pleas, at least one of which was a conviction for R.C. 2925.041(A) illegal assembly, R.C. 2919.22(B)(6) child endangerment, or R.C. 2925.04(A) illegal manufacture, the trial court “shall impose *** a mandatory prison term *** that is not less than five years.” R.C. 2925.041. On the other hand, since R.C. 2925.041 is not an offense listed in R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a), it appears that R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b) requires a trial court sentencing an offender under the same circumstances to impose a definite prison term not more than three years.

The State contends, however, that a more thorough statutory review, and the application of several longstanding principles of statutory construction, will persuade this Court to settle the dispute in favor of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) and its mandatory five-year sentence.

To support its contention, the State respectfully requests the Court to consider: (1) the clear intent of the General Assembly when it simultaneously amended the statutes at issue indicates that a five-year sentence should be imposed in these circumstances; (2) the fact that R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) is a specific, penalty enhancement statute rather than a general sentencing statute,

of which R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) is part; and (3) the likelihood that an absurd result would arise should R.C. 2929.19(A)(3)(b) prevail.

B. The clear intent of the General Assembly when it simultaneously amended the statutes at issue indicates that a five-year sentence should be imposed in these circumstances.

The primary concern when construing statutes is legislative intent. *State ex rel. Savarese v. Buckeye Local School Dist. Bd. of Edn.*, 74 Ohio St. 3d 543, 545, 660 N.E. 2d 463 (1996). When examining statutes, “in order to determine legislative intent, it is a cardinal rule of statutory construction that a court must first look to the language of the statute itself.” *Provident Bank v. Wood*, 36 Ohio St. 2d 101, 105, 304 N.E.2d 378 (1973). When a statute's meaning is clear and unambiguous, we apply the statute as written. *Id.* at 105-106. Moreover, when, as in the instant case, the statutes relate to the same topic, we must consider them together to determine the General Assembly's intent. *State v. South*, 144 Ohio St. 3d 295, 297-298 42 N.E.3d 734 (2015) citing *D.A.B.E., Inc. v. Toledo-Lucas Cty. Bd. of Health*, 96 Ohio St.3d 250, 2002-Ohio-4172, 773 N.E.2d 536, ¶ 20, citing *State ex rel. Pratt v. Weygandt*, 164 Ohio St. 463, 132 N.E.2d 191 (1956), paragraph two of the syllabus. In doing so, “we must arrive at a reasonable construction giving the proper force and effect, if possible, to each statute.” *South* at ¶ 8, citing *D.A.B.E.* at ¶ 20, citing *Maxfield v. Brooks*, 110 Ohio St. 566, 2 Ohio Law Abs. 116, 2 Ohio Law Abs. 151, 144 N.E. 725 (1924), paragraph two of the syllabus.

Finally, the Court must give effect to the words used, refraining from inserting or deleting words. *Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co. v. Cleveland*, 37 Ohio St.3d 50, 53-54, 524 N.E.2d 441 (1988). But “words in a statute do not exist in a vacuum.” *State v. Gonzales*, 150 Ohio St. 3d 276, 277 2017-Ohio-777, citing *D.A.B.E.* at ¶ 19. This means “our attention should be directed beyond

single phrases, and we should consider, in proper context, all words used by the General Assembly in drafting the relevant statutes with a view to its place in the overall statutory scheme.” *Id.*

If a statute is ambiguous, the court may consider the legislative history and the circumstances under which it was enacted, as well as the consequences of a particular construction, among other things. R.C. 1.49.⁴ Further, we must presume that the General Assembly intended the entire statute to achieve a just and reasonable result that is feasible of execution. R.C. 1.47.⁵

With this framework in place, having established that the statutes are ambiguous—in direct conflict, in fact—we first review the legislative history and circumstances surrounding the enactment of the versions of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) and R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) that governed Pribble’s sentencing.

The statutory provisions under which Pribble was sentenced by the trial court, and which continue to clash today, were simultaneously enacted in Am. Sub. H.B. 86 (2011)(hereinafter “HB 86”). While the pre-HB 86 version of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) contained a mandatory minimum sentence for previous drug abuse offenses, HB 86 specifically amended R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) to require a mandatory five-year sentence when the offender had twice been convicted of drug abuse offenses and one of the prior offenses was a violation of R.C. 2925.04(A), 2925.041(A), or R.C. 2919.22(B)(6).⁶

⁴ R.C. 1.49: If a statute is ambiguous, the court, in determining the intention of the legislature, may consider among other matters: (A) The object sought to be attained; (B) The circumstances under which the statute was enacted; (C) The legislative history; (D) The common law or former statutory provisions, including laws upon the same or similar subjects; (E) The consequences of a particular construction; * * *.

⁵ R.C. 1.47: In enacting a statute, it is presumed that: * * * (C) A just and reasonable result is intended; (D) A result feasible of execution is intended.

⁶ See Ohio Leg. Serv. Comm. Final Analysis- Am. Sub. H.B. 86, available at <http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/analyses129/11-hb86-129.pdf>, at page 73 and n.90 (accessed June 27, 2018; detailing the amendments to R.C. Chapter 2925’s internal sentencing scheme for third degree felonies, including illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for manufacture of drugs).

As the Ohio Legislative Service Commission (LSC) analysis notes, prior to HB 86, certain drug offenses were third degree felonies for which a mandatory prison term applied. *Id.* The LSC analysis further explains that the amendment under Am. Sub. H.B. 86 retained the third degree felony penalty, but only requires a *mandatory* prison term for a violation of R.C. 2925.041 illegal assembly if the defendant has twice been previously convicted of or pleaded guilty to any felony drug abuse offenses. *Id.* The Ohio Sentencing Commission (OCSC) agrees with LSC's analysis of HB 86.⁷

In addition, the OCSC, as recent as January 2018, and the current edition of Anderson's Ohio Manual of Criminal Complaints and Indictments, both indicate that the 2011 amendment went further, and explicitly required a *mandatory* prison term of no less than five years in certain circumstances (*i.e.*, when the offender, like Pribble, also has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to *specific* felony drug abuse offenses, one of which is a prior violation of R.C. 2925.04 (A) illegal manufacture of drugs).⁸

In sum, this is not a situation where the General Assembly had previously enacted a mandatory five-year prison sentence before later reducing the permissible range of prison sentences. Instead, the General Assembly specifically added the provision at issue in this case to

⁷ Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, H.B. 86 Summary: The 2011 Changes to Criminal and Juvenile Law, available at <http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/Sentencing/resources/legSummaries/HB86Summary.pdf>, (see p. 6, accessed June 27, 2018).

⁸ Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, Drug Offense Quick Ref. (Jan. 2018), available at <http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/Sentencing/resources/judPractitioner/drugQuickRef.pdf>, (see p. 3, accessed June 27, 2018); Anderson's Ohio Manual of Crim. Complaints and Indictments- R.C. 2925.041, Section 1-2925, Copyright 2017, Matthew J. Bender & Company.

require a mandatory prison sentence of no less than five years if the offender met a very specific condition precedent. The Ninth District Court of Appeals subscribes to this view.⁹

In light of the fact the General Assembly specifically added the same explicit five-year mandatory sentencing enhancement provision in question to R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) in the same law as its amendment to bifurcate sentences under R.C. 2929.14(A)(3), it's clear the General Assembly viewed the mandatory prison sentence in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) as an exception to the otherwise general sentencing scheme under R.C. 2929.14. As the State will contend in Paragraph D, below, as a specific exception to an otherwise general statutory scheme, the specific provision prevails over the general statute.

In this case, a holding that Pribble is subject only to a three-year maximum sentence would have the effect of reading out of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) the additional sentencing scheme for previous offenders with specific conditions precedent. Such an interpretation would flout the unmistakable intent of the legislature in amending felony drug abuse sentencing generally while retaining mandatory minimums for certain drug offenders. Even worse, such a reading would do violence to the General Assembly's wording by unduly narrowing the scope of and effectively rendering R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) moot.

⁹ See *State v. Shaffer*, 9th Dist. Medina. Nos. 12CA0071-M & 12CA007-M, 2014-Ohio-2461; Discretionary appeal allowed by *State v. Shaffer*, 140 Ohio St.3d 1451, 2014-Ohio-4414 (2014); Appeal dismissed by, Review improvidently allowed by *State v. Shaffer*, 2016-Ohio-52 (Ohio, Jan. 12, 2016)(holding that defendant's sentence for a felony of the third degree was increased from thirty-six months to five years because R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) specifically mandated imprisonment of not less than five years if certain conditions precedent were met). See also *State v. Rea*, 11th Dist. Ashtabula No. 2012-A-0044, 2013-Ohio-3972. Without much detail, the Eleventh Appellate District in *State v. Rea* parsed both R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) and R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) and resolved that illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of methamphetamine is a third-degree felony, punishable by a prison term between one and five years. Because the defendant's sentence fell within the permissible range of between one and five years, the Court upheld her sentence, stating that it was not "clearly and convincingly contrary to law." *Id.* at ¶ 16.

Such a narrow interpretation also appears to violate the canon of legislative interpretation referred to as “*expressio unius est exclusio alterius*,” which means that “the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other.” Under this maxim, “if a statute specifies one exception to a general rule or assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are excluded.” *Thomas v. Freeman*, 79 Ohio St. 3d 221, 224-225, 680 N.E.2d 997 (1997) citing Black’s Law Dictionary (6th Ed. 1990). The maxim has particular application to any statute which, in choice of terms, limits a thing to be done in a particular form, and in such case it necessarily implies [***] that the thing shall not be done otherwise. That maxim finds its chief use, according to this Court, as an aid in ascertaining the whole scope of a law. *Cincinnati v. Roettinger* (1922) 105 Ohio St. 145, 152, 137 N.E. 6.

Applying the maxim to the case at bar, the legislature clearly intended the mandatory “five-year” sentence to be imposed because it explicitly expressed that the sentence should be chosen from one of the one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is “*not less than five years*.” R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) Emphasis supplied. By doing so, the legislature made the sentence an exception to the general third-degree felony sentences in R.C. 2929.14(A). The legislature undoubtedly understands this distinction because they use the exact language—i.e., “the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third-degree,”--minus the clarifying words “that is not less than five years” in several criminal statutes that are not found in the offenses listed in R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a).¹⁰

¹⁰ See R.C. 2925.11 (Possession of drugs) which provides part: * * * If possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, **the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.** R.C. 2925.11(C)(4)(c) Emphasis supplied; The exact phrase “the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree” is also found in R.C. 2925.03 (Trafficking in drugs) in subsections (C)(1)(c), (C)(4)(d) and (C)(5)(d); R.C. 2925.05 (Funding, aggravated funding of drug trafficking)

Where, as here, there is only one reasonable construction of a statutory scheme, and it clearly comports with the intent of the legislature, a trial court does not err in following the specific requirement of the statute. R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) required a prison sentence of no less than five years when the offender has twice been previously convicted of or pleaded guilty to felony drug abuse offenses and one of the prior drug abuse offenses is a violation of R.C. 2925.04 (A), the same as Pribble’s circumstances. By the express terms of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), the trial court justly and reasonably imposed a five-year prison sentence.

In 2015, this Court examined a similar issue in *State v. South*, in that case reviewing whether R.C. 4511.19 prevailed over R.C. 2929.14(A) to permit a five-year sentence for third-degree felony OVI instead of a three-year maximum sentence. *State v. South*, 144 Ohio St.3d 295, 42 N.E.3d 734 (2015). In *South*, the Court favored the three-year sentence imposed by R.C. 2929.14(A). *Id.* There are significant bases, however, on which the *South* case can be distinguished from the case at bar.

First, unlike the situation in *South*, the statutes in the instant case were amended by the same enactment of the General Assembly - each was enacted by the General Assembly as part of the overhaul to criminal sentencing in HB 86, effective September 30, 2011. Accordingly, it is obvious that there is a wholly different set of sentencing considerations and legislative intent governing the circumstances of OVI sentencing vs. felony drug abuse sentencing. Another important difference is that the underlying statute in *South* (R.C. 4519.11, an OVI statute) specifically refers to R.C. 2929.13, which, in turn, explicitly refers to R.C. 2929.14 to authorize a

in sub-section (C)(3); and R.C. 2921.321 (Assaulting or harassing police dog or horse or service dog) in sub-section (E)(1)(a). See also R.C. 2903.12 (Aggravated assault) which, in section (B), uses the same phrase but also explicitly requires the trial court to impose its sentence “pursuant to division (F) of section 2929.13.”

prison sentence. Contrast that to the instant case, where R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) does not provide any statutory reference to authorize a sentence; instead, it merely indicates that, under Pribble’s circumstances, the “court shall impose a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than five years.” R.C. 2925.041(C)(1). Indeed, a term of five years is “one of the one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree” (in this case, the 60-month term permitted by R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a).)

Justice Kennedy in her *South* dissent advanced a more nuanced, but similar argument. *Id.* at 310 (Kennedy, J. dissenting.) “It is illogical,” Justice Kennedy writes, “to find that the General Assembly intended to limit a trial court’s discretionary sentencing authority for an underlying third-degree-felony OVI offense to a maximum of 36 months pursuant to R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b), when R.C. 2929.14(B)(4) refers to R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) as a whole.” *Id.* Applying a similar line of reasoning to the instant case, it seems illogical to limit a court’s discretionary sentencing authority for a third-degree felony violation of illegal assembly when R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) refers only to “one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.”

Justice Kennedy concludes “[i]f the General Assembly had intended to limit the discretionary sentencing authority of a trial judge for underlying third-degree-felony OVI offenses pursuant to R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b), then in 2011, the General Assembly would have changed R.C. 2929.14(B)(4) to provide that only R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b) applied. However, the legislature did not do so.” The same may be said in this case.

Alternatively, if the legislature had wished to permit a trial court to impose a sentence of *less than* five years on a three-time felony drug offender in Pribble’s circumstances, it could have easily removed the language “that is not less than five years” from R.C. 2925.041(C)(1). By doing so, the legislature would have removed the conflict with R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) and a trial court,

because R.C. 2925.041 is not listed in R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a), would be confined to a maximum sentence of 36-months. But again, the legislature did not do so.

The Fourth District Court of Appeals decision in this case relied, in large part, on their earlier decision in *State v. Clark*, and its deference to the rule of lenity. *Pribble, supra*. The rule of lenity, codified at R.C. 2901.04(A), applies when “an ambiguity exists in a statute, or a conflict exists between two or more statutes, and generally provides that criminal sentencing statutes are to be strictly construed against the state. *Id.* at ¶ 11, citing *Clark* at ¶ 67. Following that rule, the Fourth District determined that R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a) should control. *Id.*

Even in the case of a conflict, however, a court should not necessarily default to an interpretation proposed by a defendant. As this Court noted in *State v. White*, 132 Ohio St.3d 344, 2012 Ohio 2583, at 120, citing *In re Clemons*, 168 Ohio St. 83, 87-88, 151 N.E.2d 553 (1958), the court "should be mindful that, although criminal statutes are strictly construed against the state, R.C. 2901.04(A), they should not be given an artificially narrow interpretation that would defeat the apparent legislative intent."

The rule of lenity comes into operation at the end of the process not at the beginning as an overriding consideration of being lenient to wrongdoers, according to the U.S. Supreme Court. *Callanan v. United States*, 364 U.S. 587, 596 (1961). Moreover, “[t]he canon in favor of strict construction [of criminal statutes] is not an inexorable command to override common sense and evident purpose. Nor does it demand that a statute be given the ‘narrowest meaning’; it is satisfied if the words are given their fair meaning in accord with the manifest intent of the lawmakers.”

United States v. Moore, 423 U.S. 122, 145 (1975).¹¹

¹¹ See also, *Moskal v. United States*, 498 U.S. 103, 108 (1990) (finding that resort to the rule of lenity is reserved for instances in which doubt exists about a statute’s intended scope even after examining the language, structure, and legislative history of the statute); and *Huddleston v. United States*, 415 U.S. 814,

In this case, it is clear that the legislature made a policy choice about violations of R.C. 2925.041(A) when the defendant has multiple prior felony drug abuse offenses and specifically a prior conviction for either 2925.041(A) illegal assembly, 2925.04 illegal manufacturing, or 2919.22(B)(6) child endangerment. Accordingly, the State urges this Court to consult the overwhelming evidence of legislative intent and adopt the just, reasonable result of permitting Ohio trial courts to impose a five-year sentence as authorized by R.C. 23935.041(C)(1) in these circumstances.

C. As a “special” statute, the provisions of R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) should prevail over the language of R.C. 2929.14(A), which is part of the “general” felony sentencing statute.

This Court has recognized yet another “well-settled principle of statutory construction,” declaring that “when an irreconcilable conflict exists between two statutes that address the same subject matter, one general and the other special, the special provision prevails as an exception to the general statute.” *State v. Conyers*, 87 Ohio St. 3d 246, 248, 1999-Ohio-60 (1990). R.C. 1.51 similarly provides as follows:

If a general provision conflicts with a special or local provision, they shall be construed, if possible, so that effect is given to both. If the conflict between the provisions is irreconcilable, the **special or local provision prevails as an exception to the general provision**, unless the general provision is the later adoption and the manifest intent is that the general provision prevails.

R.C. 1.51 (Emphasis supplied). In this case, R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) operates like a sentencing enhancement, making it more specific statute than R.C. 2929.14(A)(3), which is a provision of the general felony sentencing statute. It is evident that the legislature intended R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) to operate as a specific exception to R.C. 2929.14, the general felony

831 (1974) (holding that furtherance of the principles underlying the rule of lenity should not lead the court to dictate, where it otherwise might interpret, congressional authority.)

sentencing statute, because the legislature amended both statutes at the same time in HB 86 in 2011. As a result, it is fair to assume that, if the legislature wished to amend R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) in order to remove the penalty enhancement language, it would have done so at the same time.

Fourth District Court of Appeals Judge Harsha recognized that fact in his dissent in *State v. Clark*, 4th Dist. Highland No. 14CA20, 2015-Ohio-5003, stating that, “R.C. 2929.14 is a general felony sentencing provision, especially when compared to 2929.041(C) [sic]. Thus, the provisions of R.C. 2929.041(C) [sic], which is a more specific pro-statute, should prevail.” *Id.* at ¶ 73. The Ninth Appellate District in its *Shaffer* decision similarly concluded that the “General Assembly intended R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) to be a specific exception to the general felony sentencing scheme set forth in R.C. 2929.14, and therefore, the trial court was required to sentence Shaffer to a mandatory 5-year sentence pursuant to R.C. 2925.041(C)(1). *Shaffer* at ¶ 15.

Indeed, it is difficult to argue that R.C. 2929.14(A)(3) is anything but a general sentencing statute, inasmuch as it applies to all felonies subject to specific exception. In this case, the specific exception is found in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), which requires a maximum five-year sentence for an “Illegal Assembly” conviction with prior relevant offenses.

D. An absurd result would arise should R.C. 2929.19(A)(3)(b) prevail and require the imposition of a nine to thirty-six-month sentence under the circumstances.

Finally, the State urges the Court to consider another cardinal rule of statutory construction; namely, that a statute should not be interpreted to yield an absurd result. *State ex rel. Dispatch Printing Co. v. Wells*, 18 Ohio St.3d 382, 384, 481 N.E.2d 632 (1985); *Slater v. Cave*, 3 Ohio St. 80, 83 (1853) (“where the literal construction of a statute would lead to gross absurdity, or where, out of several acts touching the same subject matter, there arise collaterally any absurd consequences, manifestly contradictory to common reason, the obvious intention of the law must

prevail over a literal interpretation * * *”). See also R.C. 1.47(C) (“In enacting a statute, it is presumed that * * * [a] just and reasonable result is intended”). Principles of statutory construction require that courts interpret statutes to reflect a consistent legislative intent. *State v. Gonzales*, 150 Ohio St.3d 261, 263 81 N.E.2d 405.

In this case, consider the following. If the Court determines that R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b) requires a sentence in the range of nine to thirty-six months for a defendant convicted of illegal assembly in Pribble’s circumstances,¹² a defendant who is convicted of illegal assembly of methamphetamine when the offender merely has two prior felony drug abuse offenses, but not one of the offenses enumerated in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1),¹³ could be sentenced to more mandatory time (that is, two years) in prison for a “less-serious” offense than the offender on whom the legislature clearly intended to impose a mandatory sentence of five years. That is neither a just nor reasonable result, and certainly was not intended by the legislature.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the State respectfully urges this Court to rule that R.C. 2925.041(C)(1) requires a trial court to sentence a defendant under R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), which mandates a prison term of “not less than five years,” when a defendant is convicted of a third-degree felony charge of illegal assembly of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs pursuant to R.C. 2925.041(A), the chemicals could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine, and the

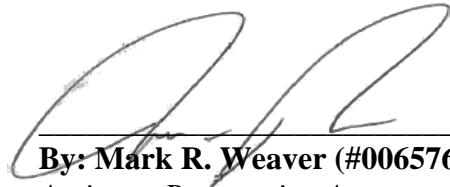
¹² To review, Defendant Pribble was convicted of third-degree felony illegal assembly under the following circumstances: (1) the chemicals could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine; and (2) he had two prior felony drug abuse convictions, one of which was a conviction for R.C. 2925.04(A) illegal manufacture of drugs.

¹³ R.C. 2925.04(A) illegal manufacture of drugs; R.C. 2925.041(A) illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs; or R.C. 2919.22(B)(6) child endangerment when illegal assembly or illegal manufacture of drugs is occurring

defendant has two or more prior felony drug abuse convictions, one of which is enumerated in R.C. 2925.041(C)(1).

Respectfully submitted,

Adams County Prosecutor's Office
David C. Kelley (#0061368)
Prosecuting Attorney

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. R. Weaver', is written over a horizontal line.

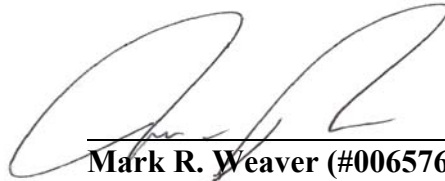
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of the foregoing State Plaintiff-Appellee's Merit Brief was served by electronic mail this 2nd day of July, 2018, upon the following counsel:

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Darian J. Pribble



Mark R. Weaver (#0065769)
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APPENDIX

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

17-1758

STATE OF OHIO,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

DARIAN J. PRIBBLE,

Defendant-Appellee.

Case No. 2017-

On Appeal from the Adams County
Court of Appeals,
Fourth Appellate District

Court of Appeals
Case No.17CA1041

NOTICE OF APPEAL OF
STATE PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT

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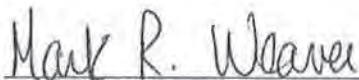
NOTICE OF APPEAL OF PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT STATE OF OHIO

Plaintiff-Appellant State of Ohio, hereby gives notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Ohio from the Opinion and Journal Entry of the Adams County Court of Appeals, Fourth Appellate District, entered in State of Ohio v. Darian J. Pribble, Court of Appeals Case No. 17CA1041 on October 30, 2017.

This case involves a felony, and is of public or great general interest.

Respectfully submitted,

Adams County Prosecutor's Office



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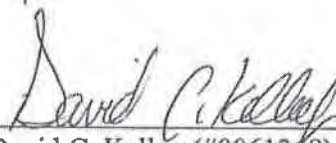
I certify that a copy of the foregoing Plaintiff-Appellants State of Ohio's Notice of Appeal was served by U.S. mail this 12 day of December, 2017, upon the following counsel:

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Darian J. Pribble



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IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF OHIO
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT
ADAMS COUNTY

COURT OF APPEALS

FILED
ADAMS COUNTY
CLERK OF COURTS

2017 OCT 30 PM 2:44

Laura Heller
CLERK

STATE OF OHIO, :
Plaintiff-Appellee, : Case No. 17CA1041
vs. :
DARIAN J. PRIBBLE, : DECISION AND JUDGMENT ENTRY
Defendant-Appellant. :

APPEARANCES:

Timothy Young, Ohio Public Defender, and Allen Vender, Assistant Public Defender, Columbus, Ohio, for appellant.

David C. Kelley, Adams County Prosecutor, and Kristofer Blanton, Assistant Adams County Prosecutor, West Union, Ohio, for appellee.

CRIMINAL APPEAL FROM COMMON PLEAS COURT
DATE JOURNALIZED:
ABELE, J.

This is an appeal from an Adams County Common Pleas Court judgment of conviction and sentence. Darian J. Pribble, defendant below and appellant herein, assigns the following error for review:

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR:

"THE TRIAL COURT ERRED WHEN IT SENTENCED DARIAN PRIBBLE TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON FOR ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY, BECAUSE THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SENTENCE FOR THAT CRIME IS THREE YEARS IN PRISON. STATE V. CLARK, 4TH DIST. HIGHLAND NO. 14CA20, 2015-OHIO -5003; R.C. 2929.14 (A) (3) (b); R.C. 2901.04 (A); TR. 361-62; FEBRUARY 6, 2017, JOURNAL ENTRY."

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J14 P267

On February 7, 2016, Manchester Village Police Officer Jason Mallott received an email from the NPLeX data system that indicated that a person with whom the department had previous contact for manufacturing methamphetamine had just purchased Sudafedrin, a component used to make methamphetamine, from a local Kroger pharmacy. After receiving further information, Officer Mallott located and stopped the car in that appellant and his two co-defendants occupied. Officer Mallott also determined that appellant had an outstanding warrant.

During a subsequent search incident to arrest, Officer Mallott found a pouch in appellant's coat pocket that contained "white powder crystal residue" along with small baggies, some ties, and two spoons with white powder residue. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) Crime Lab later identified the residue as methamphetamine. Officer Mallott also found in appellant's pocket a severed lithium battery, that Mallott later testified is typically done to extract lithium to use in the manufacture of methamphetamine. After Officer Mallott obtained consent from the driver to search the vehicle, Mallott also found Kroger-brand Sudafedrin.

The Adams County Grand Jury returned an indictment that charged appellant with one count of the illegal assembly of chemicals that may be used to manufacture a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, to wit: Sudafed and lithium, with the intent to

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manufacture a Schedule I or II controlled substance, to wit: Methamphetamine in violation of R.C. 2925.041(A), a third-degree felony. On February 3, 2017, a jury found appellant guilty as charged. The trial court sentenced appellant to serve a mandatory prison term of five years, subject to R.C. 2929.14(A). This appeal followed.

In his sole assignment of error, appellant asserts that the trial court erred (1) in sentencing him to 60 months in prison under R.C. 2925.04(C)(1) rather than 36 months in prison under R.C. 2929.14(A)(3), and (2) in failing to follow the relevant precedent in this case, *State v. Clark*, 4th Dist. Highland No. 14CA20, 2015-Ohio-5003.

When the trial court sentenced appellant on February 3, 2017, R.C. 2929.14(A)(3), which governs prison terms for third-degree felonies, provided:

(a) For a felony of the third degree that is a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2907.03, 2907.04, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code or that is a violation of section 2911.02 or 2911.12 of the Revised Code if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty in two or more separate proceedings to two or more violations of section 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code, the prison term shall be twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four, or sixty months.

(b) For a felony of the third degree that is not an offense for which division (A)(3)(a) of this section applies, the prison term shall be nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, or thirty-six months.

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The offenses listed in R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a) appear to refer to certain vehicular offenses, certain sexual offenses, and robbery and burglary. Notably, the illegal assembly of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is not an offense listed in R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a). Therefore, pursuant to R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(a) and (b), it appears that appellant's maximum sentence for violating R.C. 2925.041 is 36 months in prison.

R.C. 2925.041 governs the assembly or possession of chemicals used to manufacture controlled substances and provides, in relevant part:

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and * * * the court shall impose a mandatory prison term * * * as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. * * * If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense and if at least one of those previous convictions or guilty pleas was to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of [R.C.] 2929.22(B)(6), or a violation of [R.C.] 2925.04(A), the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms described for a felony of the third degree that is not less than five years.

In the case sub judice, the record indicates that appellant has previous methamphetamine related convictions for illegal manufacturing (2009) and aggravated possession (2015). Thus, it appears that appellant has the requisite prior convictions to trigger R.C. 2925.041(C)(1), and therefore, appellant's mandatory

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sentence for violating R.C. 2925.041 should be 60 months (5 years) in prison. However, while the language of R.C. 2925.041(C) (1) is unambiguous in isolation, ambiguity does exist because R.C. 2929.14(A) (3) (b) requires a different result.

As appellant argues, this court recently considered the conflict between these two statutes in *State v. Clark*, 4th Dist. Highland No. 14CA20, 2015-Ohio-5003, in which we cited the analysis in *State v. Young*, 12th Dist. Warren No. CA2014-05-074, 2015-Ohio-1347. *Young* observed that R.C. 2925.041(C) (1) sets forth a specific sentencing scheme for third-degree felonies that involve felony drug abuse offenses and, thus, is specific, rather than general, in nature. Likewise, R.C. 2929.14(A) (3), which sets forth a two-tiered sentencing scheme for third-degree felonies, is specific, rather than general, in nature. However, the statutes conflict because the maximum sentence authorized for a third-degree felony drug offense under R.C. 2925.04(C) (1) is 60 months, while the maximum sentence authorized for third-degree felonies, other than those listed in R.C. 2929.14(A) (3) (a), is 36 months. Yet, R.C. 2925.041(C) (1) also incorporates by reference R.C. 2929.14 when the former states, "the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. *Young* at ¶ 43.

In *Clark*, this court also cited the Eleventh District's decision in *State v. Owen*, 11th Dist. No. 2012-L-102, 2013-Ohio-

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2824, in which the *Owen* court emphasized that the overriding purpose of felony sentencing under H.B. 86 is to "punish the offender using the minimum sanctions that the court determines accomplish those purposes." *Owen* at ¶ 30. The *Owen* court found that the legislative intent is that sentencing courts should use the minimum sanctions available to accomplish the purposes of felony sentencing. *Clark* at ¶ 67.

Finally, in *Clark* we cited *Young* for reliance on the rule of lenity, which applies when an ambiguity exists in a statute, or a conflict exists between two or more statutes. We held that the rule of lenity is codified in R.C. 2901.04(A), which provides in relevant part that "sections of the Revised Code defining offenses or penalties shall be strictly construed against the state, and liberally construed in favor of the accused." *Clark* at ¶ 67, citing *Young* at ¶ 48. Under the rule of lenity, "a court will not interpret a criminal statute so as to increase the penalty it imposes on a defendant where the intended scope of the statute is ambiguous." *Clark* at ¶ 67, citing *State v. Sheets*, 12th Dist. Clermont No. CA2006-04-032, 2007-Ohio-1799 at ¶ 28. We further observed in *Clark* that we located no other cases beyond those cited that address the conflict issue that appellant raises. Today, we recognize that in 2016 the Twelfth District reaffirmed its *Young* holding and reemphasized the rule of lenity, importantly noting that "the General Assembly has yet to amend either statute so as to

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resolve the conflict." *State v. Harp*, 12th Dist. Clermont No. CA2015-12-096, 2016-Ohio-4921, ¶ 15. Thus, the Twelfth District found it "necessary to once again apply the rule of lenity to the case at bar and maintain the status quo within this district by following our prior precedent set forth in *Young*." *Id.* at ¶ 15.

In *State v. Brewer*, 4th Dist. Meigs No. 14CA1, 2014-Ohio-1903, ¶ 33, we also held that when reviewing felony sentences, we must apply the standard of review set forth in R.C. 2953.08(G)(2). See also, *State v. Graham*, 4th Dist. Highland No. 13CA11, 2014-Ohio-3149, ¶ 31. R.C. 2953.08(G)(2) specifies that an appellate court may increase, reduce, modify, or vacate and remand a challenged felony sentence if the court clearly and convincingly finds either that "the record does not support the sentencing court's findings" under the specified statutory provisions or "the sentence is otherwise contrary to law." *Graham* at ¶ 31. The Supreme Court of Ohio construed R.C. 2953.08(G)(2) in *State v. Marcum*, 146 Ohio St.3d 516, 2016-Ohio-1002, 59 N.E.3d 1231. The court held that "[i]n the final analysis, * * * R.C. 2953.08(G)(2)(a) compels appellate courts to modify or vacate sentences if they find clear and convincing evidence that the record does not support any relevant findings under 'division (B) or (D) of section 2929.13, division (B)(2)(3) or (C)(4) of section 2929.14, or division (I) of section 2929.20 of the Revised Code.'"

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In view of the foregoing, we reluctantly reaffirm our prior holding in *State v. Clark*. Although we agree with the trial court's sentiment concerning the appropriate length of sentence for defendants who engage in the manufacture of illegal drugs, we also express our continued frustration with Ohio's convoluted and complex felony sentencing statutes.

Therefore, based upon the foregoing reasons, we find appellant's five-year mandatory sentence under R.C. 2925.041(C) is clearly and convincingly contrary to law. Accordingly, we sustain appellant's assignment of error and remand the matter for resentencing in accordance with the law as set forth in R.C. 2929.14(A)(3)(b) and consistent with this opinion.

JUDGMENT REVERSED IN PART AND
CAUSE REMANDED FOR FURTHER
PROCEEDINGS CONSISTENT WITH THIS
OPINION.

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JUDGMENT ENTRY

It is ordered that the judgment be reversed in part and cause remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. Appellant and Appellee shall split the costs.

The Court finds there were reasonable grounds for this appeal.

It is ordered that a special mandate issue out of this Court directing the Adams County Common Pleas Court to carry this judgment into execution.

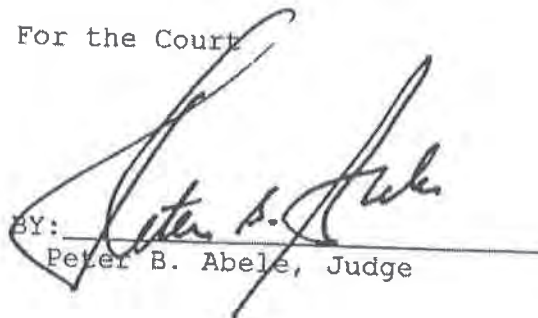
If a stay of execution of sentence and release upon bail has been previously granted, it is continued for a period of sixty days upon the bail previously posted. The purpose of said stay is to allow appellant to file with the Supreme Court of Ohio an application for a stay during the pendency of the proceedings in that court. The stay as herein continued will terminate at the expiration of the sixty-day period.

The stay will also terminate if appellant fails to file a notice of appeal with the Supreme Court of Ohio in the forty-five day period pursuant to Rule II, Sec. 2 of the Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Additionally, if the Supreme Court of Ohio dismisses the appeal prior to the expiration of said sixty days, the stay will terminate as of the date of such dismissal.

A certified copy of this entry shall constitute that mandate pursuant to Rule 27 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

McFarland, J. & Hoover, J.: Concur in Judgment & Opinion

For the Court

BY: 
Peter B. Abele, Judge

NOTICE TO COUNSEL

Pursuant to Local Rule No. 14, this document constitutes a final judgment entry and the time period for further appeal commences from the date of filing with the clerk.

J14 P275

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

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CASE NO. 20160090

JOURNAL ENTRY

STATE OF OHIO
PLAINTIFF
VS
DARIAN J. PRIBBLE
DEFENDANT

This matter came before the Court for purposes of a jury trial which commenced on February 2, 2017. Appearing before the Court were Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Kris Blanton on behalf of the State of Ohio; Defense Counsel Tyler Cantrell; and the defendant Darian J. Pribble.

At the conclusion of the State's case in chief, as well as defendant's defense, the defendant, through counsel, made a Criminal Rule 29 motion, and the Court found on both occasions the motion to be not well taken, and the same is hereby overruled.

All testimony and evidence being finalized, and at the conclusion of closing arguments, and instructions of law, the jury began its deliberations. Thereafter, the jury advised the Court that they had reached their verdict and the following verdict was returned:

We the jury, find the defendant Darian J. Pribble, guilty of ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY OR POSSESSION OF CHEMICALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS, to wit: Methamphetamine, a Schedule II Controlled Substance, a Third Degree Felony.

The foregoing verdict having been executed by each juror, and further endorsed by the foreperson separately.

The defendant having requested the jurors be polled, the Court conducted a polling of all jurors, and finding that all jurors demonstrated that their verdict was as set forth on the verdict form.

The Court hereby finds, the defendant, Darian J. Pribble has been convicted of the offense of: ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY OR POSSESSION OF CHEMICALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS, to wit: Methamphetamine, a Schedule II

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Controlled Substance. This act in violation of Ohio Revised Code 2925.041(A), a Third Degree Felony.

The Court finding no reason not to proceed to sentencing. The defendant's sentencing was held, pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 2929.19. Present in Court were, Defense Attorney, Tyler Cantrell; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Kris Blanton; as was the defendant, who was afforded all rights, pursuant to Criminal Rule 32.

The Court has considered the record, oral statements, as well as the principle and purposes of sentencing under Ohio Revised Code Section 2929.11(A) which sets forth that: A Court that sentences an offender for a felony shall be guided by the overriding purposes of felony sentencing. The overriding purposes of felony sentencing are to protect the public from future crime by the offender and others, and to punish the offender using the minimum sanctions that the Court determines accomplishes those purposes without imposing an unnecessary burden on the State or local government resources. To achieve those purposes, the sentencing Court shall consider the need for incapacitating the offender, deterring the offender and others from future crime, rehabilitating the offender, and making restitution to the victim of the offense, the public, or both, and has balanced the seriousness and recidivism factors of ORC 2929.12.

The Court finds that the defendant has been convicted, pursuant to a finding of guilt by a jury of his peers, to; **ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY OR POSSESSION OF CHEMICALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS**, more particularly described as Methamphetamine, a Schedule II Controlled Substance, in violation of ORC 2925.041(A), being a Third Degree Felony, and subject to division (A) of 2929.14 of the Ohio Revised Code. (B)

Therefore, after due consideration, the Court finds that the defendant is not amenable to available Community control Sanctions. (B)

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, that the defendant serve a mandatory prison term of five (5) years, in the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections. (B)

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③: The defendant's placement/transfer in to a Transitional Control Program (ORC 2967.26) is specifically hereby RESERVED FOR DENIAL UPON NOTIFICATION THAT ODRC DESIRES CONSIDERATION OF THE DEFENDANT FOR TRANSITIONAL CONTROL.

The Court has further notified the defendant that post release control is optional in this case for a maximum of three (3) years. ③

If the defendant violates a Post Release Control Sanction or any condition imposed by the Parole Board under Revised Code Section 2967.28, the Parole Board may impose a more restrictive sanction, a prison term not to exceed nine (9) months, for each violation, or a maximum cumulative prison term for all violations not to exceed one-half of the stated prison term originally imposed. If the violation is a new felony, defendant may receive a prison term of the greater of one year, OR the time remaining on post release control, IN ADDITION AND/OR CONSECUTIVE to any other prison term imposed for the new offense. The defendant is ordered to serve as part of this sentence any term of post release control imposed by the Parole Board, and any prison term for violation of that post release control.

The defendant is therefore ordered conveyed to the custody of the OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION by the Adams County Sheriff's Department.

Credit for 246 days is granted as of February 3, 2017, and future custody days while the defendant awaits transportation to the appropriate state institution.

The defendant is further ordered to pay a fine of \$520.00. ③

The defendant is ordered to pay all costs of the prosecution of this action for which execution is awarded, and any fees permitted pursuant to Revised Code Section 2929.18 (A)(4). The Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections is ordered to withhold funds in the appropriate amount from the defendant's account to pay the costs.

Pursuant to ORC 2947.23(A)(1)(a) - If the defendant fails to pay that judgment or fails to timely make payments toward that judgment under a payment schedule approved by the Court, the Court may order the defendant to perform community

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service in an amount of not more than forty (40) hours per month until the judgment is paid, or until the court is satisfied that the defendant is in compliance with the approved payment schedule.

(b) - If the Court orders the defendant to perform the community service, the defendant will receive credit upon the judgment at the specified hourly credit rate per hour of community service performed, and each hour of community service performed will reduce the judgment by that amount.

(B) : The Court specifically finds in the imposition of financial sanctions that the defendant has the past, present and future income ability and/or potential to satisfy all financial sanctions as imposed.

N/A : The cash bond previously posted in this matter shall be released to the surety, less the 10% processing fee.

N/A : The defendant having previously violated his/her bond, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the remainder of the cash bond posted herein, less the 10% processing fees, shall be forfeited and paid into the County General Fund.

THE DEFENDANT SHALL SUBMIT TO DNA TESTING, PURSUANT TO O.R.C. SECTION 2901.07.

THIS IS A FINAL APPEALABLE ORDER.

The Clerk is instructed to deliver a copy of this Entry to all counsel of record and to any authorities as are necessary.

Approved: *February 6, 2017*


BRETT M. SPENCER, JUDGE.

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1.47 Presumptions in enactment of statutes.

In enacting a statute, it is presumed that:

- (A) Compliance with the constitutions of the state and of the United States is intended;
- (B) The entire statute is intended to be effective;
- (C) A just and reasonable result is intended;
- (D) A result feasible of execution is intended.

Effective Date: 01-03-1972 .

1.49 Determining legislative intent.

If a statute is ambiguous, the court, in determining the intention of the legislature, may consider among other matters:

- (A) The object sought to be attained;
- (B) The circumstances under which the statute was enacted;
- (C) The legislative history;
- (D) The common law or former statutory provisions, including laws upon the same or similar subjects;
- (E) The consequences of a particular construction;
- (F) The administrative construction of the statute.

Effective Date: 01-03-1972 .

1.51 Special or local provision prevails as exception to general provision.

If a general provision conflicts with a special or local provision, they shall be construed, if possible, so that effect is given to both. If the conflict between the provisions is irreconcilable, the special or local provision prevails as an exception to the general provision, unless the general provision is the later adoption and the manifest intent is that the general provision prevail.

Effective Date: 01-03-1972 .

2903.12 Aggravated assault.

(A) No person, while under the influence of sudden passion or in a sudden fit of rage, either of which is brought on by serious provocation occasioned by the victim that is reasonably sufficient to incite the person into using deadly force, shall knowingly:

(1) Cause serious physical harm to another or to another's unborn;

(2) Cause or attempt to cause physical harm to another or to another's unborn by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, as defined in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of aggravated assault. Except as otherwise provided in this division, aggravated assault is a felony of the fourth degree. If the victim of the offense is a peace officer or an investigator of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, aggravated assault is a felony of the third degree. Regardless of whether the offense is a felony of the third or fourth degree under this division, if the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification as described in section 2941.1423 of the Revised Code that was included in the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense, except as otherwise provided in this division, the court shall sentence the offender to a mandatory prison term as provided in division (B)(8) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code. If the victim of the offense is a peace officer or an investigator of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, and if the victim suffered serious physical harm as a result of the commission of the offense, aggravated assault is a felony of the third degree, and the court, pursuant to division (F) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(C) As used in this section:

(1) "Investigator of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation" has the same meaning as in section 2903.11 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.

Effective Date: 02-03-2000; 03-14-2007; 2008 HB280 04-07-2009.

2925.03 Trafficking, aggravated trafficking in drugs.

(A) No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

(1) Sell or offer to sell a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog;

(2) Prepare for shipment, ship, transport, deliver, prepare for distribution, or distribute a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog, when the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the controlled substance or a controlled substance analog is intended for sale or resale by the offender or another person.

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code;

(2) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;

(3) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or schedule II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, hashish, and controlled substance analogs, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, **the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.** If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but is less than one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(c), (d), or (e) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams but is less than forty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty thousand grams and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(h) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana, trafficking in marihuana is a minor misdemeanor upon a first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree upon a subsequent offense. If the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, **the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.** If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than twenty-seven grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty-seven grams but is less than one hundred grams of cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams of cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, **the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.** If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses of LSD. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of LSD. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than one hundred grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds one hundred grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the

amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(8) If the drug involved in the violation is a controlled substance analog or compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains a controlled substance analog, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in a controlled substance analog. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(8)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(8)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than thirty grams, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds thirty grams but is less than forty grams, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty grams but is less than fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the offender in accordance with division (G) of this section. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of this section. If applicable, the court also shall do the following :

(1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(1) of this section, a mandatory fine or any other fine imposed for a violation of this section is subject to division (F) of this section. If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk of the court shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (D)(1) and (F) of this section, as if the forfeited bail was a fine imposed for a violation of this section. If any amount of the forfeited bail remains after that payment and if a fine is imposed under division (H)(1) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay the remaining amount of the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section, as if that remaining amount was a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section.

(2)

If the offender is a professionally licensed person, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) When a person is charged with the sale of or offer to sell a bulk amount or a multiple of a bulk amount of a controlled substance, the jury, or the court trying the accused, shall determine the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense and, if a guilty verdict is returned, shall return the findings as part of the verdict. In any such case, it is unnecessary to find and return the exact amount of the controlled substance involved, and it is sufficient if the finding and return is to the effect that the amount of the controlled substance involved is the requisite amount, or that the amount of the controlled substance involved is less than the requisite amount.

(F)

(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code and except as provided in division (H) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1) of this section and any fine other than a mandatory fine that is imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) or (B)(5) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code to the county, township, municipal corporation, park district, as created pursuant to section 511.18 or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law enforcement agencies in this state that primarily were responsible for or involved in making the arrest of, and in prosecuting, the offender. However, the clerk shall not pay a mandatory fine so imposed to a law enforcement agency unless the agency has adopted a written internal control policy under division (F)(2) of this section that addresses the use of the fine moneys that it receives. Each agency shall use the mandatory fines so paid to subsidize the agency's law enforcement efforts that pertain to drug offenses, in accordance with the written internal control policy adopted by the recipient agency under division (F)(2) of this section.

(2) Prior to receiving any fine moneys under division (F)(1) of this section or division (B) of section 2925.42 of the Revised Code, a law enforcement agency shall adopt a written internal control policy that addresses the agency's use and disposition of all fine moneys so received and that provides for the keeping of detailed financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure. The policy shall not provide for or permit the identification of any specific expenditure that is made in an ongoing investigation. All financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure by an agency are public records open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code. Additionally, a written internal control policy adopted under this division is such a public record, and the agency that adopted it shall comply with it.

(3) As used in division (F) of this section:

(a) "Law enforcement agencies" includes, but is not limited to, the state board of pharmacy and the office of a prosecutor.

(b) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

(G)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under division (D) of this section or any other provision of this chapter, the court shall suspend the license, by order, for not more than five years. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended pursuant to this division, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed or from the day on which the offender finally was released from a prison term under the sentence, whichever is later, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the suspension; upon the filing of such a motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the suspension.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (G)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

(H)

(1) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, in addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and in addition to the forfeiture of property in connection with the offense as prescribed in Chapter 2981. of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may impose upon the offender an additional fine specified for the offense in division (B)(4) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section is not subject to division (F) of this section and shall be used solely for the support of one or more eligible community addiction services providers in accordance with divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) The court that imposes a fine under division (H)(1) of this section shall specify in the judgment that imposes the fine one or more eligible community addiction services providers for the support of which the fine money is to be used. No community addiction services provider shall receive or use money paid or collected in satisfaction of a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section unless the services provider is specified in the judgment that imposes the fine. No community addiction services provider shall be specified in the judgment unless the services provider is an eligible community addiction services provider and, except as otherwise provided in division (H)(2) of this section, unless the services provider is located in the county in which the court that imposes the fine is located or in a county that is immediately contiguous to the county in which that court is located. If no eligible community addiction services provider is located in any of those counties, the judgment may specify an eligible community addiction services provider that is located anywhere within this state.

(3) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay any fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section to the eligible community addiction services provider specified pursuant to division (H)(2) of this section in the judgment. The eligible community addiction services provider that receives the fine moneys shall use the moneys only for the alcohol and drug addiction services identified in the application for certification of services under section 5119.36 of the Revised Code or in the application for a license under section 5119.391 of the Revised Code filed with the department of mental health and addiction services by the community addiction services provider specified in the judgment.

(4) Each community addiction services provider that receives in a calendar year any fine moneys under division (H)(3) of this section shall file an annual report covering that calendar year with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of the county in which the services provider is located, with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of each county from which the services provider received the moneys if that county is different from the county in which the services provider is located, and with the attorney general. The community addiction services provider shall file the report no later than the first day of March in the calendar year following the calendar year in which the services provider received the fine moneys. The report shall include statistics on the number of persons served by the community addiction services provider, identify the types of alcohol and drug addiction services provided to those persons, and include a specific accounting of the purposes for which the fine moneys received were used. No information contained in the report shall identify, or enable a person to determine the identity of, any person served by the community addiction services provider. Each report received by a court of common pleas, a board of county commissioners, or the attorney general is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(5) As used in divisions (H)(1) to (5) of this section:

(a) "Community addiction services provider" and "alcohol and drug addiction services" have the same meanings as in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Eligible community addiction services provider" means a community addiction services provider, as defined in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code, or a community addiction services provider that maintains a methadone treatment program licensed under section 5119.391 of the Revised Code.

(I) As used in this section, "drug" includes any substance that is represented to be a drug.

(J) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of trafficking in a controlled substance analog under division (C)(8) of this section that the person charged with violating that offense sold or offered to sell, or prepared for shipment, shipped, transported, delivered, prepared for distribution, or distributed an item described in division (HH)(2)(a), (b), or (c) of section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 171, §1, eff. 9/14/2016.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. 25, HB 59, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2013.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 189, HB 334, §1, eff. 12/20/2012.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 131, SB 337, §1, eff. 9/28/2012.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 43, HB 64, §1, eff. 10/17/2011.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.

Effective Date: 01-01-2004; 05-17-2006; 07-01-2007; 2008 HB195 09-30-2008.

Related Legislative Provision: See 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §3 .

2921.321 Assaulting or harassing police dog or horse or service dog.

(A) No person shall knowingly cause, or attempt to cause, physical harm to a police dog or horse in either of the following circumstances:

(1) The police dog or horse is assisting a law enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's official duties at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted.

(2) The police dog or horse is not assisting a law enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's official duties at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted, but the offender has actual knowledge that the dog or horse is a police dog or horse.

(B) No person shall recklessly do any of the following:

(1) Taunt, torment, or strike a police dog or horse;

(2) Throw an object or substance at a police dog or horse;

(3) Interfere with or obstruct a police dog or horse, or interfere with or obstruct a law enforcement officer who is being assisted by a police dog or horse, in a manner that does any of the following:

(a) Inhibits or restricts the law enforcement officer's control of the police dog or horse;

(b) Deprives the law enforcement officer of control of the police dog or horse;

(c) Releases the police dog or horse from its area of control;

(d) Enters the area of control of the police dog or horse without the consent of the law enforcement officer, including placing food or any other object or substance into that area;

(e) Inhibits or restricts the ability of the police dog or horse to assist a law enforcement officer.

(4) Engage in any conduct that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death to a police dog or horse;

(5) If the person is the owner, keeper, or harbinger of a dog, fail to reasonably restrain the dog from taunting, tormenting, chasing, approaching in a menacing fashion or apparent attitude of attack, or attempting to bite or otherwise endanger a police dog or horse that at the time of the conduct is assisting a law enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's duties or that the person knows is a police dog or horse.

(C) No person shall knowingly cause, or attempt to cause, physical harm to an assistance dog in either of the following circumstances:

(1) The dog is assisting or serving a blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted.

(2) The dog is not assisting or serving a blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted, but the offender has actual knowledge that the dog is an assistance dog.

(D) No person shall recklessly do any of the following:

(1) Taunt, torment, or strike an assistance dog;

(2) Throw an object or substance at an assistance dog;

(3) Interfere with or obstruct an assistance dog, or interfere with or obstruct a blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person who is being assisted or served by an assistance dog, in a manner that does any of the following:

(a) Inhibits or restricts the assisted or served person's control of the dog;

(b) Deprives the assisted or served person of control of the dog;

(c) Releases the dog from its area of control;

(d) Enters the area of control of the dog without the consent of the assisted or served person, including placing food or any other object or substance into that area;

(e) Inhibits or restricts the ability of the dog to assist the assisted or served person.

(4) Engage in any conduct that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death to an assistance dog;

(5) If the person is the owner, keeper, or harbinger of a dog, fail to reasonably restrain the dog from taunting, tormenting, chasing, approaching in a menacing fashion or apparent attitude of attack, or attempting to bite or otherwise endanger an assistance dog that at the time of the conduct is assisting or serving a blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person or that the person knows is an assistance dog.

(E)

(1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of assaulting a police dog or horse, and shall be punished as provided in divisions (E)(1)(a) and (b) of this section.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, assaulting a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in the death of the police dog or horse, assaulting a police dog or horse is a felony of the third degree and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse other than its death, assaulting a police dog or horse is a felony of the fourth degree. If the violation results in physical harm to the police dog or horse other than death or serious physical harm, assaulting a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(b) In addition to any other sanction imposed for assaulting a police dog or horse, if the violation of division (A) of this section results in the death of the police dog or horse, the sentencing court shall impose as a financial sanction a mandatory fine under division (B)(10) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. The fine shall be paid to the law enforcement agency that was served by the police dog or horse that was killed, and shall be used by that agency only for one or more of the following purposes:

(i) If the dog or horse was not owned by the agency, the payment to the owner of the dog or horse of the cost of the dog or horse and the cost of the training of the dog or horse to qualify it as a police dog or horse, if that cost has not previously been paid by the agency;

(ii) After payment of the costs described in division (E)(1)(b)(i) of this section, if applicable, payment of the cost of replacing the dog or horse that was killed;

(iii) After payment of the costs described in division (E)(1)(b)(i) of this section, if applicable, payment of the cost of training the replacement dog or horse to qualify it as a police dog or horse;

(iv) After payment of the costs described in division (E)(1)(b)(i) of this section, if applicable, payment of the cost of further training of the replacement dog or horse that is needed to train it to the level of training that had been achieved by the dog or horse that was killed.

(2) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of harassing a police dog or horse. Except as otherwise provided in this division, harassing a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in the death of the police dog or horse, harassing a police dog or horse is a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse, but does not result in its death, harassing a police dog or horse, is a felony of the fourth degree. If the violation results in physical harm to the police dog or horse, but does not result in its death or in serious physical harm to it, harassing a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(3) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is guilty of assaulting an assistance dog. Except as otherwise provided in this division, assaulting an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in the death of the assistance dog, assaulting an assistance dog is a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm to the assistance dog other than its death, assaulting an assistance dog is a felony of the fourth degree. If the violation results in physical harm to the assistance dog other than death or serious physical harm, assaulting an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(4) Whoever violates division (D) of this section is guilty of harassing an assistance dog. Except as otherwise provided in this division, harassing an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in the death of the assistance dog, harassing an assistance dog is a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm to the assistance dog, but does not result in its death, harassing an assistance dog is a felony of the fourth degree. If the violation results in physical harm to the assistance dog, but does not result in its death or in serious physical harm to it, harassing an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(5) In addition to any other sanction or penalty imposed for the offense under this section, Chapter 2929., or any other provision of the Revised Code, whoever violates division (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this section is responsible for the payment of all of the following:

(a) Any veterinary bill or bill for medication incurred as a result of the violation by the police department regarding a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section or by the blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person assisted or served by the assistance dog regarding a violation of division (C) or (D) of this section;

(b) The cost of any damaged equipment that results from the violation;

(c) If the violation did not result in the death of the police dog or horse or the assistance dog that was the subject of the violation and if, as a result of that dog or horse being the subject of the violation, the dog or horse needs further training or retraining to be able to continue in the capacity of a police dog or horse or an assistance dog, the cost of any further training or retraining of that dog or horse by a law enforcement officer or by the blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person assisted or served by the assistance dog;

(d) If the violation resulted in the death of the assistance dog that was the subject of the violation or resulted in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse or the assistance dog or horse that was the subject of the violation to the extent that the dog or horse needs to be replaced on either a temporary or a permanent basis, the cost of replacing that dog or horse and of any further training of a new police dog or horse or a new assistance dog by a law enforcement officer or by the blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person assisted or served by the assistance dog, which replacement or training is required because of the death of or the serious physical harm to the dog or horse that was the subject of the violation.

(F) This section does not apply to a licensed veterinarian whose conduct is in accordance with Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code.

(G) This section only applies to an offender who knows or should know at the time of the violation that the police dog or horse or assistance dog that is the subject of a violation under this section is a police dog or horse or an assistance dog.

(H) As used in this section:

(1) "Physical harm" means any injury, illness, or other physiological impairment, regardless of its gravity or duration.

(2) "Police dog or horse" means a dog or horse that has been trained, and may be used, to assist law enforcement officers in the performance of their official duties.

(3) "Serious physical harm" means any of the following:

(a) Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death;

(b) Any physical harm that causes permanent maiming or that involves some temporary, substantial maiming;

(c) Any physical harm that causes acute pain of a duration that results in substantial suffering.

(4) "Assistance dog," "blind," and "mobility impaired person" have the same meanings as in section 955.011 of the Revised Code.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 60, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Effective Date: 04-09-2001; 11-26-2004; 06-30-2006

2925.05 Funding, aggravated funding of drug or marihuana trafficking.

(A) No person shall knowingly provide money or other items of value to another person with the purpose that the recipient of the money or items of value use them to obtain any controlled substance for the purpose of violating section 2925.04 of the Revised Code or for the purpose of selling or offering to sell the controlled substance in the following amount:

- (1) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, or schedule in, IV, or V, an amount of the drug that equals or exceeds the bulk amount of the drug;
- (2) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance other than hashish containing marihuana, an amount of the marihuana that equals or exceeds two hundred grams;
- (3) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, an amount of the cocaine that equals or exceeds five grams;
- (4) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., an amount of the L.S.D. that equals or exceeds ten unit doses if the L.S.D. is in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram if the L.S.D. is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form;
- (5) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, an amount of the heroin that equals or exceeds ten unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram;
- (6) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, an amount of the hashish that equals or exceeds ten grams if the hashish is in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams if the hashish is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form.

(B) This section does not apply to any person listed in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(C)

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated funding of drug trafficking, a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of funding of drug trafficking, a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of funding of marihuana trafficking, a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If funding of marihuana trafficking is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If applicable, the court also shall do the following :

(1) The court shall impose the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine in accordance with division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person is charged with a violation of this section, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the forfeited bail shall be paid as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2)

If the offender is a professionally licensed person, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender as a result of the violation is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (B)(3) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(F)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, the offender may request termination of. and the court may terminate, the suspension in accordance with that division.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (F)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.

Effective Date: 01-01-2004 .

Related Legislative Provision: *See 129th General Assembly File No.29, HB 86, §3 .*

2925.11 Possession of controlled substances.

(A) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog.

(B)

(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code;

(b) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;

(c) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act;

(d) Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a lawful prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs.

(2)

(a) As used in division (B)(2) of this section:

(i) "Community addiction services provider" has the same meaning as in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code.

(ii) "Community control sanction" and "drug treatment program" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(iii) "Health care facility" has the same meaning as in section 2919.16 of the Revised Code.

(iv) "Minor drug possession offense" means a violation of this section that is a misdemeanor or a felony of the fifth degree.

(v) "Post-release control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.

(vi) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

(vii) "Public agency" has the same meaning as in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code.

(viii) "Qualified individual" means a person who is not on community control or post-release control and is a person acting in good faith who seeks or obtains medical assistance for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose, a person who experiences a drug overdose and who seeks medical assistance for that overdose, or a person who is the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section.

(ix) "Seek or obtain medical assistance" includes, but is not limited to making a 9-1-1 call, contacting in person or by telephone call an on-duty peace officer, or transporting or presenting a person to a health care facility.

(b) Subject to division (B)(2)(f) of this section, a qualified individual shall not be arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, or penalized pursuant to this chapter for a minor drug possession offense if all of the following apply:

(i) The evidence of the obtaining, possession, or use of the controlled substance or controlled substance analog that would be the basis of the offense was obtained as a result of the qualified individual seeking the medical assistance or experiencing an overdose and needing medical assistance.

(ii) Subject to division (B)(2)(g) of this section, within thirty days after seeking or obtaining the medical assistance, the qualified individual seeks and obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment from a community addiction services provider or a properly credentialed addiction treatment professional.

(iii) Subject to division (B)(2)(g) of this section, the qualified individual who obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment under division (B)(2)(b)(ii) of this section, upon the request of any prosecuting attorney, submits documentation to the prosecuting attorney that verifies that the qualified individual satisfied the requirements of that division. The documentation shall be limited to the date and time of the screening obtained and referral received.

(c) If a person is found to be in violation of any community control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in section 2929.13, 2929.15, or 2929.25 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, after which the court has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in any of those applicable sections:

(i) Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;

(ii) Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that overdose or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section.

(d) If a person is found to be in violation of any post-release control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court or the parole board shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in section 2929.141 or 2967.28 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, after which the court or the parole board has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in either of those applicable sections:

(i) Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;

(ii) Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that emergency or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section.

(e) Nothing in division (B)(2)(b) of this section shall be construed to do any of the following:

(i) Limit the admissibility of any evidence in connection with the investigation or prosecution of a crime with regards to a defendant who does not qualify for the protections of division (B)(2)(b) of this section or with regards to any crime other than a minor drug possession offense committed by a person who qualifies for

protection pursuant to division (B)(2)(b) of this section for a minor drug possession offense;

(ii) Limit any seizure of evidence or contraband otherwise permitted by law;

(iii) Limit or abridge the authority of a peace officer to detain or take into custody a person in the course of an investigation or to effectuate an arrest for any offense except as provided in that division;

(iv) Limit, modify, or remove any immunity from liability available pursuant to law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendment to any public agency or to an employee of any public agency.

(f) Division (B)(2)(b) of this section does not apply to any person who twice previously has been granted an immunity under division (B)(2)(b) of this section. No person shall be granted an immunity under division (B)(2)(b) of this section more than two times.

(g) Nothing in this section shall compel any qualified individual to disclose protected health information in a way that conflicts with the requirements of the "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996." 104 Pub. L. No. 191. 110 Stat. 2021. 42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.. as amended, and regulations promulgated by the United States department of health and human services to implement the act or the requirements of 42 C.F.R. Part 2.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, hashish, and controlled substance analogs, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but is less than one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), or (d) of this section, possession of drugs is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a felony of the fifth degree.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose upon the offender as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, possession of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than two hundred grams, possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams but is less than forty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, **the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.**

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than twenty-seven grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty-seven grams but is less than one hundred grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of LSD. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses, but is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of LSD. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of LSD. involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but is less than five thousand unit doses of LSD. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of LSD. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of LSD. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of LSD. involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of LSD. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams of LSD. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of LSD. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than -one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than -one hundred grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds -one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds -one hundred grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, possession of hashish is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than two grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(8) If the drug involved is a controlled substance analog or compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains a controlled substance analog, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of a controlled substance analog. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(8)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than thirty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds thirty grams but is less than forty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty grams but is less than fifty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(D) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

(E) In addition to any prison term or jail term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.22, 2929.24, and 2929.25 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction that is imposed for the offense under this section, sections 2929.11 to 2929.18, or sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If applicable, the court also shall do the following :

(1)

(a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.

(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to division (E)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a mandatory fine imposed under division (E)(1)(a) of this section.

(2)

If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(F) It is an affirmative defense, as provided in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, to a charge of a fourth degree felony violation under this section that the controlled substance that gave rise to the charge is in an amount, is in a form, is prepared, compounded, or mixed with substances that are not controlled substances in a manner, or is possessed under any other circumstances, that indicate that the substance was possessed solely for personal use. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this section, if, in accordance with section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, an accused who is charged with a fourth degree felony violation of division (C)(2), (4), (5), or (6) of this section sustains the burden of going forward with evidence of and establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the affirmative defense described in this division, the accused may be prosecuted for and may plead guilty to or be convicted of a misdemeanor violation of division (C) (2) of this section or a fifth degree felony violation of division (C)(4), (5), or (6) of this section respectively.

(G) When a person is charged with possessing a bulk amount or multiple of a bulk amount, division (E) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code applies regarding the determination of the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense.

(H) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of possession of a controlled substance analog under division (C)(8) of this section that the person charged with violating that offense obtained, possessed, or used an item described in division (HH)(2)(a), (b), or (c) of section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(I) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (I) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 171, §1, eff. 9/14/2016.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 110, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.189, HB 334, §1, eff. 12/20/2012.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.43, HB 64, §1, eff. 10/17/2011.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.

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Related Legislative Provision: See 129th General Assembly File No.29, HB 86, §3 .

2925.041 Illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for manufacture of drugs.

(A) No person shall knowingly assemble or possess one or more chemicals that may be used to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II in violation of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code.

(B) In a prosecution under this section, it is not necessary to allege or prove that the offender assembled or possessed all chemicals necessary to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II. The assembly or possession of a single chemical that may be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in either schedule, is sufficient to violate this section.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a juvenile or in the vicinity of a school, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in violation of division (A) of this section may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, there either is a presumption for a prison term for the offense or the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender, determined as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, except as otherwise provided in this division, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than two years. If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense and if at least one of those previous convictions or guilty pleas was to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than five years.

(2) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second degree under division (C) of this section and the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree that is not less than three years. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second degree under division (C) of this section, if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, and if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B) (6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree that is not less than five years.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If applicable, the court also shall do the following :

(1) The court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section under division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person charged with a violation of this section posts bail and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2)

If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, the offender may request termination of. and the court may terminate, the suspension of the offender in accordance with that division.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (E)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.

Effective Date: 08-07-2001; 08-11-2004; 05-17-2006

2929.14 Definite prison terms.

(A) Except as provided in division (B)(1), (B)(2), (B)(3), (B)(4), (B)(5), (B)(6), (B)(7), (B)(8), (B)(9), (E), (G), (H), (J), or (K) of this section or in division (D)(6) of section 2919.25 of the Revised Code and except in relation to an offense for which a sentence of death or life imprisonment is to be imposed, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony elects or is required to impose a prison term on the offender pursuant to this chapter, the court shall impose a definite prison term that shall be one of the following:

(1) For a felony of the first degree, the prison term shall be three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, or eleven years.

(2) For a felony of the second degree, the prison term shall be two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight years.

(3)

(a) For a felony of the third degree that is a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, or 3795.04 of the Revised Code or that is a violation of section 2911.02 or 2911.12 of the Revised Code if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty in two or more separate proceedings to two or more violations of section 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code, the prison term shall be twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four, or sixty months.

(b) For a felony of the third degree that is not an offense for which division (A)(3)(a) of this section applies, the prison term shall be nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, or thirty-six months.

(4) For a felony of the fourth degree, the prison term shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen months.

(5) For a felony of the fifth degree, the prison term shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months.

(B)

(1)

(a) Except as provided in division (B)(1)(e) of this section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, or 2941.145 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender one of the following prison terms:

(i) A prison term of six years if the specification is of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.144 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm that is an automatic firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or suppressor on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense;

(ii) A prison term of three years if the specification is of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.145 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and displaying the firearm, brandishing the firearm, indicating that the offender possessed the firearm, or using it to facilitate the offense;

(iii) A prison term of one year if the specification is of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.141 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense;

(iv) A prison term of nine years if the specification is of the type described in division (D) of section 2941.144 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm that is an automatic firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or suppressor on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and specifies that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, or 2941.1412 of the Revised Code;

(v) A prison term of fifty-four months if the specification is of the type described in division (D) of section 2941.145 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and displaying the firearm, brandishing the firearm, indicating that the offender possessed the firearm, or using the firearm to facilitate the offense and that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, or 2941.1412 of the Revised Code;

(vi) A prison term of eighteen months if the specification is of the type described in division (D) of section 2941.141 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, or 2941.1412 of the Revised Code.

(b) If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division (B)(1)(a) of this section, the prison term shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2967.19, section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. Except as provided in division (B)(1)(g) of this section, a court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B)(1)(a) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction.

(c)

(i) Except as provided in division (B)(1)(e) of this section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or to a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another, also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.146 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than a manufactured home, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or for the other felony offense under division (A), (B)(2), or (B)(3) of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of five years upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code.

(ii) Except as provided in division (B)(1)(e) of this section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or to a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another, also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in division (C) of section 2941.146 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than a manufactured home and that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, or 2941.1412 of the Revised Code, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or for the other felony offense under division (A), (B)(2), or (3) of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of ninety months upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.19, 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code.

(iii) A court shall not impose more than one additional prison term on an offender under division (B)(1)(c) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term on an offender under division (B)(1)(c) of this section relative to an offense, the court also shall impose a prison term under division (B)(1)(a) of this section relative to the same offense, provided the criteria specified in that division for imposing an additional prison term are satisfied relative to the offender and the offense.

(d) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense of violence that is a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1411 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with wearing or carrying body armor while committing the felony offense of violence, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of two years. The prison term so imposed, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B)(1)(d) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term under division (B)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, the court is not precluded from imposing an additional prison term under division (B)(1)(d) of this section.

(e) The court shall not impose any of the prison terms described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section or any of the additional prison terms described in division (B)(1)(c) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.12 or 2923.123 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of the prison terms described in division (B)(1)(a) or (b) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.122 that involves a deadly weapon that is a firearm other than a dangerous ordnance, section 2923.16, or section 2923.121 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of the prison terms described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section or any of the additional prison terms described in division (B)(1)(c) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.13 of the Revised Code unless all of the following apply:

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of aggravated murder, murder, or any felony of the first or second degree.

(ii) Less than five years have passed since the offender was released from prison or post-release control, whichever is later, for the prior offense.

(f)

(i) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that includes, as an essential element, causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.1412 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm at a peace officer as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code or a corrections officer, as defined in section 2941.1412 of the Revised Code, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the felony offense under division (A), (B)(2), or (B)(3) of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of seven years upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code.

(ii) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that includes, as an essential element, causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in division (B) of section 2941.1412 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm at a peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, or a corrections officer, as defined in section 2941.1412 of the Revised Code, and that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, 2941.145, 2941.146, or 2941.1412 of the Revised Code, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the felony offense under division (A), (B)(2), or (3) of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of one hundred twenty-six months upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, 2967.19, 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or 5120. of the Revised Code.

(iii) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to two or more felonies that include, as an essential element, causing or attempting to cause the death or physical harm to another and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described under division (B)(1)(f) of this section in connection with two or more of the felonies of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty, the sentencing court shall impose on the offender the prison term specified under division (B)(1)(f) of this section for each of two of the specifications of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty and, in its discretion, also may impose on the offender the prison term specified under that division for any or all of the remaining specifications. If a court imposes an additional prison term on an offender under division (B)(1)(f) of this section relative to an offense, the court shall not impose a prison term under division (B)(1)(a) or (c) of this section relative to the same offense.

(g) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to two or more felonies, if one or more of those felonies are aggravated murder, murder, attempted aggravated murder, attempted murder, aggravated robbery, felonious assault, or rape, and if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described under division (B)(1)(a) of this section in connection with two or more of the felonies, the sentencing court shall impose on the offender the prison term specified under division (B)(1)(a) of this section for each of the two most serious specifications of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty and, in its discretion, also may impose on the offender the prison term specified under that division for any or all of the remaining specifications.

(2)

(a) If division (B)(2)(b) of this section does not apply, the court may impose on an offender, in addition to the longest prison term authorized or required for the offense, an additional definite prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender.

(ii) The offense of which the offender currently is convicted or to which the offender currently pleads guilty is aggravated murder and the court does not impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, murder, terrorism and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any felony of the first degree that is an offense of violence and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or any felony of the second degree that is an offense of violence and the trier of fact finds that the offense involved an attempt to cause or a threat to cause serious physical harm to a person or resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(iii) The court imposes the longest prison term for the offense that is not life imprisonment without parole.

(iv) The court finds that the prison terms imposed pursuant to division (B)(2)(a)(iii) of this section and, if applicable, division (B)(1) or (3) of this section are inadequate to punish the offender and protect the public from future crime, because the applicable factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism.

(v) The court finds that the prison terms imposed pursuant to division (B)(2)(a)(iii) of this section and, if applicable, division (B)(1) or (3) of this section are demeaning to the seriousness of the offense, because one or more of the factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating that the offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense are present, and they outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating that the offender's conduct is less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(b) The court shall impose on an offender the longest prison term authorized or required for the offense and shall impose on the offender an additional definite prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender.

(ii) The offender within the preceding twenty years has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more offenses described in division (CC)(1) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, including all offenses described in that division of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty in the current prosecution and all offenses described in that division of which the offender previously has been convicted or to which the offender previously pleaded guilty, whether prosecuted together or separately.

(iii) The offense or offenses of which the offender currently is convicted or to which the offender currently pleads guilty is aggravated murder and the court does not impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, murder, terrorism and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any felony of the first degree that is an offense of violence and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or any felony of the second degree that is an offense of violence and the trier of fact finds that the offense involved an attempt to cause or a threat to cause serious physical harm to a person or resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(c) For purposes of division (B)(2)(b) of this section, two or more offenses committed at the same time or as part of the same act or event shall be considered one offense, and that one offense shall be the offense with the greatest penalty.

(d) A sentence imposed under division (B)(2)(a) or (b) of this section shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, or section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. The offender shall serve an additional prison term imposed under this section consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense.

(e) When imposing a sentence pursuant to division (B)(2)(a) or (b) of this section, the court shall state its findings explaining the imposed sentence.

(3) Except when an offender commits a violation of section 2903.01 or 2907.02 of the Revised Code and the penalty imposed for the violation is life imprisonment or commits a violation of section 2903.02 of the Revised Code, if the offender commits a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code and that section classifies the offender as a major drug offender, if the offender commits a felony violation of section 2925.02, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.36, 3719.07, 3719.08, 3719.16, 3719.161, 4729.37, or 4729.61, division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172, division (E) of section 4729.51, or division (J) of section 4729.54 of the Revised Code that includes the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code charging that the offender is a major drug offender, if the court imposing sentence upon an offender for a felony finds that the offender is guilty of corrupt activity with the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity being a felony of the first degree, or if the offender is guilty of an attempted violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code and, had the offender completed the violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code that was attempted, the offender would have been subject to a sentence of life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole for the violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender for the felony violation a mandatory prison term of the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree that, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, cannot be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or 5120. of the Revised Code.

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term in accordance with that division. In addition to the mandatory prison term, if the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense, the court, notwithstanding division (A)(4) of this section, may sentence the offender to a definite prison term of not less than six months and not more than thirty months, and if the offender is being sentenced for a third degree felony OVI offense, the sentencing court may sentence the offender to an additional prison term of any duration specified in division (A)(3) of this section. In either case, the additional prison term imposed shall be reduced by the sixty or one hundred twenty days imposed upon the offender as the mandatory prison term. The total of the additional prison term imposed under division (B)(4) of this section plus the sixty or one hundred twenty days imposed as the mandatory prison term shall equal a definite term in the range of six months to thirty months for a fourth degree felony OVI offense and shall equal one of the authorized prison terms specified in division (A)(3) of this section for a third degree felony OVI offense. If the court imposes an additional prison term under division (B)(4) of this section, the offender shall serve the additional prison term after the offender has served the mandatory prison term required for the offense. In addition to the mandatory prison term or mandatory and additional prison term imposed as described in division (B)(4) of this section, the court also may sentence the offender to a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code, but the offender shall serve all of the prison terms so imposed prior to serving the community control sanction.

If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and the court imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration, the court may impose a prison term as described in division (A)(1) of that section.

(5) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1414 of the Revised Code that charges that the victim of the offense is a peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, or an investigator of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, as defined in section 2903.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of five years. If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division (B)(5) of this section, the prison term, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B)(5) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act.

(6) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or an equivalent offense, as defined in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code, or three or more violations of any combination of those divisions and offenses, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of three years. If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division (B)(6) of this section, the prison term, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B)(6) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act.

(7)

(a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 2907.22, or 2923.32, division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323, or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1422 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking, the court shall impose on the offender a mandatory prison term that is one of the following:

(i) If the offense is a felony of the first degree, a definite prison term of not less than five years and not greater than ten years;

(ii) If the offense is a felony of the second or third degree, a definite prison term of not less than three years and not greater than the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code;

(iii) If the offense is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, a definite prison term that is the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(b) Subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, the prison term imposed under division (B)(7)(a) of this section shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B)(7)(a) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act, scheme, or plan.

(8) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1423 of the Revised Code that charges that the victim of the violation was a woman whom the offender knew was pregnant at the time of the violation, notwithstanding the range of prison terms prescribed in division (A) of this section for felonies of the same degree as the violation, the court shall impose on the offender a mandatory prison term that is either a definite prison term of six months or one of the prison terms prescribed in section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for felonies of the same degree as the violation.

(9)

(a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.11 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1425 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender a mandatory prison term of six years if either of the following applies:

(i) The violation is a violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.11 of the Revised Code and the specification charges that the offender used an accelerant in committing the violation and the serious physical harm to another or to another's unborn caused by the violation resulted in a permanent, serious disfigurement or permanent, substantial incapacity;

(ii) The violation is a violation of division (A)(2) of section 2903.11 of the Revised Code and the specification charges that the offender used an accelerant in committing the violation, that the violation caused physical harm to another or to another's unborn, and that the physical harm resulted in a permanent, serious disfigurement or permanent, substantial incapacity.

(b) If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division (B)(9)(a) of this section, the prison term shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division (B)(9) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act.

(c) The provisions of divisions (B)(9) and (C)(6) of this section and of division (D)(2) of section 2903.11, division (F)(20) of section 2929.13, and section 2941.1425 of the Revised Code shall be known as "Judy's Law."

(C)

(1)

(a) Subject to division (C)(1)(b) of this section, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(1)(a) of this section for having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing a felony, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(1)(c) of this section for committing a felony specified in that division by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, or if both types of mandatory prison terms are imposed, the offender shall serve any mandatory prison term imposed under either division consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under either division or under division (B)(1)(d) of this section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony pursuant to division (A), (B)(2), or (B)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(b) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(1)(d) of this section for wearing or carrying body armor while committing an offense of violence that is a felony, the offender shall serve the mandatory term so imposed consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under that division or under division (B)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony under division (A), (B)(2), or (B)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(c) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(1)(f) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term so imposed consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony under division (A), (B)(2), or (B)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(d) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(7) or (8) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term so imposed consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under that division or under any other provision of law and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(2) If an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility violates section 2917.02, 2917.03, or 2921.35 of the Revised Code or division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, if an offender who is under detention at a detention facility commits a felony violation of section 2923.131 of the Revised Code, or if an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility or is under detention at a detention facility commits another felony while the offender is an escapee in violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, any prison term imposed upon the offender for one of those violations shall be served by the offender consecutively to the prison term or term of imprisonment the offender was serving when the offender committed that offense and to any other prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(3) If a prison term is imposed for a violation of division (B) of section 2911.01 of the Revised Code, a violation of division (A) of section 2913.02 of the Revised Code in which the stolen property is a firearm or dangerous ordnance, or a felony violation of division (B) of section 2921.331 of the Revised Code, the offender shall serve that prison term consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(4) If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of the following:

(a) The offender committed one or more of the multiple offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post-release control for a prior offense.

(b) At least two of the multiple offenses were committed as part of one or more courses of conduct, and the harm caused by two or more of the multiple offenses so committed was so great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the offenses committed as part of any of the courses of conduct adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct.

(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime by the offender.

(5) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(5) or (6) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 2929.142 of the Revised Code. If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (B)(5) of this section, and if a mandatory prison term also is imposed upon the offender pursuant to division (B)(6) of this section in relation to the same violation, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term imposed pursuant to division (B)(5) of this section consecutively to and prior to the mandatory prison term imposed pursuant to division (B)(6) of this section and consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 2929.142 of the Revised Code.

(6) If a mandatory prison term is imposed on an offender pursuant to division (B)(9) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.11 of the Revised Code and consecutively to and prior to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed on the offender.

(7) When consecutive prison terms are imposed pursuant to division (C)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) or division (H)(1) or (2) of this section, the term to be served is the aggregate of all of the terms so imposed.

(D)

(1) If a court imposes a prison term for a felony of the first degree, for a felony of the second degree, for a felony sex offense, or for a felony of the third degree that is not a felony sex offense and in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a person, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with that division. If a court imposes a sentence including a prison term of a type described in this division on or after July 11, 2006, the failure of a court to include a post-release control requirement in the sentence pursuant to this division does not negate, limit, or otherwise affect the mandatory period of post-release control that is required for the offender under division (B) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. Section 2929.191 of the Revised Code applies if, prior to July 11, 2006, a court imposed a sentence including a prison term of a type described in this division and failed to include in the sentence pursuant to this division a statement regarding post-release control.

(2) If a court imposes a prison term for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division (D)(1) of this section, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with that division, if the parole board determines that a period of post-release control is necessary. Section 2929.191 of the Revised Code applies if, prior to July 11, 2006, a court imposed a sentence including a prison term of a type described in this division and failed to include in the sentence pursuant to this division a statement regarding post-release control.

(E) The court shall impose sentence upon the offender in accordance with section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, and Chapter 2971. of the Revised Code applies regarding the prison term or term of life imprisonment without parole imposed upon the offender and the service of that term of imprisonment if any of the following apply:

(1) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violent sex offense or a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense, and, in relation to that offense, the offender is adjudicated a sexually violent predator.

(2) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1)(b) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code committed on or after January 2, 2007, and either the court does not impose a sentence of life without parole when authorized pursuant to division (B) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, or division (B) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code provides that the court shall not sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(3) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to attempted rape committed on or after January 2, 2007, and a specification of the type described in section 2941.1418, 2941.1419, or 2941.1420 of the Revised Code.

(4) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code committed on or after January 1, 2008, and that section requires the court to sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(5) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated murder committed on or after January 1, 2008, and division (A)(2)(b)(ii) of section 2929.022, division (A)(1)(e), (C)(1)(a)(v), (C)(2)(a)(ii), (D)(2)(b), (D)(3)(a)(iv), or (E)(1)(d) of section 2929.03, or division (A) or (B) of section 2929.06 of the Revised Code requires the court to sentence the offender pursuant to division (B)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(6) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder committed on or after January 1, 2008, and division (B)(2) of section 2929.02 of the Revised Code requires the court to sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(F) If a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony is sentenced to a prison term or term of imprisonment under this section, sections 2929.02 to 2929.06 of the Revised Code, section 2929.142 of the Revised Code, section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, or any other provision of law, section 5170.163 of the Revised Code applies regarding the person while the person is confined in a state correctional institution.

(G) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.142 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the felony while participating in a criminal gang, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of one, two, or three years.

(H)

(1) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, or third degree that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.143 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the offense in a school safety zone or towards a person in a school safety zone, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of two years. The offender shall serve the additional two years consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense.

(2)

(a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2907.22, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1421 of the Revised Code and if the court imposes a prison term on the offender for the felony violation, the court may impose upon the offender an additional prison term as follows:

(i) Subject to division (H)(2)(a)(ii) of this section, an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, or six months;

(ii) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more felony or misdemeanor violations of section 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1421 of the Revised

Code regarding one or more of those violations, an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months.

(b) In lieu of imposing an additional prison term under division (H)(2)(a) of this section, the court may directly impose on the offender a sanction that requires the offender to wear a real-time processing, continual tracking electronic monitoring device during the period of time specified by the court. The period of time specified by the court shall equal the duration of an additional prison term that the court could have imposed upon the offender under division (H)(2)(a) of this section. A sanction imposed under this division shall commence on the date specified by the court, provided that the sanction shall not commence until after the offender has served the prison term imposed for the felony violation of section 2907.22, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and any residential sanction imposed for the violation under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code. A sanction imposed under this division shall be considered to be a community control sanction for purposes of section 2929.15 of the Revised Code, and all provisions of the Revised Code that pertain to community control sanctions shall apply to a sanction imposed under this division, except to the extent that they would by their nature be clearly inapplicable. The offender shall pay all costs associated with a sanction imposed under this division, including the cost of the use of the monitoring device.

(I) At the time of sentencing, the court may recommend the offender for placement in a program of shock incarceration under section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or for placement in an intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, disapprove placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison of that nature, or make no recommendation on placement of the offender. In no case shall the department of rehabilitation and correction place the offender in a program or prison of that nature unless the department determines as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, that the offender is eligible for the placement.

If the court disapproves placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place the offender in any program of shock incarceration or intensive program prison.

If the court recommends placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison, and if the offender is subsequently placed in the recommended program or prison, the department shall notify the court of the placement and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement.

If the court recommends placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison and the department does not subsequently place the offender in the recommended program or prison, the department shall send a notice to the court indicating why the offender was not placed in the recommended program or prison.

If the court does not make a recommendation under this division with respect to an offender and if the department determines as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, that the offender is eligible for placement in a program or prison of that nature, the department shall screen the offender and determine if there is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison for which the offender is suited. If there is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison for which the offender is suited, the department shall notify the court of the proposed placement of the offender as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement. The court shall have ten days from receipt of the notice to disapprove the placement.

(J) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated vehicular homicide in violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and division (B)(2)(c) of that section applies, the person shall be sentenced pursuant to section 2929.142 of the Revised Code.

(K)

(1) The court shall impose an additional mandatory prison term of two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, or eleven years on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violent felony offense if the offender also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1424 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender is a violent career criminal and had a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the presently charged violent felony offense and displayed or brandished the firearm, indicated that the offender possessed a firearm, or used the firearm to facilitate the offense. The offender shall serve the prison term imposed under this division consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense. The prison term shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20 or 2967.19 or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or 5120. of the Revised Code. A court may not impose more than one sentence under division (B)(2)(a) of this section and this division for acts committed as part of the same act or transaction.

(2) As used in division (K)(1) of this section, "violent career criminal" and "violent felony offense" have the same meanings as in section 2923.132 of the Revised Code.

Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 63, §1, eff. 10/17/2017.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 319, §1, eff. 4/6/2017.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 470, §1, eff. 3/21/2017.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 97, §1, eff. 9/14/2016.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 234, §1, eff. 3/23/2015.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 131, SB 337, §1, eff. 9/28/2012.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.

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Related Legislative Provision: See 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §11 .

person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in an application for employment, a license, or any other right or privilege or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

Sec. 2925.041. (A) No person shall knowingly assemble or possess one or more chemicals that may be used to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II in violation of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code.

(B) In a prosecution under this section, it is not necessary to allege or prove that the offender assembled or possessed all chemicals necessary to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II. The assembly or possession of a single chemical that may be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in either schedule, is sufficient to violate this section.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a juvenile or in the vicinity of a school, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in violation of division (A) of this section may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, there either is a presumption for a prison term for the offense or the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender, determined as follows:

(1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree under division (C) of this section and the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine Except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, except as otherwise provided in this division, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than two

years. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree under division (C) of this section, if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense and if at least one of those previous convictions or guilty pleas was to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than five years.

(2) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second degree under division (C) of this section and the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree that is not less than three years. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second degree under division (C) of this section, if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, and if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree that is not less than five years.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) The court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section under division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of

section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person charged with a violation of this section posts bail and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) The court shall revoke or suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked in accordance with that division, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the revocation in accordance with that division.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2925.05. (A) No person shall knowingly provide money or other items of value to another person with the purpose that the recipient of the money or items of value use them to obtain any controlled substance for the purpose of violating section 2925.04 of the Revised Code or for the purpose of selling or offering to sell the controlled substance in the following amount:

(1) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, or schedule III, IV, or V, an amount of the drug that equals or exceeds the bulk amount of the drug;

(2) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance other than hashish containing marihuana, an amount of the marihuana that equals or exceeds two hundred grams;

(3) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, an amount of the cocaine that equals or exceeds five grams ~~if the cocaine is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one gram if the cocaine is crack cocaine;~~

(4) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., an amount of the L.S.D. that equals or exceeds ten unit doses if the L.S.D. is in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram if the L.S.D. is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form;

(5) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, an amount of the heroin that equals or exceeds ten unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram;

(6) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is hashish or a compound,

considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit an offense in violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category of the violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code instead of the factors applicable to the felony category of the offense attempted.

(2) When considering sentencing factors under this section in relation to an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an attempt to commit a drug abuse offense for which the penalty is determined by the amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance involved in the drug abuse offense, the sentencing court shall consider the factors applicable to the felony category that the drug abuse offense attempted would be if that drug abuse offense had been committed and had involved an amount or number of unit doses of the controlled substance that is within the next lower range of controlled substance amounts than was involved in the attempt.

(K) As used in this section, "drug abuse offense" has the same meaning as in section 2925.01 of the Revised Code.

(L) At the time of sentencing an offender for any sexually oriented offense, if the offender is a tier III sex offender/child-victim offender relative to that offense and the offender does not serve a prison term or jail term, the court may require that the offender be monitored by means of a global positioning device. If the court requires such monitoring, the cost of monitoring shall be borne by the offender. If the offender is indigent, the cost of compliance shall be paid by the crime victims reparations fund.

Sec. 2929.14. (A) Except as provided in division ~~(C)~~, ~~(D)(B)(1)~~, ~~(D)(B)(2)~~, ~~(D)(B)(3)~~, ~~(D)(B)(4)~~, ~~(D)(B)(5)~~, ~~(D)(B)(6)~~, ~~(D)(B)(7)~~, ~~(D)(B)(8)~~, ~~(G)(E)~~, ~~(H)(G)~~, ~~(H)(H)~~, or ~~(I)(J)~~ of this section or in division (D)(6) of section 2919.25 of the Revised Code and except in relation to an offense for which a sentence of death or life imprisonment is to be imposed, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony elects or is required to impose a prison term on the offender pursuant to this chapter, the court shall impose a definite prison term that shall be one of the following:

(1) For a felony of the first degree, the prison term shall be three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ~~or ten~~, or eleven years.

(2) For a felony of the second degree, the prison term shall be two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight years.

(3)(a) For a felony of the third degree that is a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.08, 2907.03, 2907.04, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code or that is a violation of section 2911.02 or 2911.12 of the Revised Code if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty in two or more

separate proceedings to two or more violations of section 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code, the prison term shall be one, two, three, four, or five years twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four, or sixty months.

(b) For a felony of the third degree that is not an offense for which division (A)(3)(a) of this section applies, the prison term shall be nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, or thirty-six months.

(4) For a felony of the fourth degree, the prison term shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen months.

(5) For a felony of the fifth degree, the prison term shall be six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months.

(B) Except as provided in division (C), (D)(1), (D)(2), (D)(3), (D)(5), (D)(6), (D)(7), (D)(8), (G), (I), (J), or (L) of this section, in section 2907.02, 2907.05, or 2919.25 of the Revised Code, or in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, if the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony elects or is required to impose a prison term on the offender, the court shall impose the shortest prison term authorized for the offense pursuant to division (A) of this section, unless one or more of the following applies:

(1) The offender was serving a prison term at the time of the offense, or the offender previously had served a prison term.

(2) The court finds on the record that the shortest prison term will demean the seriousness of the offender's conduct or will not adequately protect the public from future crime by the offender or others.

(C) Except as provided in division (D)(7), (D)(8), (G), or (L) of this section, in section 2919.25 of the Revised Code, or in Chapter 2925. of the Revised Code, the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony may impose the longest prison term authorized for the offense pursuant to division (A) of this section only upon offenders who committed the worst forms of the offense, upon offenders who pose the greatest likelihood of committing future crimes, upon certain major drug offenders under division (D)(3) of this section, and upon certain repeat violent offenders in accordance with division (D)(2) of this section.

(D)(1)(a) Except as provided in division (D)(B)(1)(e) of this section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.141, 2941.144, or 2941.145 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender one of the following prison terms:

(i) A prison term of six years if the specification is of the type described in section 2941.144 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with

having a firearm that is an automatic firearm or that was equipped with a firearm muffler or silencer on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony;

(ii) A prison term of three years if the specification is of the type described in section 2941.145 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the offense and displaying the firearm, brandishing the firearm, indicating that the offender possessed the firearm, or using it to facilitate the offense;

(iii) A prison term of one year if the specification is of the type described in section 2941.141 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing the felony.

(b) If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) of this section, the prison term shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2967.19, section 2929.20, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. Except as provided in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(g) of this section, a court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction.

(c) Except as provided in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(e) of this section, if an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or to a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another, also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.146 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle other than a manufactured home, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the violation of section 2923.161 of the Revised Code or for the other felony offense under division (A), ~~(D)~~(B)(2), or ~~(D)~~(B)(3) of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of five years upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one additional prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(c) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(c) of this section relative to an offense, the court also shall impose a prison term under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) of this section relative to the same offense, provided the criteria specified in that

division for imposing an additional prison term are satisfied relative to the offender and the offense.

(d) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an offense of violence that is a felony also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1411 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with wearing or carrying body armor while committing the felony offense of violence, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of two years. The prison term so imposed, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(d) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act or transaction. If a court imposes an additional prison term under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, the court is not precluded from imposing an additional prison term under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(d) of this section.

(e) The court shall not impose any of the prison terms described in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) of this section or any of the additional prison terms described in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(c) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.12 or 2923.123 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of the prison terms described in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) or (b) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.122 that involves a deadly weapon that is a firearm other than a dangerous ordnance, section 2923.16, or section 2923.121 of the Revised Code. The court shall not impose any of the prison terms described in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) of this section or any of the additional prison terms described in division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(c) of this section upon an offender for a violation of section 2923.13 of the Revised Code unless all of the following apply:

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of aggravated murder, murder, or any felony of the first or second degree.

(ii) Less than five years have passed since the offender was released from prison or post-release control, whichever is later, for the prior offense.

(f) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that includes, as an essential element, causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1412 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with committing the offense by discharging a firearm at a peace officer as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code or a corrections officer, as defined in section 2941.1412 of the Revised

Code, the court, after imposing a prison term on the offender for the felony offense under division (A), ~~(D)(B)(2)~~, or ~~(D)(B)(3)~~ of this section, shall impose an additional prison term of seven years upon the offender that shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to two or more felonies that include, as an essential element, causing or attempting to cause the death or physical harm to another and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described under division ~~(D)(B)(1)(f)~~ of this section in connection with two or more of the felonies of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty, the sentencing court shall impose on the offender the prison term specified under division ~~(D)(B)(1)(f)~~ of this section for each of two of the specifications of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty and, in its discretion, also may impose on the offender the prison term specified under that division for any or all of the remaining specifications. If a court imposes an additional prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)(B)(1)(f)~~ of this section relative to an offense, the court shall not impose a prison term under division ~~(D)(B)(1)(a)~~ or (c) of this section relative to the same offense.

(g) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to two or more felonies, if one or more of those felonies ~~is~~ are aggravated murder, murder, attempted aggravated murder, attempted murder, aggravated robbery, felonious assault, or rape, and if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described under division ~~(D)(B)(1)(a)~~ of this section in connection with two or more of the felonies, the sentencing court shall impose on the offender the prison term specified under division ~~(D)(B)(1)(a)~~ of this section for each of the two most serious specifications of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty and, in its discretion, also may impose on the offender the prison term specified under that division for any or all of the remaining specifications.

(2)(a) If division ~~(D)(B)(2)(b)~~ of this section does not apply, the court may impose on an offender, in addition to the longest prison term authorized or required for the offense, an additional definite prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender.

(ii) The offense of which the offender currently is convicted or to which the offender currently pleads guilty is aggravated murder and the court does

not impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, murder, terrorism and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any felony of the first degree that is an offense of violence and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or any felony of the second degree that is an offense of violence and the trier of fact finds that the offense involved an attempt to cause or a threat to cause serious physical harm to a person or resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(iii) The court imposes the longest prison term for the offense that is not life imprisonment without parole.

(iv) The court finds that the prison terms imposed pursuant to division (D)(2)(a)(iii) of this section and, if applicable, division (D)(1) or (3) of this section are inadequate to punish the offender and protect the public from future crime, because the applicable factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating a greater likelihood of recidivism outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating a lesser likelihood of recidivism.

(v) The court finds that the prison terms imposed pursuant to division (D)(2)(a)(iii) of this section and, if applicable, division (D)(1) or (3) of this section are demeaning to the seriousness of the offense, because one or more of the factors under section 2929.12 of the Revised Code indicating that the offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally constituting the offense are present, and they outweigh the applicable factors under that section indicating that the offender's conduct is less serious than conduct normally constituting the offense.

(b) The court shall impose on an offender the longest prison term authorized or required for the offense and shall impose on the offender an additional definite prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) The offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.149 of the Revised Code that the offender is a repeat violent offender.

(ii) The offender within the preceding twenty years has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more offenses described in division (CC)(1) of section 2929.01 of the Revised Code, including all offenses described in that division of which the offender is convicted or to which the offender pleads guilty in the current prosecution and all offenses described in that division of which the offender previously has been convicted or to which the offender previously pleaded guilty, whether prosecuted together or separately.

(iii) The offense or offenses of which the offender currently is convicted or to which the offender currently pleads guilty is aggravated murder and the court does not impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, murder, terrorism and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any felony of the first degree that is an offense of violence and the court does not impose a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or any felony of the second degree that is an offense of violence and the trier of fact finds that the offense involved an attempt to cause or a threat to cause serious physical harm to a person or resulted in serious physical harm to a person.

(c) For purposes of division ~~(D)~~(B)(2)(b) of this section, two or more offenses committed at the same time or as part of the same act or event shall be considered one offense, and that one offense shall be the offense with the greatest penalty.

(d) A sentence imposed under division ~~(D)~~(B)(2)(a) or (b) of this section shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, or section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. The offender shall serve an additional prison term imposed under this section consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense.

(e) When imposing a sentence pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(2)(a) or (b) of this section, the court shall state its findings explaining the imposed sentence.

(3)~~(a)~~ Except when an offender commits a violation of section 2903.01 or 2907.02 of the Revised Code and the penalty imposed for the violation is life imprisonment or commits a violation of section 2903.02 of the Revised Code, if the offender commits a violation of section 2925.03 or 2925.11 of the Revised Code and that section classifies the offender as a major drug offender and requires the imposition of a ten-year prison term on the offender, if the offender commits a felony violation of section 2925.02, 2925.04, 2925.05, 2925.36, 3719.07, 3719.08, 3719.16, 3719.161, 4729.37, or 4729.61, division (C) or (D) of section 3719.172, division (C) of section 4729.51, or division (J) of section 4729.54 of the Revised Code that includes the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code charging that the offender is a major drug offender, if the court imposing sentence upon an offender for a felony finds that the offender is guilty of corrupt activity with the most serious offense in the pattern of corrupt activity being a felony of

the first degree, or if the offender is guilty of an attempted violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code and, had the offender completed the violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code that was attempted, the offender would have been subject to a sentence of life imprisonment or life imprisonment without parole for the violation of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender for the felony violation a ten-year prison term that, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, cannot be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or 5120. of the Revised Code.

~~(b) The court imposing a prison term on an offender under division (D)(3)(a) of this section may impose an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years, if the court, with respect to the term imposed under division (D)(3)(a) of this section and, if applicable, divisions (D)(1) and (2) of this section, makes both of the findings set forth in divisions (D)(2)(a)(iv) and (v) of this section.~~

(4) If the offender is being sentenced for a third or fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G)(2) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory prison term in accordance with that division. In addition to the mandatory prison term, if the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense, the court, notwithstanding division (A)(4) of this section, may sentence the offender to a definite prison term of not less than six months and not more than thirty months, and if the offender is being sentenced for a third degree felony OVI offense, the sentencing court may sentence the offender to an additional prison term of any duration specified in division (A)(3) of this section. In either case, the additional prison term imposed shall be reduced by the sixty or one hundred twenty days imposed upon the offender as the mandatory prison term. The total of the additional prison term imposed under division (D)(4) of this section plus the sixty or one hundred twenty days imposed as the mandatory prison term shall equal a definite term in the range of six months to thirty months for a fourth degree felony OVI offense and shall equal one of the authorized prison terms specified in division (A)(3) of this section for a third degree felony OVI offense. If the court imposes an additional prison term under division ~~(D)(B)~~(4) of this section, the offender shall serve the additional prison term after the offender has served the mandatory prison term required for the offense. In addition to the mandatory prison term or mandatory and additional prison term imposed as described in division ~~(D)(B)~~(4) of this section, the court also may sentence the offender to a community control sanction under section 2929.16 or

2929.17 of the Revised Code, but the offender shall serve all of the prison terms so imposed prior to serving the community control sanction.

If the offender is being sentenced for a fourth degree felony OVI offense under division (G)(1) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code and the court imposes a mandatory term of local incarceration, the court may impose a prison term as described in division (A)(1) of that section.

(5) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1414 of the Revised Code that charges that the victim of the offense is a peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, or an investigator of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, as defined in section 2903.11 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of five years. If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(5) of this section, the prison term, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(5) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act.

(6) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A) or (B) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or an equivalent offense, as defined in section 2941.1415 of the Revised Code, or three or more violations of any combination of those divisions and offenses, the court shall impose on the offender a prison term of three years. If a court imposes a prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(6) of this section, the prison term, subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. or Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(6) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act.

(7)(a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 2907.22, or 2923.32, division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323, or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section

2919.22 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1422 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking, the court shall impose on the offender a mandatory prison term that is one of the following:

(i) If the offense is a felony of the first degree, a definite prison term of not less than five years and not greater than ten years;

(ii) If the offense is a felony of the second or third degree, a definite prison term of not less than three years and not greater than the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code;

(iii) If the offense is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, a definite prison term that is the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(b) The Subject to divisions (C) to (I) of section 2967.19 of the Revised Code, the prison term imposed under division ~~(D)~~(B)(7)(a) of this section shall not be reduced pursuant to section 2929.20, section 2967.19, section 2967.193, or any other provision of Chapter 2967. of the Revised Code. A court shall not impose more than one prison term on an offender under division ~~(D)~~(B)(7)(a) of this section for felonies committed as part of the same act, scheme, or plan.

(8) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1423 of the Revised Code that charges that the victim of the violation was a woman whom the offender knew was pregnant at the time of the violation, notwithstanding the range of prison terms prescribed in division (A) of this section for felonies of the same degree as the violation, the court shall impose on the offender a mandatory prison term that is either a definite prison term of six months or one of the prison terms prescribed in section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for felonies of the same degree as the violation.

~~(E)~~(C)(1)(a) Subject to division ~~(E)~~(C)(1)(b) of this section, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) of this section for having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing a felony, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(c) of this section for committing a felony specified in that division by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, or if both types of mandatory prison terms are imposed, the offender shall serve any mandatory prison

term imposed under either division consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under either division or under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(d) of this section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony pursuant to division (A), ~~(D)~~(B)(2), or ~~(D)~~(B)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(b) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(d) of this section for wearing or carrying body armor while committing an offense of violence that is a felony, the offender shall serve the mandatory term so imposed consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under that division or under division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony under division (A), ~~(D)~~(B)(2), or ~~(D)~~(B)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(c) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(1)(f) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term so imposed consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony under division (A), ~~(D)~~(B)(2), or ~~(D)~~(B)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(d) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(7) or (8) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term so imposed consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under that division or under any other provision of law and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(2) If an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility violates section 2917.02, 2917.03, ~~2921.34~~, or 2921.35 of the Revised Code or division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, if an offender who is under detention at a detention facility commits a felony violation of section 2923.131 of the Revised Code, or if an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility or is under detention at a detention facility commits another felony while the offender is an escapee in violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, any prison term imposed upon the offender for one of those violations shall be served by the offender consecutively to

the prison term or term of imprisonment the offender was serving when the offender committed that offense and to any other prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

(3) If a prison term is imposed for a violation of division (B) of section 2911.01 of the Revised Code, a violation of division (A) of section 2913.02 of the Revised Code in which the stolen property is a firearm or dangerous ordnance, or a felony violation of division (B) of section 2921.331 of the Revised Code, the offender shall serve that prison term consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

~~(4) If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of the following:~~

~~(a) The offender committed one or more of the multiple offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post-release control for a prior offense.~~

~~(b) At least two of the multiple offenses were committed as part of one or more courses of conduct, and the harm caused by two or more of the multiple offenses so committed was so great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the offenses committed as part of any of the courses of conduct adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct.~~

~~(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime by the offender. If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of the following:~~

~~(a) The offender committed one or more of the multiple offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post-release control for a prior offense.~~

~~(b) At least two of the multiple offenses were committed as part of one~~

or more courses of conduct, and the harm caused by two or more of the multiple offenses so committed was so great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the offenses committed as part of any of the courses of conduct adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct.

(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime by the offender.

(5) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(5) or (6) of this section, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 2929.142 of the Revised Code. If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(5) of this section, and if a mandatory prison term also is imposed upon the offender pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(6) of this section in relation to the same violation, the offender shall serve the mandatory prison term imposed pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(5) of this section consecutively to and prior to the mandatory prison term imposed pursuant to division ~~(D)~~(B)(6) of this section and consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying violation of division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 2929.142 of the Revised Code.

(6) When consecutive prison terms are imposed pursuant to division ~~(E)~~(C)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) or division ~~(F)~~(H)(1) or (2) of this section, the term to be served is the aggregate of all of the terms so imposed.

~~(F)~~(D)(1) If a court imposes a prison term for a felony of the first degree, for a felony of the second degree, for a felony sex offense, or for a felony of the third degree that is not a felony sex offense and in the commission of which the offender caused or threatened to cause physical harm to a person, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with that division. If a court imposes a sentence including a prison term of a type described in this division on or after July 11, 2006, the failure of a court to include a post-release control requirement in the sentence pursuant to this division does not negate, limit, or otherwise affect the mandatory period of post-release control that is required for the offender under division (B) of section 2967.28 of the Revised Code. Section 2929.191 of the Revised Code applies if, prior to July 11, 2006, a court imposed a sentence including a

prison term of a type described in this division and failed to include in the sentence pursuant to this division a statement regarding post-release control.

(2) If a court imposes a prison term for a felony of the third, fourth, or fifth degree that is not subject to division ~~(F)~~(D)(1) of this section, it shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender be subject to a period of post-release control after the offender's release from imprisonment, in accordance with that division, if the parole board determines that a period of post-release control is necessary. Section 2929.191 of the Revised Code applies if, prior to July 11, 2006, a court imposed a sentence including a prison term of a type described in this division and failed to include in the sentence pursuant to this division a statement regarding post-release control.

(3) If a court imposes a prison term on or after the effective date of this amendment for a felony, it shall include in the sentence a statement notifying the offender that the offender may be eligible to earn days of credit under the circumstances specified in section 2967.193 of the Revised Code. The statement also shall notify the offender that days of credit are not automatically awarded under that section, but that they must be earned in the manner specified in that section. If a court fails to include the statement in the sentence, the failure does not affect the eligibility of the offender under section 2967.193 of the Revised Code to earn any days of credit as a deduction from the offender's stated prison term or otherwise render any part of that section or any action taken under that section void or voidable. The failure of a court to include in a sentence the statement described in this division does not constitute grounds for setting aside the offender's conviction or sentence or for granting postconviction relief to the offender.

~~(G)~~(E) The court shall impose sentence upon the offender in accordance with section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, and Chapter 2971. of the Revised Code applies regarding the prison term or term of life imprisonment without parole imposed upon the offender and the service of that term of imprisonment if any of the following apply:

(1) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violent sex offense or a designated homicide, assault, or kidnapping offense, and, in relation to that offense, the offender is adjudicated a sexually violent predator.

(2) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A)(1)(b) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code committed on or after January 2, 2007, and either the court does not impose a sentence of life without parole when authorized pursuant to division (B) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code, or division (B) of section 2907.02 of the Revised Code provides that the court shall not sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(3) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to attempted rape committed on or after January 2, 2007, and a specification of the type described in section 2941.1418, 2941.1419, or 2941.1420 of the Revised Code.

(4) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code committed on or after January 1, 2008, and that section requires the court to sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(5) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated murder committed on or after January 1, 2008, and division (A)(2)(b)(ii) of section 2929.022, division (A)(1)(e), (C)(1)(a)(v), (C)(2)(a)(ii), (D)(2)(b), (D)(3)(a)(iv), or (E)(1)(d) of section 2929.03, or division (A) or (B) of section 2929.06 of the Revised Code requires the court to sentence the offender pursuant to division (B)(3) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

(6) A person is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder committed on or after January 1, 2008, and division (B)(2) of section 2929.02 of the Revised Code requires the court to sentence the offender pursuant to section 2971.03 of the Revised Code.

~~(H)~~(F) If a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony is sentenced to a prison term or term of imprisonment under this section, sections 2929.02 to 2929.06 of the Revised Code, section 2929.142 of the Revised Code, section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, or any other provision of law, section 5120.163 of the Revised Code applies regarding the person while the person is confined in a state correctional institution.

~~(H)~~(G) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.142 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the felony while participating in a criminal gang, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of one, two, or three years.

~~(H)~~(H)(1) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated murder, murder, or a felony of the first, second, or third degree that is an offense of violence also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.143 of the Revised Code that charges the offender with having committed the offense in a school safety zone or towards a person in a school safety zone, the court shall impose upon the offender an additional prison term of two years. The offender shall serve the additional two years consecutively to and prior to the prison term imposed for the underlying offense.

(2)(a) If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation

of section 2907.22, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1421 of the Revised Code and if the court imposes a prison term on the offender for the felony violation, the court may impose upon the offender an additional prison term as follows:

(i) Subject to division ~~(F)~~(H)(2)(a)(ii) of this section, an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, or six months;

(ii) If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more felony or misdemeanor violations of section 2907.22, 2907.23, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and also was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1421 of the Revised Code regarding one or more of those violations, an additional prison term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve months.

(b) In lieu of imposing an additional prison term under division ~~(F)~~(H)(2)(a) of this section, the court may directly impose on the offender a sanction that requires the offender to wear a real-time processing, continual tracking electronic monitoring device during the period of time specified by the court. The period of time specified by the court shall equal the duration of an additional prison term that the court could have imposed upon the offender under division ~~(F)~~(H)(2)(a) of this section. A sanction imposed under this division shall commence on the date specified by the court, provided that the sanction shall not commence until after the offender has served the prison term imposed for the felony violation of section 2907.22, 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code and any residential sanction imposed for the violation under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code. A sanction imposed under this division shall be considered to be a community control sanction for purposes of section 2929.15 of the Revised Code, and all provisions of the Revised Code that pertain to community control sanctions shall apply to a sanction imposed under this division, except to the extent that they would by their nature be clearly inapplicable. The offender shall pay all costs associated with a sanction imposed under this division, including the cost of the use of the monitoring device.

~~(K)~~(I)(1) At the time of sentencing, the court may recommend the offender for placement in a program of shock incarceration under section 5120.031 of the Revised Code or for placement in an intensive program prison under section 5120.032 of the Revised Code, disapprove placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison of that nature, or make no recommendation on placement of the offender. In no case shall the department of rehabilitation and correction

place the offender in a program or prison of that nature unless the department determines as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, that the offender is eligible for the placement.

If the court disapproves placement of the offender in a program or prison of that nature, the department of rehabilitation and correction shall not place the offender in any program of shock incarceration or intensive program prison.

If the court recommends placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison, and if the offender is subsequently placed in the recommended program or prison, the department shall notify the court of the placement and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement.

If the court recommends placement of the offender in a program of shock incarceration or in an intensive program prison and the department does not subsequently place the offender in the recommended program or prison, the department shall send a notice to the court indicating why the offender was not placed in the recommended program or prison.

If the court does not make a recommendation under this division with respect to an offender and if the department determines as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, that the offender is eligible for placement in a program or prison of that nature, the department shall screen the offender and determine if there is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison for which the offender is suited. If there is an available program of shock incarceration or an intensive program prison for which the offender is suited, the department shall notify the court of the proposed placement of the offender as specified in section 5120.031 or 5120.032 of the Revised Code and shall include with the notice a brief description of the placement. The court shall have ten days from receipt of the notice to disapprove the placement.

(L) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to aggravated vehicular homicide in violation of division (A)(1) of section 2903.06 of the Revised Code and division (B)(2)(c) of that section applies, the person shall be sentenced pursuant to section 2929.142 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2929.143. (A) When a court sentences an offender who is convicted of a felony to a term of incarceration in a state correctional institution, the court may recommend that the offender serve a risk reduction sentence under section 5120.036 of the Revised Code if the court determines that a risk reduction sentence is appropriate, and all of the following apply:



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Final Analysis

Dennis M. Papp

Am. Sub. H.B. 86

129th General Assembly

(As Passed by the General Assembly)

Reps. Blessing and Heard, Uecker, Slaby, Amstutz, Anielski, Antonio, Barnes, Beck, Blair, Boose, Boyd, Brenner, Bubp, Buchy, Carney, Celeste, Clyde, Coley, Combs, Derickson, Dovilla, Driehaus, Duffey, Fedor, Foley, Garland, Gonzales, Grossman, Hackett, C. Hagan, Henne, Luckie, Mallory, Martin, McClain, McGregor, McKenney, Mecklenborg, Milkovich, Murray, Newbold, O'Brien, Okey, Patmon, Peterson, Pillich, Schuring, Sears, Sprague, Sykes, Szollosi, Thompson, Winburn, Yuko, Batchelder

Sens. Bacon, Beagle, Brown, Coley, Daniels, Hite, Jones, Kearney, LaRose, Lehner, Manning, Niehaus, Obhof, Sawyer, Schiavoni, Seitz, Smith, Tavares, Turner, Wagoner, Widener, Wilson

Effective date: September 30, 2011

ACT SUMMARY

- Increases from \$500 to \$1,000 the initial threshold amount that is used in determining increased penalties, generally from a misdemeanor to a felony, for theft-related offenses and for certain non-theft-related offenses, and increases by 50% the other threshold amounts that are used in determining the other increased penalties for those offenses.
- Regarding the offense of "vandalism," increases from \$500 to \$1,000 the threshold amount of the value of property or amount of physical harm that is required to commit the offense by knowingly causing physical harm to property owned or possessed by another and used by its owner or possessor in the owner's or possessor's profession, business, trade, or occupation and the threshold amount of loss to the value of property necessary to constitute serious physical harm for any of the prohibitions under the offense that prohibit causing serious physical harm to

* This version corrects the reporting date for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction study described on pages 18 and 130; it also updates the list of co-sponsors.

Third degree felony drug offenses with a mandatory prison term – presumption of prison on first or second offense

Formerly, certain drug abuse offenses in R.C. Chapter 2925, were third degree felonies for which a mandatory prison term was required. For all of those offenses that were felonies of the third degree and that formerly required a mandatory prison term, the act retains the third degree felony penalty but provides that the mandatory prison term requirement applies only if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense. If the offender has not two or more times previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, there is a presumption of a prison term for the offense. The offenses to which the change applies are: (1) aggravated trafficking in drugs when the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, (2) trafficking in cocaine when the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than 20 grams of cocaine, (3) trafficking in L.S.D. when the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds 50 unit doses but is less than 250 unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than 25 grams of L.S.D. in a liquid form, (4) illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs when the chemicals may be used to manufacture methamphetamine and the offense was not committed in the vicinity of a juvenile or a school, (5) funding of marihuana trafficking, and (6) possession of cocaine when the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds 10 grams but is less than 20 grams of cocaine.⁹⁰

The act specifies that the amendments described above regarding marihuana or cocaine apply to a person who commits an offense involving marihuana or cocaine on or after the act's effective date and to a person to whom R.C. 1.58(B) makes the amendments applicable. The provisions of R.C. 2925.03 and 2925.05 in existence prior to the act's effective date apply to a person upon whom a court imposed sentence prior to the act's effective date for an offense involving marihuana or cocaine. The amendments described above do not apply to a person upon whom a court imposed sentence prior to the act's effective date for an offense involving marihuana or cocaine.⁹¹ The act does not include similar provisions for the offenses affected by the amendments described above that do not involve marihuana or cocaine.

⁹⁰ R.C. 2925.03(C)(1)(c), (4)(d), and (5)(d), 2925.041, 2925.05(C)(3), and 2925.11(C)(4)(c).

⁹¹ Section 3.

OHIO CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

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Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor
Chair

David J. Diroll
Executive Director

H.B. 86 SUMMARY

The 2011 Changes to Criminal and Juvenile Law

by David J. Diroll

September 26, 2011

Amended Substitute House Bill 86, sponsored by Reps. Lou Blessing and Tracy Heard, contains the most significant amendments to criminal and prison law since S.B. 2 took effect in 1996. Proposed S.B. 22, sponsored by Sen. Bill Seitz last session, laid the foundation for many of the changes. H.B. 86 also makes noteworthy changes in juvenile law.

CONTENTS

- **Effective date** and related matters – pp. 2-3;
- **Theft thresholds** and related offenses – pp. 3-4;
- **Drug penalties**, including changes to crack/powder (p. 5), sentencing guidance (pp. 5-6), & major drug offenders (pp. 6-7);
- **Intervention-in-lieu** expansion – pp. 7-8;
- **New limits on prison for F-4s & F-5s** – pp. 8-9;
- **Prison sentence lengths** changes for F-1s & F-3s – p. 9;
- **The “Foster Fix”** – pp. 9-11;
- **Shortening prison sentences** by risk reduction sentencing (pp. 11-12), judicial release (p. 12), 80% judicial release (pp. 12-14), & expanded earned credits (pp. 14-16);
- **Other crimes**, including changes re nonsupport (pp. 16-17), escape (p. 17), speeding (p. 18), & trespass in a habitation (p. 18);
- **Risk assessment tool** and its required uses – pp. 18-19;
- **Probation law** training, data, & concurrent supervision – pp. 19-22;
- **Local incarceration options**, including community alternative centers and jail transfers – pp. 22-24;
- **Reentry**, including plans (p. 24), centers (p. 24), certificates of employability (pp. 24-26), & inmate ID cards (p. 26), *etc.*;
- **Other victims changes**, including reparations law – pp. 26-27;
- **Miscellany** re bail forfeitures, photos possessed by sex offenders, parole board terms, name change limits, *etc.* – pp. 27-28;
- **Juvenile law changes** concerning reverse bindovers (p. 29), juvenile competency (pp. 30-34), judicial release (p. 34-35), gun spec complicity (p. 35), *etc.* (pp. 35-36).

- Drug offenses differ, often pushing offenders away from div. (B) toward prison and into mandatory penalties at lower levels than non-drug offenses.

Partial Equalization. The bill takes steps toward treating these drug offenders more like non-drug offenders at the same felony levels:

- **Div. (B) Instead of Presumption in Favor of Prison:**
 - F-4 trafficking in Sch. III, IV, or V drugs (§2925.03(C)(2)(c));
 - F-4 cocaine trafficking (§2925.03(C)(4)(c));
 - F-4 LSD trafficking (§2925.03(C)(5)(c));
 - [**Note:** This creates an oddity, since the smaller F-5 level amounts still carry tougher div. (C) guidance. The same is true for heroin, next.]
 - F-4 heroin trafficking (§2925.03(C)(6)(c));
 - F-4 cocaine possession (§2925.11(C)(4)(b)).
- **Div. (B) Instead of Div. (C):**
 - F-5 marijuana & hashish trafficking, *even if* near a school or juvenile F-4 (§2925.03(C)(3)(a) & (b) & (C)(7)(a) & (b));
 - F-4 marijuana & hashish trafficking, unless near a school or juvenile (§2925.03(C)(3)(c) & (C)(7)(c)).
- • **Presumption in Favor Instead of Mandatory for these drug crimes unless offender has 2 or more felony drug abuse convictions or the offense occurs near a school or juvenile:**
 - F-3 trafficking in Sch. I or II drugs (§2925.03(C)(1)(c));
 - F-3 cocaine trafficking (§2925.03(C)(4)(d));
 - F-3 LSD trafficking (§2925.03(C)(5)(d));
 - **F-3 possessing drug manufacturing chemicals (§2925.041(C)(1));**
 - F-3 providing money for marijuana (§2925.05(C)(3));
 - F-3 cocaine possession (§2925.11(C)(4)(c)).

MAJOR DRUG OFFENDERS

Since 1996, persons defined as “major drug offenders” faced the highest penalty in the F-1 range (10 years), plus an additional 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years in the judge’s discretion.

- **No MDO Surpenalty.** The bill eliminates the additional sentence range enhancement, thereby capping the MDO penalty at the F-1 maximum [see **Note**] (repeals former §2929.14(D)(3)(b), *etc.*).
 - **Scope.** The changes apply to corrupting another (§2925.02(E)), trafficking (§2925.03(C)(1)), manufacture & cultivation (§2925.04(G)), providing money for drugs (§2925.05(E)), possession (§2925.11(C)(1)), drug sample violations (§2929.36(E)), and pharmacy law violations (§4729.99(E)(2)).
- **Note: Which Mandatory Term?** The F-1 maximum becomes 11 years under the bill (§2929.14(A)(1)). Historically, the MDO penalty tracked the top of the F-1 range (10 years before this bill).
 - In a likely oversight, H.B. 86 retains MDO language on a “ten-year” term in the part of the sentencing statute that’s specific to MDOs. (§2929.14(B)(3)).

DRUG OFFENSE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

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DRUG TRAFFICKING - O.R.C. §2925.03							
DRUG	AMOUNT	LEVEL: S or J		DIVISION: S or J		GUIDANCE: S or J	
Schedule I or II*	< bulk	F-4	F-3	C(1)(a)	C(1)(b)	Div. C	Div. C
	≥ bulk → <5 x bulk	F-3	F-2	C(1)(c)	C(1)(c)	In Favor°	Mand.
	≥ 5 → < 50 x bulk	F-2	F-1	C(1)(d)	C(1)(d)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥50 → <100 x bulk	F-1	F-1	C(1)(e)	C(1)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 100 x bulk	F-1	F-1	C(1)(f)	C(1)(f)	MDO	MDO
Schedule III, IV, V*	< bulk	F-5	F-4	C(2)(a)	C(2)(b)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ bulk → <5 x bulk	F-4	F-3	C(2)(c)	C(2)(c)	Div. B	In Favor
	≥ 5 → < 50 x bulk	F-3	F-2	C(2)(d)	C(2)(d)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 50 x bulk	F-2	F-1	C(2)(e)	C(2)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
Marijuana	Gift ≤ 20 g	MM^	M-3	C(3)(h)	C(3)(h)	None	None
	< 200 g	F-5	F-4	C(3)(a)	C(3)(b)	Div. B	Div. B
	≥ 200 g → < 1 kg	F-4	F-3	C(3)(c)	C(3)(c)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 1 kg → < 5 kg	F-3	F-2	C(3)(d)	C(3)(d)	Div. C	In Favor
	≥ 5 kg → < 20 kg	F-3	F-2	C(3)(e)	C(3)(e)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 20 kg → < 40 kg	F-2	F-1	C(3)(f)	C(3)(f)	Mand. 5, 6, 7, 8 yrs	Mand. F-1 max.
	≥ 40 kg	F-2	F-1	C(3)(g)	C(3)(g)	Mand. F-2 max	Mand. F-1 max
Cocaine: Powder or Crack	< 5g	F-5	F-4	C(4)(a)	C(4)(b)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 5 g → < 10 g	F-4	F-3	C(4)(c)	C(4)(c)	Div. B	In Favor
	≥ 10 g → < 20 g	F-3	F-2	C(4)(d)	C(4)(d)	In Favor°	Mand.
	≥ 20 g → < 27 g	F-2	F-1	C(4)(e)	C(4)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 27 g → < 100 g	F-1	F-1	C(4)(f)	C(4)(f)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 100 g	F-1	F-1	C(4)(g)	C(4)(g)	MDO	MDO
LSD: Solid	< 10 UD	F-5	F-4	C(5)(a)	C(5)(b)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 10 UD → < 50 UD	F-4	F-3	C(5)(c)	C(5)(c)	Div. B	In Favor
	≥ 50 UD → < 250 UD	F-3	F-2	C(5)(d)	C(5)(d)	In Favor°	Mand.
	≥ 250 UD → <1000 UD	F-2	F-1	C(5)(e)	C(5)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥1000 UD → <5000UD	F-1	F-1	C(5)(f)	C(5)(f)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 5000 UD	F-1	F-1	C(5)(g)	C(5)(g)	MDO	MDO
LSD: Liquid	< 1 g	F-5	F-4	C(5)(a)	C(5)(b)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 1 g → < 5 g	F-4	F-3	C(5)(c)	C(5)(c)	Div. B	In Favor
	≥ 5 g → < 25 g	F-3	F-2	C(5)(d)	C(5)(d)	In Favor°	Mand.
	≥ 25 g → < 100 g	F-2	F-1	C(5)(e)	C(5)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 100 g → < 500 g	F-1	F-1	C(5)(f)	C(5)(f)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 500 g	F-1	F-1	C(5)(g)	C(5)(g)	MDO	MDO

* The schedule of controlled substances is in [§3719.41].

^ Minor misdemeanor (MM) on first offense, M-3 on a subsequent offense.

S or J = The offense occurred in the vicinity of a school or juvenile.

MDO (Major Drug Offender) = Mandatory maximum term from F-1 range, [§2929.14(A)(1)].

Mand., or Mandatory = Judge must impose a prison term from range available for that offense level.

In Favor = A rebuttable presumption in favor of imposing a prison term.

Div. B = Sentencing is guided by [§2929.13(B)], the rules for F-4s and F-5s.

Div. C = Sentencing is guided by [§2929.13(C)].

In Favor° = Presumption in favor, but mandatory if 2 or more prior felony drug-abuse offenses.

Note: As used in this section, "drug" includes any substance that is represented to be a drug.

ADDITIONAL FOOTNOTES FOR DRUG MANUFACTURING AND CULTIVATION

† F-5 if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug-abuse offense.

In Favor° = Presumption in favor, but mandatory 2- or 5-year minimum if 2 or more priors.

◆ Minimum prison term of 3 years for first offense, 5 years for second offense.

♣ If violation involves the sale or possession of such and court finds MDO, then mandatory max from range.

∞ Minimum prison term of 4 years for first offense, 5 years for second offense. Includes "public premises."

DRUG TRAFFICKING - CONT.; O.R.C. §2925.03							
DRUG	AMOUNT	LEVEL: S or J		DIVISION: S or J		GUIDANCE: S or J	
Heroin	< 1 g; < 10 UD	F-5	F-4	C(6)(a)	C(6)(b)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 1 g → < 5 g; ≥ 10 UD → < 50 UD	F-4	F-3	C(6)(c)	C(6)(c)	Div. B	In Favor
	≥ 5 g → < 10 g; ≥ 50 UD → < 100 UD	F-3	F-2	C(6)(d)	C(6)(d)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 10 g → < 50 g; ≥ 100 UD → < 500 UD	F-2	F-1	C(6)(e)	C(6)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 50 g → < 100 g; ≥ 500 UD → < 1000 UD	F-1	F-1	C(6)(f)	C(6)(f)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 100 g; ≥ 1000 UD	F-1	F-1	C(6)(g)	C(6)(g)	MDO	MDO
Hashish: Solid	< 10 g	F-5	F-4	C(7)(a)	C(7)(b)	Div. B	Div. B
	> 10 g → < 50 g	F-4	F-3	C(7)(c)	C(7)(c)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 50 g → < 250 g	F-3	F-2	C(7)(d)	C(7)(d)	Div. C	In Favor
	≥ 250 g → < 1 kg	F-3	F-2	C(7)(e)	C(7)(e)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 1 kg - < 2 kg	F-2	F-1	C(7)(f)	C(7)(f)	Mand 5, 6, 7, or 8	Mand. F-1 max.
	≥ 2 kg	F-2	F-1	C(7)(g)	C(7)(g)	Mand. F-2 max.	Mand. F-1 max.
Hashish: Liquid	< 2 g	F-5	F-4	C(7)(a)	C(7)(b)	Div. B	Div. B
	≥ 2 g → < 10 g	F-4	F-3	C(7)(c)	C(7)(c)	Div. B	Div. C
	≥ 10 g → < 50 g	F-3	F-2	C(7)(d)	C(7)(d)	Div. C	In Favor
	≥ 50 g → < 200 g	F-3	F-2	C(7)(e)	C(7)(e)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 200 g - < 400 g	F-2	F-1	C(7)(f)	C(7)(f)	Mand 5, 6, 7, or 8	Mand. F-1 max.
	≥ 400 g	F-2	F-1	C(7)(g)	C(7)(g)	Mand. F-2 max.	Mand. F-1 max.
Controlled Substance Analog	< 10g	F-5	F-4	C(8)(a)	C(8)(b)	Div. C	Div. C
	≥ 10 g → < 20 g	F-4	F-3	C(8)(c)	C(8)(c)	Div. B	In Favor
	≥ 20 g → < 30 g	F-3	F-2	C(8)(d)	C(8)(d)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 30 g → < 40 g	F-2	F-1	C(8)(e)	C(8)(e)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 40 g → < 50 g	F-1	F-1	C(8)(f)	C(8)(f)	Mand.	Mand.
	≥ 50 g	F-1	F-1	C(8)(g)	C(8)(g)	MDO	MDO

DRUG POSSESSION - O.R.C. §2925.11				
DRUG	AMOUNT	LEVEL	DIVISION	GUIDANCE
Schedule I or II*	< bulk	F-5	C(1)(a)	Div. B
	≥ bulk → < 5 x bulk	F-3	C(1)(b)	In Favor
	≥ 5 → < 50 x bulk	F-2	C(1)(c)	Mandatory
	≥ 50 → < 100 x bulk	F-1	C(1)(d)	Mandatory
	≥ 100 x bulk	F-1	C(1)(e)	MDO
Schedule III, IV, V*	< bulk	M-1†	C(2)(a)	None
	≥ bulk → < 5 x bulk	F-4	C(2)(b)	Div. C
	≥ 5 → < 50 x bulk	F-3	C(2)(c)	In Favor
	≥ 50 x bulk	F-2	C(2)(d)	Mandatory
Marijuana	< 100 g	MM	C(3)(a)	None
	≥ 100 g → < 200 g	M-4	C(3)(b)	None
	≥ 200 g → < 1 kg	F-5	C(3)(c)	Div. B
	≥ 1 kg → < 5 kg	F-3	C(3)(d)	Div. C
	≥ 5 kg → < 20 kg	F-3	C(3)(e)	In Favor
	≥ 20 kg → < 40 kg	F-2	C(3)(f)	Mand. 5, 6, 7, or 8 years
	≥ 40 kg	F-2	C(3)(g)	Mandatory F-2 max.
Cocaine: Powder	< 5g	F-5	C(4)(a)	Div. B
	≥ 5 g → < 10 g	F-4	C(4)(b)	Div. B
	≥ 10 g → < 20 g	F-3	C(4)(c)	In Favor*
	≥ 20 g → < 27 g	F-2	C(4)(d)	Mandatory
	≥ 27 g → < 100 g	F-1	C(4)(e)	Mandatory
	≥ 100 g	F-1	C(4)(f)	MDO
LSD: Solid	< 10 UD	F-5	C(5)(a)	Div. B
	≥ 10 UD → < 50 UD	F-4	C(5)(b)	Div. C
	≥ 50 UD → < 250 UD	F-3	C(5)(c)	In Favor
	≥ 250 UD → < 1000 UD	F-2	C(5)(d)	Mandatory
	≥ 1000 UD → < 5000 UD	F-1	C(5)(e)	Mandatory
	≥ 5000 UD	F-1	C(5)(f)	MDO
LSD: Liquid	< 1 g	F-5	C(5)(a)	Div. B
	≥ 1 g → < 5 g	F-4	C(5)(b)	Div. C
	≥ 5 g → < 25 g	F-3	C(5)(c)	In Favor
	≥ 25 g → < 100 g	F-2	C(5)(d)	Mandatory
	≥ 100 g → < 500 g	F-1	C(5)(e)	Mandatory
	≥ 500 g	F-1	C(5)(f)	MDO

DRUG POSSESSION - CONT.; O.R.C. §2925.11				
DRUG	AMOUNT	LEVEL	DIVISION	GUIDANCE
Heroin	< 1 g; < 10 UD	F-5	C(6)(a)	Div. B
	≥ 1 g → < 5 g; ≥ 10 UD → < 50 UD	F-4	C(6)(b)	Div. C
	≥ 5 g → < 10 g; ≥ 50 UD → < 100 UD	F-3	C(6)(c)	In Favor
	≥ 10 g → < 50 g; ≥ 100 UD → < 500 UD	F-2	C(6)(d)	Mandatory
	≥ 50 g → < 100 g; ≥ 500 UD → < 1000 UD	F-1	C(6)(e)	Mandatory
	≥ 100 g; ≥ 1000 UD	F-1	C(6)(f)	MDO
Hashish: Solid	< 5 g	MM	C(7)(a)	None
	≥ 5 g → < 10 g	M-4	C(7)(b)	None
	≥ 10 g → < 50 g	F-5	C(7)(c)	Div. B
	≥ 50 g → < 250 g	F-3	C(7)(d)	Div. C
	≥ 250 g → < 1 kg	F-3	C(7)(e)	In Favor
	≥ 1 kg - < 2 kg	F-2	C(7)(f)	Mand. 5, 6, 7, or 8
	≥ 2 kg	F-2	C(7)(g)	Mandatory F-2 max.
Hashish: Liquid	< 1 g	MM	C(7)(a)	None
	≥ 1 g → < 2 g	M-4	C(7)(b)	None
	≥ 2 g → < 10 g	F-5	C(7)(c)	Div. B
	≥ 10 g → < 50 g	F-3	C(7)(d)	Div. C
	≥ 50 g → < 200 g	F-3	C(7)(e)	In Favor
	≥ 200 g - < 400 g	F-2	C(7)(f)	Mand. 5, 6, 7, or 8
	≥ 400 g	F-2	C(7)(g)	Mandatory F-2 max.
Controlled Substance Analog	< 10g	F-5	C(8)(a)	Div. B
	≥ 10 g → < 20 g	F-4	C(8)(b)	In Favor
	≥ 20 g → < 30 g	F-3	C(8)(c)	In Favor
	≥ 30 g → < 40 g	F-2	C(8)(d)	Mandatory
	≥ 40 g → < 50 g	F-1	C(8)(e)	Mandatory
	≥ 50 g	F-1	C(8)(f)	MDO

ASSEMBLY OR POSSESSION OF CHEMICALS - §2925.041

TO MAKE:	AMOUNT	LEVEL: S or J		DIVISION: S or J		GUIDANCE: S or J	
Schedule I or II*	Any	F-3	F-2	(C)	(C)	Div. C	Div. C
Methamphetamine	Any	F-3	F-2	(C)(1)	(C)(2)	In Favor**	Mand. 3♦

DRUG MANUFACTURING AND CULTIVATION - O.R.C. §2925.04

DRUG	AMOUNT	LEVEL: S or J		DIVISION: S or J		GUIDANCE: S or J	
Schedule I or II*	Any	F-2	F-1	C(2)/E	C(2)/E	Mand.	MDO♣
Methamphetamine	Any	F-2 ♦		C(3)/E		Mand. 3♦	MDO♣
			F-1∞		C(3)/E	Mand. 4∞	MDO♣
Schedule III, IV, or V*	Any	F-3	F-2	C(4)	C(4)	In Favor	
Marijuana	< 100 g	MM	M-4	C(5)(a)	C(5)(a)	None	None
	≥ 100g → < 200g	M-4	M-3	C(5)(b)	C(5)(b)	None	None
	≥ 200 g → < 1 kg	F-5	F-4	C(5)(c)	C(5)(c)	Div. B	Div. B
	≥ 1 kg → < 5 kg	F-3	F-2	C(5)(d)	C(5)(d)	Div. C	Div. C
	≥ 5 kg → < 20 kg	F-3	F-2	C(5)(e)	C(5)(e)	In Favor	In Favor
	≥ 20 kg	F-2	F-1	C(5)(f)	C(5)(f)	Mand. 8 years	Mand. F-1 max



OHIO

CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

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1-2925 Ohio Manual of Criminal Complaints and Indictments § 2925.041

Anderson's Ohio Manual of Criminal Complaints and Indictments > Chapter 2925 Drug Offenses

§ 2925.041 Illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs

Division (A):

(A), did knowingly assemble (or, possess) one or more chemicals that may be used to manufacture a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, to wit: (description of chemicals) with the intent to manufacture a Schedule I or II controlled substance, to wit: (description of controlled substance) in violation of [section 2925.04 of the Revised Code](#).

in violation of [Section 2925.041 of the Revised Code](#).

NOTES

1. It is not necessary to allege or prove that the offender assembled or possessed all chemicals necessary to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II. The assembly or possession of a single chemical that may be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in either schedule, is sufficient to violate this section.

2. Penalty: Felony of the third degree (2929.11–2929.18, 2929.31).

If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a juvenile or in the vicinity of a school, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and division (C) of [section 2929.13 of the Revised Code](#) applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

If the chemicals that are the basis of the violation are capable of being used in the manufacture of methamphetamine, the court must impose a mandatory prison sentence of at least two, or in some cases, three or five years. [2925.041\(C\)](#).

3. For mandatory fines, suspension of driver's license and professional licenses, see [2925.041\(D\)](#).

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