

As Reported by the House Public Safety Committee

136th General Assembly

Regular Session

2025-2026

Sub. H. B. No. 417

Representatives Plummer, Young

Cosponsors: Representatives Abrams, Willis



To amend sections 109.79, 955.54, 955.99, 959.131, 1
959.99, 2921.321, and 2929.18 and to enact 2
sections 955.55, 955.56, and 955.57 of the 3
Revised Code to prohibit the abuse of a 4
companion animal corpse, to prohibit an animal 5
abuse offender from owning a companion animal in 6
certain circumstances, and to establish 7
mandatory fines for violations of an animal 8
abuse offense. 9

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. That sections 109.79, 955.54, 955.99, 959.131, 10
959.99, 2921.321, and 2929.18 be amended and sections 955.55, 11
955.56, and 955.57 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as 12
follows: 13

Sec. 109.79. (A) The Ohio peace officer training 14
commission shall establish and conduct a training school for law 15
enforcement officers of any political subdivision of the state 16
or of the state public defender's office. The school shall be 17
known as the Ohio peace officer training academy. No bailiff or 18
deputy bailiff of a court of record of this state and no 19
criminal investigator employed by the state public defender 20

shall be permitted to attend the academy for training unless the 21
employing court of the bailiff or deputy bailiff or the state 22
public defender, whichever is applicable, has authorized the 23
bailiff, deputy bailiff, or investigator to attend the academy. 24

The Ohio peace officer training commission shall develop 25
the training program, which shall include courses in both the 26
civil and criminal functions of law enforcement officers, a 27
course in crisis intervention with six or more hours of 28
training, training in the handling of missing children and child 29
abuse and neglect cases, ~~and~~ training on companion animal 30
encounters and companion animal behavior, and at least two hours 31
of training on the laws governing animal welfare and cruelty 32
under Chapter 959. of the Revised Code, and shall establish 33
rules governing qualifications for admission to the academy. The 34
commission may require competitive examinations to determine 35
fitness of prospective trainees, so long as the examinations or 36
other criteria for admission to the academy are consistent with 37
the provisions of Chapter 124. of the Revised Code. 38

The Ohio peace officer training commission shall determine 39
tuition costs sufficient in the aggregate to pay the costs of 40
operating the academy. Tuition paid by a political subdivision 41
of the state or by the state public defender's office shall be 42
deposited into the state treasury to the credit of the peace 43
officer training academy fee fund, which is hereby established. 44
The attorney general shall use money in the fund to pay costs 45
associated with operation of the academy. The costs of acquiring 46
and equipping the academy shall be paid from appropriations made 47
by the general assembly to the Ohio peace officer training 48
commission for that purpose, from gifts or grants received for 49
that purpose, or from fees for goods related to the academy. 50

The Ohio peace officer training commission shall create a gaming-related curriculum for gaming agents. The Ohio peace officer training commission shall use money distributed to the Ohio peace officer training academy from the Ohio law enforcement training fund to first support the academy's training programs for gaming agents and gaming-related curriculum. The Ohio peace officer training commission may utilize existing training programs in other states that specialize in training gaming agents.

The law enforcement officers, during the period of their training, shall receive compensation as determined by the political subdivision that sponsors them or, if the officer is a criminal investigator employed by the state public defender, as determined by the state public defender. The political subdivision may pay the tuition costs of the law enforcement officers they sponsor and the state public defender may pay the tuition costs of criminal investigators of that office who attend the academy.

If trainee vacancies exist, the academy may train and issue certificates of satisfactory completion to peace officers who are employed by a campus police department pursuant to section 1713.50 of the Revised Code, by a qualified nonprofit corporation police department pursuant to section 1702.80 of the Revised Code, or by a railroad company, who are amusement park police officers appointed and commissioned by a judge of the appropriate municipal court or county court pursuant to section 4973.17 of the Revised Code, or who are bank, savings and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or association of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, or credit unions, or hospital police officers appointed and commissioned by the secretary of state pursuant to sections 4973.17 to

4973.22 of the Revised Code, provided that no such officer shall 82
be trained at the academy unless the officer meets the 83
qualifications established for admission to the academy and the 84
qualified nonprofit corporation police department; bank, savings 85
and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or association 86
of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, or 87
credit unions; railroad company; hospital; or amusement park or 88
the private college or university that established the campus 89
police department prepays the entire cost of the training. A 90
qualified nonprofit corporation police department; bank, savings 91
and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or association 92
of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, or 93
credit unions; railroad company; hospital; or amusement park or 94
a private college or university that has established a campus 95
police department is not entitled to reimbursement from the 96
state for any amount paid for the cost of training the bank, 97
savings and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or 98
association of banks, savings and loan associations, savings 99
banks, or credit unions peace officers; the railroad company's 100
peace officers; or the peace officers of the qualified nonprofit 101
corporation police department, campus police department, 102
hospital, or amusement park. 103

The academy shall permit investigators employed by the 104
state medical board to take selected courses that the board 105
determines are consistent with its responsibilities for initial 106
and continuing training of investigators as required under 107
sections 4730.26 and 4731.05 of the Revised Code. The board 108
shall pay the entire cost of training that investigators receive 109
at the academy. 110

The academy shall permit tactical medical professionals 111
and fire investigators to attend training courses at the academy 112

that are designed to qualify the professionals and investigators 113
to carry firearms while on duty under sections 109.771 and 114
109.774 of the Revised Code and that provide training comparable 115
to training mandated under the rules required by division (A) of 116
section 109.748 and division (A) of section 109.7481 of the 117
Revised Code. The executive director of the Ohio peace officer 118
training commission may certify tactical medical professionals 119
and fire investigators who satisfactorily complete the training 120
courses. The law enforcement agency served by a tactical medical 121
professional or the political subdivision served by a fire 122
investigator who attends the academy may pay the tuition costs 123
of the professional or investigator. 124

The academy shall permit county correctional officers to 125
attend training courses at the academy that are designed to 126
qualify the county correctional officers to carry firearms while 127
on duty under section 109.772 of the Revised Code and that 128
provide training mandated under the rules required by section 129
109.773 of the Revised Code. The executive director of the Ohio 130
peace officer training commission may certify county 131
correctional officers who satisfactorily complete the training 132
courses. The county jail, county workhouse, minimum security 133
jail, joint city and county workhouse, municipal-county 134
correctional center, multicounty-municipal correctional center, 135
municipal-county jail or workhouse, or multicounty-municipal 136
jail or workhouse served by the county correctional officer who 137
attends the academy may pay the tuition costs of the county 138
correctional officer. 139

(B) As used in this section: 140

(1) "Law enforcement officers" include any undercover drug 141
agent, any bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record, and 142

any criminal investigator who is employed by the state public defender.	143 144
(2) "Undercover drug agent" means any person who:	145
(a) Is employed by a county, township, or municipal corporation for the purposes set forth in division (B)(2)(b) of this section but who is not an employee of a county sheriff's department, of a township constable, or of the police department of a municipal corporation or township;	146 147 148 149 150
(b) In the course of the person's employment by a county, township, or municipal corporation, investigates and gathers information pertaining to persons who are suspected of violating Chapter 2925. or 3719. of the Revised Code, and generally does not wear a uniform in the performance of the person's duties.	151 152 153 154 155
(3) "Crisis intervention training" has the same meaning as in section 109.71 of the Revised Code.	156 157
(4) "Missing children" has the same meaning as in section 2901.30 of the Revised Code.	158 159
(5) "Companion animal" has the same meaning as in section 959.131 of the Revised Code.	160 161
Sec. 955.54. (A) No person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense of violence committed on or after the effective date of this section <u>May 22, 2012</u> , or a felony violation of any provision of Chapter 959.7 2923.7 or 2925. of the Revised Code committed on or after the effective date of this section <u>May 22, 2012</u> , shall knowingly own, possess, have custody of, or reside in a residence with either of the following for a period of three years commencing either upon the date of release of the person from any period of incarceration imposed for the offense or violation or, if the person is not	162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171

incarcerated for the offense or violation, upon the date ~~of the~~ 172
~~person's final release from the other sanctions imposed for that~~ 173
the person plead guilty to or was convicted of the offense or 174
violation: 175

(1) An unsprayed or unneutered dog older than twelve weeks 176
of age; 177

(2) Any dog that has been determined to be a dangerous dog 178
under Chapter 955. of the Revised Code. 179

(B) A person described in division (A) of this section 180
shall microchip for permanent identification any dog owned, 181
possessed by, or in the custody of the person. 182

(C) (1) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any 183
person who is confined in a correctional institution of the 184
department of rehabilitation and correction. 185

(2) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any 186
person with respect to any dog that the person owned, possessed, 187
had custody of, or resided in a residence with prior to ~~the~~ 188
~~effective date of this section~~ May 22, 2012. 189

Sec. 955.55. (A) As used in this section: 190

(1) "Animal abuse offense" means a violation of section 191
959.01, 959.02, 959.03, 959.06, 959.13, 959.131, 959.14, 959.15, 192
959.16, 959.17, 959.18, 959.20, 959.21, or 2921.321 of the 193
Revised Code. 194

(2) "Companion animal" has the same meaning as in section 195
959.131 of the Revised Code. 196

(B) No person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 197
felony animal abuse offense committed on or after the effective 198
date of this section shall knowingly own, possess, have custody 199

of, or reside in a residence with any companion animal. 200

(C) No person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 201
misdemeanor animal abuse offense committed on or after the 202
effective date of this section shall knowingly own, possess, 203
have custody of, or reside in a residence with any companion 204
animal for a period of two years commencing either upon the date 205
of release of the person from any period of incarceration 206
imposed for the offense or, if the person is not incarcerated 207
for the offense, upon the date that the person is convicted of 208
or pleads guilty to the offense. 209

(D) Upon a person being convicted of or pleading guilty to 210
a felony or misdemeanor animal abuse offense, the applicable 211
court shall, within a reasonable period of time, notify the 212
board of county commissioners of the county in which the person 213
resides of such conviction or guilty plea. 214

(E) A board of county commissioners may establish a "Do 215
Not Adopt" registry. If the board establishes a "Do Not Adopt" 216
registry, all of the following apply: 217

(1) The registry shall include any person for which the 218
board receives a notification under division (D) of this 219
section. 220

(2) A person described in division (C) of this section 221
shall only be on the registry for the two-year period that the 222
person is prohibited from owning, possessing, having custody of, 223
or residing in a residence with any companion animal as 224
specified in that division. 225

(3) The board shall make such registry publicly available 226
via its web site. 227

Sec. 955.56. (A) The director of agriculture shall 228

establish a statewide dangerous and vicious dog registry that 229
lists the name and address of every person who has been issued a 230
dangerous dog registration certificate from a county auditor 231
under this chapter. The director shall make the registry 232
publicly available on the department of agriculture's web site. 233

(B) Each county auditor, not more than ninety days after 234
the effective date of this section, shall submit a list of the 235
names and corresponding addresses of every person who has been 236
issued a dangerous dog registration certificate to the director. 237
Thereafter, each county auditor shall notify the director in a 238
timely manner of any new person who registers a dangerous or 239
vicious dog with the county auditor. A county auditor also shall 240
notify the director whenever the county auditor becomes aware of 241
an address change for a dangerous or vicious dog. 242

(C) A person may petition the director, in a manner 243
established by the director, to have the person's name and 244
address removed from the registry if the person transfers 245
ownership of the dangerous or vicious dog or if the dangerous or 246
vicious dog dies. 247

Sec. 955.57. Prior to adopting out or transferring 248
ownership of a dog, a dog pound operated by a municipal 249
corporation or by a county under this chapter or a humane 250
society established in accordance with Chapter 1717. of the 251
Revised Code shall ensure that the dog has been spayed or 252
neutered. 253

Sec. 955.99. (A) (1) Whoever violates division (E) of 254
section 955.11 of the Revised Code because of a failure to 255
comply with division (B) of that section is guilty of a minor 256
misdemeanor. 257

(2) Whoever violates division (E) of section 955.11 of the Revised Code because of a failure to comply with division (C) or (D) of that section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense and of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on each subsequent offense.

(B) Whoever violates section 955.10, 955.23, 955.24, or 955.25 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(C) Whoever violates section 955.261, 955.39, or 955.50 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense and of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on each subsequent offense.

(D) Whoever violates division (F) of section 955.16 or division (B) of section 955.43 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(E) (1) Whoever violates section 955.21 of the Revised Code, violates division (B) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code, or commits a violation of division (C) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code that involves a dog that is not a nuisance dog, dangerous dog, or vicious dog shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars on a first offense, and on each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than seventy-five dollars or more than two hundred fifty dollars and may be imprisoned for not more than thirty days.

(2) In addition to the penalties prescribed in division (E) (1) of this section, if the offender is guilty of a violation of division (B) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code or a violation of division (C) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code that involves a dog that is not a nuisance dog, dangerous dog, or vicious dog, the court may order the offender to personally

supervise the dog that the offender owns, keeps, or harbors, to 287
cause that dog to complete dog obedience training, or to do 288
both. 289

(F) (1) Whoever commits a violation of division (C) of 290
section 955.22 of the Revised Code that involves a nuisance dog 291
is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on the first offense and of a 292
misdemeanor of the fourth degree on each subsequent offense 293
involving the same dog. Upon a person being convicted of or 294
pleading guilty to a third violation of division (C) of section 295
955.22 of the Revised Code involving the same dog, the court 296
shall require the offender to register the involved dog as a 297
dangerous dog. 298

(2) In addition to the penalties prescribed in division 299
(F) (1) of this section, if a violation of division (C) of 300
section 955.22 of the Revised Code involves a nuisance dog, the 301
court may order the offender to personally supervise the 302
nuisance dog that the offender owns, keeps, or harbors, to cause 303
that dog to complete dog obedience training, or to do both. 304

(G) Whoever commits a violation of division (C) of section 305
955.22 of the Revised Code that involves a dangerous dog or a 306
violation of division (D) of that section is guilty of a 307
misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense and of a 308
misdemeanor of the third degree on each subsequent offense. 309
Additionally, the court may order the offender to personally 310
supervise the dangerous dog that the offender owns, keeps, or 311
harbors, to cause that dog to complete dog obedience training, 312
or to do both, and the court may order the offender to obtain 313
liability insurance pursuant to division (E) of section 955.22 314
of the Revised Code. The court, in the alternative, may order 315
the dangerous dog to be humanely destroyed by a licensed 316

veterinarian, the county dog warden, or the county humane society at the owner's expense. With respect to a violation of division (C) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code that involves a dangerous dog, until the court makes a final determination and during the pendency of any appeal of a violation of that division and at the discretion of the dog warden, the dog shall be confined or restrained in accordance with division (D) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code or at the county dog pound at the owner's expense.

(H) (1) Whoever commits a violation of division (C) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code that involves a vicious dog is guilty of one of the following:

(a) A felony of the fourth degree if the dog kills a person. Additionally, the court shall order that the vicious dog be humanely destroyed by a licensed veterinarian, the county dog warden, or the county humane society at the owner's expense.

(b) A misdemeanor of the first degree if the dog causes serious injury to a person. Additionally, the court may order the vicious dog to be humanely destroyed by a licensed veterinarian, the county dog warden, or the county humane society at the owner's expense.

(2) If the court does not order the vicious dog to be destroyed under division (H) (1) (b) of this section, the court shall issue an order that specifies that division (D) of section 955.11 and divisions (D) to (I) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code apply with respect to the dog and the owner, keeper, or harborer of the dog as if the dog were a dangerous dog and that section 955.54 of the Revised Code applies with respect to the dog as if it were a dangerous dog. As part of the order, the court shall order the offender to obtain the liability insurance

required under division (E) (1) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code in an amount, exclusive of interest and costs, that equals or exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. Until the court makes a final determination and during the pendency of any appeal of a violation of division (C) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code and at the discretion of the dog warden, the dog shall be confined or restrained in accordance with the provisions described in division (D) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code or at the county dog pound at the owner's expense.

(I) Whoever violates division (A) (2) of section 955.01 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(J) Whoever violates division (E) (2) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(K) Whoever violates division (C) of section 955.221 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. Each day of continued violation constitutes a separate offense. Fines levied and collected for violations of that division shall be distributed by the mayor or clerk of the municipal or county court in accordance with section 733.40, division (F) of section 1901.31, or division (C) of section 1907.20 of the Revised Code to the treasury of the county, township, or municipal corporation whose resolution or ordinance was violated.

(L) Whoever violates division (F) (1), (2), or (3) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree. Additionally, the court shall order that the dog involved in the violation be humanely destroyed by a licensed veterinarian, the county dog warden, or the county humane society. Until the court makes a final determination and during the pendency of any appeal of a violation of division (F) (1),

(2), or (3) of section 955.22 of the Revised Code and at the 377
discretion of the dog warden, the dog shall be confined or 378
restrained in accordance with the provisions of division (D) of 379
section 955.22 of the Revised Code or at the county dog pound at 380
the owner's expense. 381

(M) Whoever violates division (E) (1), (3), or (4) of 382
section 955.22 of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor 383
misdemeanor. 384

(N) Whoever violates division (I) (4) of section 955.22 of 385
the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. 386

(O) Whoever violates division (A) or (B) of section 955.54 387
or division (B) or (C) of section 955.55 of the Revised Code is 388
guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. 389

(P) (1) If a dog is confined at the county dog pound 390
pursuant to division (G), (H), or (L) of this section, the 391
county dog warden shall give written notice of the confinement 392
to the owner of the dog. If the county dog warden is unable to 393
give the notice to the owner of the dog, the county dog warden 394
shall post the notice on the door of the residence of the owner 395
of the dog or in another conspicuous place on the premises at 396
which the dog was seized. The notice shall include a statement 397
that a security in the amount of one hundred dollars is due to 398
the county dog warden within ten days to secure payment of all 399
reasonable expenses, including medical care and boarding of the 400
dog for sixty days, expected to be incurred by the county dog 401
pound in caring for the dog pending the determination. The 402
county dog warden may draw from the security any actual costs 403
incurred in caring for the dog. 404

(2) If the person ordered to post security under division 405

(P) (1) of this section does not do so within ten days of the 406
confinement of the animal, the dog is forfeited, and the county 407
dog warden may determine the disposition of the dog unless the 408
court issues an order that specifies otherwise. 409

(3) Not more than ten days after the court makes a final 410
determination under division (G), (H), or (L) of this section, 411
the county dog warden shall provide the owner of the dog with 412
the actual cost of the confinement of the dog. If the county dog 413
warden finds that the security provided under division (P) (1) of 414
this section is less than the actual cost of confinement of the 415
dog, the owner shall remit the difference between the security 416
provided and the actual cost to the county dog warden within 417
thirty days after the court's determination. If the county dog 418
warden finds that the security provided under division (P) (1) of 419
this section is greater than that actual cost, the county dog 420
warden shall remit the difference between the security provided 421
and the actual cost to the owner within thirty days after the 422
court's determination. 423

(Q) As used in this section, "nuisance dog," "dangerous 424
dog," and "vicious dog" have the same meanings as in section 425
955.11 of the Revised Code. 426

Sec. 959.131. (A) As used in this section: 427

(1) "Companion animal" means any animal that is kept 428
inside a residential dwelling and any dog or cat regardless of 429
where it is kept, including a pet store as defined in section 430
956.01 of the Revised Code. "Companion animal" does not include 431
livestock or any wild animal. 432

(2) "Cruelty," "torment," and "torture" have the same 433
meanings as in section 1717.01 of the Revised Code. 434

- (3) "Residential dwelling" means a structure or shelter or the portion of a structure or shelter that is used by one or more humans for the purpose of a habitation. 435
436
437
- (4) "Practice of veterinary medicine" has the same meaning as in section 4741.01 of the Revised Code. 438
439
- (5) "Wild animal" has the same meaning as in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code. 440
441
- (6) "Federal animal welfare act" means the "Laboratory Animal Act of 1966," Pub. L. No. 89-544, 80 Stat. 350 (1966), 7 U.S.C.A. 2131 et seq., as amended by the "Animal Welfare Act of 1970," Pub. L. No. 91-579, 84 Stat. 1560 (1970), the "Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976," Pub. L. No. 94-279, 90 Stat. 417 (1976), and the "Food Security Act of 1985," Pub. L. No. 99-198, 99 Stat. 1354 (1985), and as it may be subsequently amended. 442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
- (7) "Dog kennel" means an animal rescue for dogs, a boarding kennel, or a training kennel. 450
451
- (8) "Boarding kennel" and "animal rescue for dogs" have the same meanings as in section 956.01 of the Revised Code. 452
453
- (9) "Training kennel" means an establishment operating for profit that keeps, houses, and maintains dogs for the purpose of training the dogs in return for a fee or other consideration. 454
455
456
- (10) "Livestock" means horses, mules, and other equidae; cattle, sheep, goats, and other bovidae; swine and other suidae; poultry; alpacas; llamas; captive white-tailed deer; and any other animal that is raised or maintained domestically for food or fiber. 457
458
459
460
461
- (11) "Captive white-tailed deer" has the same meaning as 462

in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code. 463

(12) "Serious physical harm" means any of the following: 464

(a) Physical harm that carries an unnecessary or 465
unjustifiable substantial risk of death; 466

(b) Physical harm that involves either partial or total 467
permanent incapacity; 468

(c) Physical harm that involves acute pain of a duration 469
that results in substantial suffering or that involves any 470
degree of prolonged or intractable pain. 471

(B) No person shall knowingly torture, torment, needlessly 472
mutilate or maim, cruelly beat, poison, needlessly kill, or 473
commit an act of cruelty against a companion animal. 474

(C) No person shall knowingly cause serious physical harm 475
to a companion animal. 476

(D) No person who confines or who is the custodian or 477
caretaker of a companion animal shall negligently do any of the 478
following: 479

(1) Torture, torment, or commit an act of cruelty against 480
the companion animal; 481

(2) Deprive the companion animal of necessary sustenance 482
or confine the companion animal without supplying it during the 483
confinement with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food 484
and water if it can reasonably be expected that the companion 485
animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result 486
of or due to the deprivation or confinement; 487

(3) Impound or confine the companion animal without 488
affording it, during the impoundment or confinement, with access 489

to shelter from heat, cold, wind, rain, snow, or excessive 490
direct sunlight if it can reasonably be expected that the 491
companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as 492
a result of or due to the lack of adequate shelter. 493

(E) No person who confines or who is the custodian or 494
caretaker of a companion animal shall recklessly deprive the 495
companion animal of necessary sustenance or confine the 496
companion animal without supplying it during the confinement 497
with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food and water. 498

(F) No owner, manager, or employee of a dog kennel who 499
confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal 500
shall knowingly do any of the following: 501

(1) Torture, torment, needlessly mutilate or maim, cruelly 502
beat, poison, needlessly kill, or commit an act of cruelty 503
against the companion animal; 504

(2) Deprive the companion animal of necessary sustenance 505
or confine the companion animal without supplying it during the 506
confinement with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food 507
and water if it is reasonably expected that the companion animal 508
would die or experience unnecessary or unjustifiable pain or 509
suffering as a result of the deprivation or confinement; 510

(3) Impound or confine the companion animal without 511
affording it, during the impoundment or confinement, with access 512
to shelter from heat, cold, wind, rain, snow, or excessive 513
direct sunlight if it is reasonably expected that the companion 514
animal would die or experience unnecessary or unjustifiable pain 515
or suffering as a result of or due to the lack of adequate 516
shelter. 517

(G) No owner, manager, or employee of a dog kennel who 518

confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal 519
shall negligently do any of the following: 520

(1) Torture, torment, or commit an act of cruelty against 521
the companion animal; 522

(2) Deprive the companion animal of necessary sustenance 523
or confine the companion animal without supplying it during the 524
confinement with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food 525
and water if it can reasonably be expected that the companion 526
animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result 527
of or due to the deprivation or confinement; 528

(3) Impound or confine the companion animal without 529
affording it, during the impoundment or confinement, with access 530
to shelter from heat, cold, wind, rain, snow, or excessive 531
direct sunlight if it can reasonably be expected that the 532
companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as 533
a result of or due to the lack of adequate shelter. 534

(H) No person, except as authorized by law, shall 535
knowingly treat a companion animal corpse in a way that would 536
outrage reasonable community sensibilities. 537

(I) Divisions (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) to (H) of 538
this section do not apply to any of the following: 539

(1) A companion animal used in scientific research 540
conducted by an institution in accordance with the federal 541
animal welfare act and related regulations; 542

(2) The lawful practice of veterinary medicine by a person 543
who has been issued a license, temporary permit, or registration 544
certificate to do so under Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code; 545

(3) Dogs being used or intended for use for hunting or 546

field trial purposes, provided that the dogs are being treated 547
in accordance with usual and commonly accepted practices for the 548
care of hunting dogs; 549

(4) The use of common training devices, if the companion 550
animal is being treated in accordance with usual and commonly 551
accepted practices for the training of animals; 552

(5) The administering of medicine to a companion animal 553
that was properly prescribed by a person who has been issued a 554
license, temporary permit, or registration certificate under 555
Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code. 556

~~(I)~~ (J) Notwithstanding any section of the Revised Code 557
that otherwise provides for the distribution of fine moneys, the 558
clerk of court shall forward all fines the clerk collects that 559
are so imposed for any violation of this section to the 560
treasurer of the political subdivision or the state, whose 561
county humane society or law enforcement agency is to be paid 562
the fine money as determined under this division. The treasurer 563
to whom the fines are forwarded shall pay the fine moneys to the 564
county humane society or the county, township, municipal 565
corporation, or state law enforcement agency in this state that 566
primarily was responsible for or involved in the investigation 567
and prosecution of the violation. If a county humane society 568
receives any fine moneys under this division, the county humane 569
society shall use the fine moneys either to provide the training 570
that is required for humane society agents under section 571
1717.061 of the Revised Code or to provide additional training 572
for humane society agents. 573

Sec. 959.99. (A) Whoever violates section 959.18 or 959.19 574
of the Revised Code is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. 575

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever violates section 959.02 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the value of the animal killed or the injury done amounts to three hundred dollars or more, whoever violates section 959.02 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(C) Whoever violates section 959.03, 959.06, division (C) of section 959.09, 959.12, or 959.17 or division (A) of section 959.15 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(D) Whoever violates division (A) of section 959.13 or section 959.21 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. In addition, the court may order the offender to forfeit the animal or livestock and may provide for its disposition, including, but not limited to, the sale of the animal or livestock. If an animal or livestock is forfeited and sold pursuant to this division, the proceeds from the sale first shall be applied to pay the expenses incurred with regard to the care of the animal from the time it was taken from the custody of the former owner. The balance of the proceeds from the sale, if any, shall be paid to the former owner of the animal.

(E) (1) Whoever violates division (B) or (E) of section 959.131 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree on a first offense and a felony of the fifth degree on each subsequent offense.

(2) Whoever violates division (C) of section 959.131 of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree.

(3) Whoever violates section 959.01 of the Revised Code or division (D) of section 959.131 of the Revised Code is guilty of

a misdemeanor of the second degree on a first offense and a 605
misdemeanor of the first degree on each subsequent offense. 606

(4) Whoever violates division (F) of section 959.131 of 607
the Revised Code is guilty of a felony of the fifth degree. 608

(5) Whoever violates division (G) of section 959.131 of 609
the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. 610

~~(6)(a)~~ (6) Whoever violates division (H) of section 611
959.131 of the Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the 612
first degree on a first offense and a felony of the fifth degree 613
on a second or subsequent offense. In addition, if a person is 614
convicted of or pleads guilty to such a violation, the court 615
shall impose a requirement that the offender undergo 616
psychological evaluation or counseling in addition to any other 617
criminal penalty. The court shall order the offender to pay the 618
costs of the evaluation or counseling. 619

(7) (a) A court may order a person who is convicted of or 620
pleads guilty to a violation of section 959.131 of the Revised 621
Code to forfeit to an impounding agency, as defined in section 622
959.132 of the Revised Code, any or all of the companion animals 623
in that person's ownership or care. The court also may prohibit 624
or place limitations on the person's ability to own or care for 625
any companion animals for a specified or indefinite period of 626
time. 627

(b) A court may order a person who is convicted of or 628
pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of section 959.13 629
or section 959.131 of the Revised Code to reimburse an 630
impounding agency for the reasonable and necessary costs 631
incurred by the agency for the care of an animal or livestock 632
that the agency impounded as a result of the investigation or 633

prosecution of the violation, provided that the costs were not 634
otherwise paid under section 959.132 of the Revised Code. 635

~~(7)~~(8) If a court has reason to believe that a person who 636
is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 637
959.131 or 959.21 of the Revised Code has a mental or emotional 638
disorder that contributed to the violation, the court may impose 639
as a community control sanction or as a condition of probation a 640
requirement that the offender undergo psychological evaluation 641
or counseling. The court shall order the offender to pay the 642
costs of the evaluation or counseling. 643

(F) Whoever violates section 959.14 of the Revised Code is 644
guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree on a first offense 645
and a misdemeanor of the first degree on each subsequent 646
offense. 647

(G) Whoever violates section 959.05 or 959.20 of the 648
Revised Code is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. 649

(H) Whoever violates section 959.16 of the Revised Code is 650
guilty of a felony of the fourth degree for a first offense and 651
a felony of the third degree on each subsequent offense. 652

(I) Whoever violates division (B) or (C) of section 959.15 653
of the Revised Code is guilty of a felony and shall be fined not 654
more than ten thousand dollars. 655

(J) (1) As used in divisions (J) (2) and (3) of this 656
section, "animal abuse offense" means a violation of section 657
959.01, 959.02, 959.03, 959.06, 959.13, 959.131, 959.14, 959.15, 658
959.16, 959.17, 959.18, 959.20, or 959.21 of the Revised Code. 659

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 660
contrary, the court shall impose as a financial sanction a 661
mandatory fine of two thousand five hundred dollars if a person 662

is convicted of or pleads guilty to an animal abuse offense that 663
is a misdemeanor or a fifth degree felony. 664

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 665
contrary, if a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a 666
fourth degree felony animal abuse offense or a third degree 667
felony animal abuse offense, the court shall impose as a 668
financial sanction a fine of not less than two thousand five 669
hundred dollars and not more than the maximum financial sanction 670
allowed under section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. 671

Sec. 2921.321. (A) No person shall knowingly cause, or 672
attempt to cause, physical harm to a police dog or horse in 673
either of the following circumstances: 674

(1) The police dog or horse is assisting a law enforcement 675
officer in the performance of the officer's official duties at 676
the time the physical harm is caused or attempted. 677

(2) The police dog or horse is not assisting a law 678
enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's official 679
duties at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted, but 680
the offender has actual knowledge that the dog or horse is a 681
police dog or horse. 682

(B) No person shall recklessly do any of the following: 683

(1) Taunt, torment, or strike a police dog or horse; 684

(2) Throw an object or substance at a police dog or horse; 685

(3) Interfere with or obstruct a police dog or horse, or 686
interfere with or obstruct a law enforcement officer who is 687
being assisted by a police dog or horse, in a manner that does 688
any of the following: 689

(a) Inhibits or restricts the law enforcement officer's 690

control of the police dog or horse;	691
(b) Deprives the law enforcement officer of control of the police dog or horse;	692 693
(c) Releases the police dog or horse from its area of control;	694 695
(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;	696 697 698
(e) Inhibits or restricts the ability of the police dog or horse to assist a law enforcement officer.	699 700
(4) Engage in any conduct that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death to a police dog or horse;	701 702
(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, the police dog or horse 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.	703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710
(C) No person shall knowingly cause, or attempt to cause, physical harm to an assistance dog in either of the following circumstances:	711 712 713
(1) The dog, at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted, is assisting or serving a person who is blind, deaf, or hearing impaired or a person with a mobility impairment.	714 715 716
(2) The dog, at the time the physical harm is caused or attempted, is not assisting or serving a person who is blind,	717 718

deaf, or hearing impaired or a person with a mobility 719
impairment, but the offender has actual knowledge that the dog 720
is an assistance dog. 721

(D) No person shall recklessly do any of the following: 722

(1) Taunt, torment, or strike an assistance dog; 723

(2) Throw an object or substance at an assistance dog; 724

(3) Interfere with or obstruct an assistance dog, or 725
interfere with or obstruct a person who is blind, deaf, or 726
hearing impaired or a person with a mobility impairment who is 727
being assisted or served by an assistance dog, in a manner that 728
does any of the following: 729

(a) Inhibits or restricts the assisted or served person's 730
control of the dog; 731

(b) Deprives the assisted or served person of control of 732
the dog; 733

(c) Releases the dog from its area of control; 734

(d) Enters the area of control of the dog without the 735
consent of the assisted or served person, including placing food 736
or any other object or substance into that area; 737

(e) Inhibits or restricts the ability of the dog to assist 738
the assisted or served person. 739

(4) Engage in any conduct that is likely to cause serious 740
physical injury or death to an assistance dog; 741

(5) If the person is the owner, keeper, or harbinger of a 742
dog, fail to reasonably restrain the dog from taunting, 743
tormenting, chasing, approaching in a menacing fashion or 744
apparent attitude of attack, or attempting to bite or otherwise 745

endanger an assistance dog that at the time of the conduct is 746
assisting or serving a person who is blind, deaf, or hearing 747
impaired or a person with a mobility impairment or that the 748
person knows is an assistance dog. 749

(E) (1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 750
guilty of assaulting a police dog or horse, and shall be 751
punished as provided in divisions (E) (1) (a) and (b) of this 752
section. 753

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, 754
assaulting a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the second 755
degree. If the violation results in the death of the police dog 756
or horse, assaulting a police dog or horse is a felony of the 757
third degree and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison 758
term one of the definite prison terms prescribed in division (A) 759
(3) (b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a felony of 760
the third degree. If the violation results in serious physical 761
harm to the police dog or horse other than its death, assaulting 762
a police dog or horse is a felony of the fourth degree. If the 763
violation results in physical harm to the police dog or horse 764
other than death or serious physical harm, assaulting a police 765
dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the first degree. 766

(b) In addition to any other sanction imposed for 767
assaulting a police dog or horse, if the violation of division 768
(A) of this section results in the death of the police dog or 769
horse, the sentencing court shall impose as a financial sanction 770
a mandatory fine under division (B) (10) of section 2929.18 of 771
the Revised Code. The fine shall be paid to the law enforcement 772
agency that was served by the police dog or horse that was 773
killed, and shall be used by that agency only for one or more of 774
the following purposes: 775

(i) If the dog or horse was not owned by the agency, the	776
payment to the owner of the dog or horse of the cost of the dog	777
or horse and the cost of the training of the dog or horse to	778
qualify it as a police dog or horse, if that cost has not	779
previously been paid by the agency;	780
(ii) After payment of the costs described in division (E)	781
(1) (b) (i) of this section, if applicable, payment of the cost of	782
replacing the dog or horse that was killed;	783
(iii) After payment of the costs described in division (E)	784
(1) (b) (i) of this section, if applicable, payment of the cost of	785
training the replacement dog or horse to qualify it as a police	786
dog or horse;	787
(iv) After payment of the costs described in division (E)	788
(1) (b) (i) of this section, if applicable, payment of the cost of	789
further training of the replacement dog or horse that is needed	790
to train it to the level of training that had been achieved by	791
the dog or horse that was killed.	792
(2) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is	793
guilty of harassing a police dog or horse. Except as otherwise	794
provided in this division, harassing a police dog or horse is a	795
misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in	796
the death of the police dog or horse, harassing a police dog or	797
horse is a felony of the third degree. If the violation results	798
in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse, but does	799
not result in its death, harassing a police dog or horse, is a	800
felony of the fourth degree. If the violation results in	801
physical harm to the police dog or horse, but does not result in	802
its death or in serious physical harm to it, harassing a police	803
dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the first degree.	804

(3) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is 805
guilty of assaulting an assistance dog. Except as otherwise 806
provided in this division, assaulting an assistance dog is a 807
misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in 808
the death of the assistance dog, assaulting an assistance dog is 809
a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in 810
serious physical harm to the assistance dog other than its 811
death, assaulting an assistance dog is a felony of the fourth 812
degree. If the violation results in physical harm to the 813
assistance dog other than death or serious physical harm, 814
assaulting an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the first 815
degree. 816

(4) Whoever violates division (D) of this section is 817
guilty of harassing an assistance dog. Except as otherwise 818
provided in this division, harassing an assistance dog is a 819
misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in 820
the death of the assistance dog, harassing an assistance dog is 821
a felony of the third degree. If the violation results in 822
serious physical harm to the assistance dog, but does not result 823
in its death, harassing an assistance dog is a felony of the 824
fourth degree. If the violation results in physical harm to the 825
assistance dog, but does not result in its death or in serious 826
physical harm to it, harassing an assistance dog is a 827
misdemeanor of the first degree. 828

(5) In addition to any other sanction or penalty imposed 829
for the offense under this section, Chapter 2929., or any other 830
provision of the Revised Code, whoever violates division (A), 831
(B), (C), or (D) of this section is responsible for the payment 832
of all of the following: 833

(a) Any veterinary bill or bill for medication incurred as 834

a result of the violation by the police department regarding a 835
violation of division (A) or (B) of this section or by the 836
person who is blind, deaf, or hearing impaired or the person 837
with a mobility impairment assisted or served by the assistance 838
dog regarding a violation of division (C) or (D) of this 839
section; 840

(b) The cost of any damaged equipment that results from 841
the violation; 842

(c) If the violation did not result in the death of the 843
police dog or horse or the assistance dog that was the subject 844
of the violation and if, as a result of that dog or horse being 845
the subject of the violation, the dog or horse needs further 846
training or retraining to be able to continue in the capacity of 847
a police dog or horse or an assistance dog, the cost of any 848
further training or retraining of that dog or horse by a law 849
enforcement officer or by the person who is blind, deaf, or 850
hearing impaired or the person with a mobility impairment 851
assisted or served by the assistance dog; 852

(d) If the violation resulted in the death of the 853
assistance dog that was the subject of the violation or resulted 854
in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse or the 855
assistance dog or horse that was the subject of the violation to 856
the extent that the dog or horse needs to be replaced on either 857
a temporary or a permanent basis, the cost of replacing that dog 858
or horse and of any further training of a new police dog or 859
horse or a new assistance dog by a law enforcement officer or by 860
the person who is blind, deaf, or hearing impaired or the person 861
with a mobility impairment assisted or served by the assistance 862
dog, which replacement or training is required because of the 863
death of or the serious physical harm to the dog or horse that 864

was the subject of the violation. 865

~~(F)~~ (F) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to 866
the contrary and in addition to any costs imposed under division 867
(E) (5) of this section, if a person is convicted of or pleads 868
guilty to a misdemeanor offense under this section, the court 869
shall impose as a financial sanction a mandatory fine of two 870
thousand five hundred dollars. 871

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 872
contrary and in addition to any costs imposed under division (E) 873
(5) of this section, if a person is convicted of or pleads 874
guilty to a fourth degree or a third degree felony offense under 875
this section, other than a felony offense described in division 876
(E) (1) (a) of this section, the court shall impose as a financial 877
sanction a fine of not less than two thousand five hundred 878
dollars and not more than the maximum financial sanction allowed 879
under section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. 880

(G) This section does not apply to a licensed veterinarian 881
whose conduct is in accordance with Chapter 4741. of the Revised 882
Code. 883

~~(G)~~ (H) This section only applies to an offender who knows 884
or should know at the time of the violation that the police dog 885
or horse or assistance dog that is the subject of a violation 886
under this section is a police dog or horse or an assistance 887
dog. 888

~~(H)~~ (I) As used in this section: 889

(1) "Physical harm" means any injury, illness, or other 890
physiological impairment, regardless of its gravity or duration. 891

(2) "Police dog or horse" means a dog or horse that has 892
been trained, and may be used, to assist law enforcement 893

officers in the performance of their official duties.	894
(3) "Serious physical harm" means any of the following:	895
(a) Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death;	896 897
(b) Any physical harm that causes permanent maiming or that involves some temporary, substantial maiming;	898 899
(c) Any physical harm that causes acute pain of a duration that results in substantial suffering.	900 901
(4) "Assistance dog," "blind," and "person with a mobility impairment" have the same meanings as in section 955.011 of the Revised Code.	902 903 904
Sec. 2929.18. (A) Except as otherwise provided in this division and in addition to imposing court costs pursuant to section 2947.23 of the Revised Code, the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony may sentence the offender to any financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions authorized under this section or, in the circumstances specified in section 2929.32 of the Revised Code, may impose upon the offender a fine in accordance with that section, and shall sentence the offender to make restitution pursuant to this section and section 2929.281 of the Revised Code. The victim has a right not to seek restitution. Financial sanctions that either are required to be or may be imposed pursuant to this section include, but are not limited to, the following:	905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917
(1) Restitution by the offender to the victim of the offender's criminal offense or the victim's estate, in an amount based on the victim's economic loss. In open court, the court shall order that full restitution be made to the victim, to the adult probation department that serves the county on behalf of	918 919 920 921 922

the victim, to the clerk of courts, or to another agency 923
designated by the court. At sentencing, the court shall 924
determine the amount of restitution to be made by the offender. 925
The victim, victim's representative, victim's attorney, if 926
applicable, the prosecutor or the prosecutor's designee, and the 927
offender may provide information relevant to the determination 928
of the amount of restitution. The amount the court orders as 929
restitution shall not exceed the amount of the economic loss 930
suffered by the victim as a direct and proximate result of the 931
commission of the offense. If the court imposes restitution for 932
the cost of accounting or auditing done to determine the extent 933
of economic loss, the court may order restitution for any amount 934
of the victim's costs of accounting or auditing provided that 935
the amount of restitution is reasonable and does not exceed the 936
value of property or services stolen or damaged as a result of 937
the offense. The court shall hold a hearing on restitution if 938
the offender, victim, victim's representative, or victim's 939
estate disputes the amount. The court shall determine the amount 940
of full restitution by a preponderance of the evidence. All 941
restitution payments shall be credited against any recovery of 942
economic loss in a civil action brought by the victim or the 943
victim's estate against the offender. 944

The court may order that the offender pay a surcharge of 945
not more than five per cent of the amount of the restitution 946
otherwise ordered to the entity responsible for collecting and 947
processing restitution payments. 948

The victim, victim's estate, or victim's attorney, if 949
applicable, may file a motion or request that the prosecutor in 950
the case file a motion, or the offender may file a motion, for 951
modification of the payment terms of any restitution ordered. If 952
the court grants the motion, it may modify the payment terms as 953

it determines appropriate but shall not reduce the amount of 954
restitution ordered, except as provided in division (A) of 955
section 2929.281 of the Revised Code. The court shall not 956
discharge restitution until it is fully paid by the offender. 957

(2) Except as provided in division (B) (1), (3), or (4) of 958
this section, a fine payable by the offender to the state, to a 959
political subdivision, or as described in division (B) (2) of 960
this section to one or more law enforcement agencies, with the 961
amount of the fine based on a standard percentage of the 962
offender's daily income over a period of time determined by the 963
court and based upon the seriousness of the offense. A fine 964
ordered under this division shall not exceed the maximum 965
conventional fine amount authorized for the level of the offense 966
under division (A) (3) of this section. 967

(3) Except as provided in division (B) (1), (3), or (4) of 968
this section, a fine payable by the offender to the state, to a 969
political subdivision when appropriate for a felony, or as 970
described in division (B) (2) of this section to one or more law 971
enforcement agencies, in the following amount: 972

(a) For a felony of the first degree, not more than twenty 973
thousand dollars; 974

(b) For a felony of the second degree, not more than 975
fifteen thousand dollars; 976

(c) For a felony of the third degree, not more than ten 977
thousand dollars; 978

(d) For a felony of the fourth degree, not more than five 979
thousand dollars; 980

(e) For a felony of the fifth degree, not more than two 981
thousand five hundred dollars. 982

(4) A state fine or costs as defined in section 2949.111	983
of the Revised Code.	984
(5) (a) Reimbursement by the offender of any or all of the	985
costs of sanctions incurred by the government, including the	986
following:	987
(i) All or part of the costs of implementing any community	988
control sanction, including a supervision fee under section	989
2951.021 of the Revised Code;	990
(ii) All or part of the costs of confinement under a	991
sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.14, 2929.142, or	992
2929.16 of the Revised Code, provided that the amount of	993
reimbursement ordered under this division shall not exceed the	994
total amount of reimbursement the offender is able to pay as	995
determined at a hearing and shall not exceed the actual cost of	996
the confinement;	997
(iii) All or part of the cost of purchasing and using an	998
immobilizing or disabling device, including a certified ignition	999
interlock device, or a remote alcohol monitoring device that a	1000
court orders an offender to use under section 4510.13 of the	1001
Revised Code.	1002
(b) If the offender is sentenced to a sanction of	1003
confinement pursuant to section 2929.14 or 2929.16 of the	1004
Revised Code that is to be served in a facility operated by a	1005
board of county commissioners, a legislative authority of a	1006
municipal corporation, or another local governmental entity, if,	1007
pursuant to section 307.93, 341.14, 341.19, 341.23, 753.02,	1008
753.04, 753.16, 2301.56, or 2947.19 of the Revised Code and	1009
section 2929.37 of the Revised Code, the board, legislative	1010
authority, or other local governmental entity requires prisoners	1011

to reimburse the county, municipal corporation, or other entity 1012
for its expenses incurred by reason of the prisoner's 1013
confinement, and if the court does not impose a financial 1014
sanction under division (A) (5) (a) (ii) of this section, 1015
confinement costs may be assessed pursuant to section 2929.37 of 1016
the Revised Code. In addition, the offender may be required to 1017
pay the fees specified in section 2929.38 of the Revised Code in 1018
accordance with that section. 1019

(c) Reimbursement by the offender for costs pursuant to 1020
section 2929.71 of the Revised Code; 1021

(d) Reimbursement by the offender for costs pursuant to 1022
section 2917.321 of the Revised Code. 1023

(B) (1) For a first, second, or third degree felony 1024
violation of any provision of Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of 1025
the Revised Code, the sentencing court shall impose upon the 1026
offender a mandatory fine of at least one-half of, but not more 1027
than, the maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level 1028
of the offense pursuant to division (A) (3) of this section. If 1029
an offender alleges in an affidavit filed with the court prior 1030
to sentencing that the offender is indigent and unable to pay 1031
the mandatory fine and if the court determines the offender is 1032
an indigent person and is unable to pay the mandatory fine 1033
described in this division, the court shall not impose the 1034
mandatory fine upon the offender. 1035

(2) Any mandatory fine imposed upon an offender under 1036
division (B) (1) of this section and any fine imposed upon an 1037
offender under division (A) (2) or (3) of this section for any 1038
fourth or fifth degree felony violation of any provision of 1039
Chapter 2925., 3719., or 4729. of the Revised Code shall be paid 1040
to law enforcement agencies pursuant to division (F) of section 1041

2925.03 of the Revised Code. 1042

(3) For a fourth degree felony OVI offense and for a third 1043
degree felony OVI offense, the sentencing court shall impose 1044
upon the offender a mandatory fine in the amount specified in 1045
division (G)(1)(d) or (e) of section 4511.19 of the Revised 1046
Code, whichever is applicable. The mandatory fine so imposed 1047
shall be disbursed as provided in the division pursuant to which 1048
it is imposed. 1049

(4) Notwithstanding any fine otherwise authorized or 1050
required to be imposed under division (A)(2) or (3) or (B)(1) of 1051
this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code for a 1052
violation of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, in addition to 1053
any penalty or sanction imposed for that offense under section 1054
2925.03 or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code and 1055
in addition to the forfeiture of property in connection with the 1056
offense as prescribed in Chapter 2981. of the Revised Code, the 1057
court that sentences an offender for a violation of section 1058
2925.03 of the Revised Code may impose upon the offender a fine 1059
in addition to any fine imposed under division (A)(2) or (3) of 1060
this section and in addition to any mandatory fine imposed under 1061
division (B)(1) of this section. The fine imposed under division 1062
(B)(4) of this section shall be used as provided in division (H) 1063
of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under 1064
division (B)(4) of this section shall not exceed whichever of 1065
the following is applicable: 1066

(a) The total value of any personal or real property in 1067
which the offender has an interest and that was used in the 1068
course of, intended for use in the course of, derived from, or 1069
realized through conduct in violation of section 2925.03 of the 1070
Revised Code, including any property that constitutes proceeds 1071

derived from that offense; 1072

(b) If the offender has no interest in any property of the 1073
type described in division (B) (4) (a) of this section or if it is 1074
not possible to ascertain whether the offender has an interest 1075
in any property of that type in which the offender may have an 1076
interest, the amount of the mandatory fine for the offense 1077
imposed under division (B) (1) of this section or, if no 1078
mandatory fine is imposed under division (B) (1) of this section, 1079
the amount of the fine authorized for the level of the offense 1080
imposed under division (A) (3) of this section. 1081

(5) Prior to imposing a fine under division (B) (4) of this 1082
section, the court shall determine whether the offender has an 1083
interest in any property of the type described in division (B) 1084
(4) (a) of this section. Except as provided in division (B) (6) or 1085
(7) of this section, a fine that is authorized and imposed under 1086
division (B) (4) of this section does not limit or affect the 1087
imposition of the penalties and sanctions for a violation of 1088
section 2925.03 of the Revised Code prescribed under those 1089
sections or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code and 1090
does not limit or affect a forfeiture of property in connection 1091
with the offense as prescribed in Chapter 2981. of the Revised 1092
Code. 1093

(6) If the sum total of a mandatory fine amount imposed 1094
for a first, second, or third degree felony violation of section 1095
2925.03 of the Revised Code under division (B) (1) of this 1096
section plus the amount of any fine imposed under division (B) 1097
(4) of this section does not exceed the maximum statutory fine 1098
amount authorized for the level of the offense under division 1099
(A) (3) of this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code, 1100
the court may impose a fine for the offense in addition to the 1101

mandatory fine and the fine imposed under division (B) (4) of 1102
this section. The sum total of the amounts of the mandatory 1103
fine, the fine imposed under division (B) (4) of this section, 1104
and the additional fine imposed under division (B) (6) of this 1105
section shall not exceed the maximum statutory fine amount 1106
authorized for the level of the offense under division (A) (3) of 1107
this section or section 2929.31 of the Revised Code. The clerk 1108
of the court shall pay any fine that is imposed under division 1109
(B) (6) of this section to the county, township, municipal 1110
corporation, park district as created pursuant to section 511.18 1111
or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law enforcement 1112
agencies in this state that primarily were responsible for or 1113
involved in making the arrest of, and in prosecuting, the 1114
offender pursuant to division (F) of section 2925.03 of the 1115
Revised Code. 1116

(7) If the sum total of the amount of a mandatory fine 1117
imposed for a first, second, or third degree felony violation of 1118
section 2925.03 of the Revised Code plus the amount of any fine 1119
imposed under division (B) (4) of this section exceeds the 1120
maximum statutory fine amount authorized for the level of the 1121
offense under division (A) (3) of this section or section 2929.31 1122
of the Revised Code, the court shall not impose a fine under 1123
division (B) (6) of this section. 1124

(8) (a) If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty 1125
to a violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 2907.22, or 1126
2923.32, division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2907.323 involving a 1127
minor, or division (B) (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 1128
2919.22 of the Revised Code also is convicted of or pleads 1129
guilty to a specification of the type described in section 1130
2941.1422 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender 1131
knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human 1132

trafficking, the sentencing court shall sentence the offender to 1133
a financial sanction of restitution by the offender to the 1134
victim or the victim's estate, with the restitution including 1135
the costs of housing, counseling, and medical and legal 1136
assistance incurred by the victim as a direct result of the 1137
offense and the greater of the following: 1138

(i) The gross income or value to the offender of the 1139
victim's labor or services; 1140

(ii) The value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under 1141
the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the "Federal Fair 1142
Labor Standards Act of 1938," 52 Stat. 1060, 20 U.S.C. 207, and 1143
state labor laws. 1144

(b) If a court imposing sentence upon an offender for a 1145
felony is required to impose upon the offender a financial 1146
sanction of restitution under division (B) (8) (a) of this 1147
section, in addition to that financial sanction of restitution, 1148
the court may sentence the offender to any other financial 1149
sanction or combination of financial sanctions authorized under 1150
this section, including a restitution sanction under division 1151
(A) (1) of this section. 1152

(9) In addition to any other fine that is or may be 1153
imposed under this section, the court imposing sentence upon an 1154
offender for a felony that is a sexually oriented offense or a 1155
child-victim oriented offense, as those terms are defined in 1156
section 2950.01 of the Revised Code, may impose a fine of not 1157
less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. 1158

(10) For a felony violation of division (A) of section 1159
2921.321 of the Revised Code that results in the death of the 1160
police dog or horse that is the subject of the violation, the 1161

sentencing court shall impose upon the offender a mandatory fine 1162
from the range of fines provided under division (A) (3) of this 1163
section for a felony of the third degree, but such fine shall 1164
not be less than two thousand five hundred dollars. A mandatory 1165
fine imposed upon an offender under division (B) (10) of this 1166
section shall be paid to the law enforcement agency that was 1167
served by the police dog or horse that was killed in the felony 1168
violation of division (A) of section 2921.321 of the Revised 1169
Code to be used as provided in division (E) (1) (b) of that 1170
section. 1171

(11) In addition to any other fine that is or may be 1172
imposed under this section, the court imposing sentence upon an 1173
offender for any of the following offenses that is a felony may 1174
impose a fine of not less than seventy nor more than five 1175
hundred dollars, which, except as provided in division (B) (12) 1176
of this section, shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state 1177
to be credited to the address confidentiality program fund 1178
created by section 111.48 of the Revised Code: 1179

(a) Domestic violence; 1180

(b) Menacing by stalking; 1181

(c) Rape; 1182

(d) Sexual battery; 1183

(e) Trafficking in persons; 1184

(f) A violation of section 2905.01, 2905.02, 2907.21, 1185
2907.22, or 2923.32, division (A) (1) or (2) of section 2907.323 1186
involving a minor, or division (B) (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of 1187
section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, if the offender also is 1188
convicted of a specification of the type described in section 1189
2941.1422 of the Revised Code that charges that the offender 1190

knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human 1191
trafficking. 1192

(12) (a) A court that imposes a fine under division (B) (11) 1193
of this section may retain up to twenty-five per cent of amounts 1194
collected in satisfaction of the fine to cover administrative 1195
costs. 1196

(b) A court that imposes a fine under division (B) (11) of 1197
this section may assign up to twenty-five per cent of amounts 1198
collected in satisfaction of the fine to reimburse the 1199
prosecuting attorney for costs associated with prosecution of 1200
the offense. 1201

(C) (1) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the 1202
Revised Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon 1203
the offender pursuant to division (A) (5) (a) of this section to 1204
pay the costs incurred by a county pursuant to any sanction 1205
imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the 1206
Revised Code or in operating a facility used to confine 1207
offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 2929.16 1208
of the Revised Code to the county treasurer. The county 1209
treasurer shall deposit the reimbursements in the sanction cost 1210
reimbursement fund that each board of county commissioners shall 1211
create in its county treasury. The county shall use the amounts 1212
deposited in the fund to pay the costs incurred by the county 1213
pursuant to any sanction imposed under this section or section 1214
2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a 1215
facility used to confine offenders pursuant to a sanction 1216
imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code. 1217

(2) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised 1218
Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed upon the 1219
offender pursuant to division (A) (5) (a) of this section to pay 1220

the costs incurred by a municipal corporation pursuant to any 1221
sanction imposed under this section or section 2929.16 or 1222
2929.17 of the Revised Code or in operating a facility used to 1223
confine offenders pursuant to a sanction imposed under section 1224
2929.16 of the Revised Code to the treasurer of the municipal 1225
corporation. The treasurer shall deposit the reimbursements in a 1226
special fund that shall be established in the treasury of each 1227
municipal corporation. The municipal corporation shall use the 1228
amounts deposited in the fund to pay the costs incurred by the 1229
municipal corporation pursuant to any sanction imposed under 1230
this section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code 1231
or in operating a facility used to confine offenders pursuant to 1232
a sanction imposed under section 2929.16 of the Revised Code. 1233

(3) Except as provided in section 2951.021 of the Revised 1234
Code, the offender shall pay reimbursements imposed pursuant to 1235
division (A) (5) (a) of this section for the costs incurred by a 1236
private provider pursuant to a sanction imposed under this 1237
section or section 2929.16 or 2929.17 of the Revised Code to the 1238
provider. 1239

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this division, a 1240
financial sanction imposed pursuant to division (A) or (B) of 1241
this section is a judgment in favor of the state or a political 1242
subdivision in which the court that imposed the financial 1243
sanction is located, and the offender subject to the financial 1244
sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial sanction of 1245
reimbursement imposed pursuant to division (A) (5) (a) (ii) of this 1246
section upon an offender who is incarcerated in a state facility 1247
or a municipal jail is a judgment in favor of the state or the 1248
municipal corporation, and the offender subject to the financial 1249
sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial sanction of 1250
reimbursement imposed upon an offender pursuant to this section 1251

for costs incurred by a private provider of sanctions is a 1252
judgment in favor of the private provider, and the offender 1253
subject to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. A 1254
financial sanction of a mandatory fine imposed under division 1255
(B)(10) of this section that is required under that division to 1256
be paid to a law enforcement agency is a judgment in favor of 1257
the specified law enforcement agency, and the offender subject 1258
to the financial sanction is the judgment debtor. A financial 1259
sanction of restitution imposed pursuant to division (A)(1) or 1260
(B)(8) of this section is an order in favor of the victim of the 1261
offender's criminal act that can be collected through a 1262
certificate of judgment as described in division (D)(1) of this 1263
section, through execution as described in division (D)(2) of 1264
this section, or through an order as described in division (D) 1265
(3) of this section, and the offender shall be considered for 1266
purposes of the collection as the judgment debtor. Imposition of 1267
a financial sanction and execution on the judgment does not 1268
preclude any other power of the court to impose or enforce 1269
sanctions on the offender. Once the financial sanction is 1270
imposed as a judgment or order under this division, the victim, 1271
private provider, state, or political subdivision may do any of 1272
the following: 1273

(1) Obtain from the clerk of the court in which the 1274
judgment was entered, at no cost, a certificate of judgment that 1275
shall be in the same manner and form as a certificate of 1276
judgment issued in a civil action; 1277

(2) Obtain execution of the judgment or order through any 1278
available procedure, including: 1279

(a) An execution against the property of the judgment 1280
debtor under Chapter 2329. of the Revised Code; 1281

(b) An execution against the person of the judgment debtor	1282
under Chapter 2331. of the Revised Code;	1283
(c) A proceeding in aid of execution under Chapter 2333.	1284
of the Revised Code, including:	1285
(i) A proceeding for the examination of the judgment	1286
debtor under sections 2333.09 to 2333.12 and sections 2333.15 to	1287
2333.27 of the Revised Code;	1288
(ii) A proceeding for attachment of the person of the	1289
judgment debtor under section 2333.28 of the Revised Code;	1290
(iii) A creditor's suit under section 2333.01 of the	1291
Revised Code.	1292
(d) The attachment of the property of the judgment debtor	1293
under Chapter 2715. of the Revised Code;	1294
(e) The garnishment of the property of the judgment debtor	1295
under Chapter 2716. of the Revised Code.	1296
(3) Obtain an order for the assignment of wages of the	1297
judgment debtor under section 1321.33 of the Revised Code.	1298
(E) A court that imposes a financial sanction upon an	1299
offender may hold a hearing if necessary to determine whether	1300
the offender is able to pay the sanction or is likely in the	1301
future to be able to pay it.	1302
(F) Each court imposing a financial sanction upon an	1303
offender under this section or under section 2929.32 of the	1304
Revised Code may designate the clerk of the court or another	1305
person to collect the financial sanction. The clerk or other	1306
person authorized by law or the court to collect the financial	1307
sanction may enter into contracts with one or more public	1308
agencies or private vendors for the collection of, amounts due	1309

under the financial sanction imposed pursuant to this section or 1310
section 2929.32 of the Revised Code. Before entering into a 1311
contract for the collection of amounts due from an offender 1312
pursuant to any financial sanction imposed pursuant to this 1313
section or section 2929.32 of the Revised Code, a court shall 1314
comply with sections 307.86 to 307.92 of the Revised Code. 1315

(G) If a court that imposes a financial sanction under 1316
division (A) or (B) of this section finds that an offender 1317
satisfactorily has completed all other sanctions imposed upon 1318
the offender and that all restitution that has been ordered has 1319
been paid as ordered, the court may suspend any financial 1320
sanctions imposed pursuant to this section or section 2929.32 of 1321
the Revised Code that have not been paid. 1322

(H) No financial sanction imposed under this section or 1323
section 2929.32 of the Revised Code shall preclude a victim from 1324
bringing a civil action against the offender. 1325

(I) If the court imposes restitution, fines, fees, or 1326
incarceration costs on a business or corporation, it is the duty 1327
of the person authorized to make disbursements from the assets 1328
of the business or corporation to pay the restitution, fines, 1329
fees, or incarceration costs from those assets. 1330

(J) If an offender is sentenced to pay restitution, a 1331
fine, fee, or incarceration costs, the clerk of the sentencing 1332
court, on request, shall make the offender's payment history 1333
available to the prosecutor, victim, victim's representative, 1334
victim's attorney, if applicable, the probation department, and 1335
the court without cost. 1336

Section 2. That existing sections 109.79, 955.54, 955.99, 1337
959.131, 959.99, 2921.321, and 2929.18 of the Revised Code are 1338

hereby repealed. 1339

Section 3. Section 959.99 of the Revised Code is presented 1340
in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both 1341
H.B. 281 and S.B. 164 of the 134th General Assembly. The General 1342
Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of 1343
section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be 1344
harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, 1345
finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section 1346
in effect prior to the effective date of the section as 1347
presented in this act. 1348