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Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

Sub. H.B. 37

135th General Assembly

House Criminal Justice

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This table summarizes how the latest substitute version of the bill differs from the immediately preceding version. It addresses only the topics on which the two versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which the two bills are substantively the same.

Previous Version (I_135_0127-1)	Latest Version (I_135_0127-3)
OVI lookback period	
<p>Extends the lookback period for OVI-related offenses from ten years to 20 years (i.e., when determining the number of prior offenses for penalty enhancement, the court looks back 20 years from the current offense) (<i>R.C. 1547.99, 1905.01, 2903.06, 2903.08, 2919.22, 3327.10, 4510.13, 4510.14, 4510.17, 4510.31, 4511.19, 4511.191, 4511.193, and 4511.195</i>).</p> <p>Grandfathers in currently employed school bus drivers, for purposes of their school bus-related driver background checks, specifying that the 20-year lookback applies only to future hires (<i>R.C. 3327.10(1)(2)</i>).</p>	<p>Returns the lookback period for most OVI-related offenses back to the current law ten-year period, but retains a 20-year lookback for prior offenses that enhance the penalties associated with aggravated vehicular homicide that is the proximate result of an OVI offense (<i>R.C. 2903.06</i>).</p> <p>No provision, because of the change described above.</p>

Previous Version (I_135_0127-1)	Latest Version (I_135_0127-3)
Limited driving privileges	
<p>Increases from 15 days to 30 days the period of hard suspension for a first-time OVI offender (i.e., limited driving privileges may not be granted until the 31st day of the suspension).</p> <p>Retains current law that authorizes a court to require the offender to use an immobilizing or disabling device in order to be granted limited driving privileges after the period of hard suspension (R.C. 4510.13(A)(5)(a)).</p>	<p>Restores the period of hard suspension for a first-time OVI offender back to the 15 days (same as current law), but only if that offender agrees to use an ignition interlock device in association with the granting of limited driving privileges.</p> <p>Requires a 30-day period of hard suspension for a first-time OVI offender if the offender does not agree to use an ignition interlock device, after which the court may grant limited driving privileges (without a requirement that the offender use an ignition interlock, an immobilizing, or a disabling device) (R.C. 4510.13(A)(5)(a)).</p>
Restricted license plates	
<p>Requires restricted license plates be displayed on a motor vehicle operated by an OVI offender who has been granted limited driving privileges for all second-time offenders and for offenders whose driver's license suspension was imposed under the Implied Consent Law, in addition to all current law requirements regarding such license plates (R.C. 4510.13(A)(7)).</p>	<p>No provision – returns the restricted license plate requirements back to current law (R.C. 4510.13(A)(7)).</p>
Court warning	
<p>Authorizes, but does not require, a court to warn any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to an OVI offense of the penalties imposed for aggravated vehicular homicide, given that one prior OVI offense may result in higher penalties for the aggravated vehicular homicide offense (R.C. 4511.19(G)(9)).</p>	<p>Makes the warning mandatory, rather than permissive (R.C. 4511.19(G)(9)).</p>