



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

Aida S. Montano

Am. S.B. 7*

132nd General Assembly

(As Reported by S. Local Government, Public Safety & Veterans Affairs)

Sens. Bacon and Manning, Obhof, Beagle, Gardner, Uecker, Eklund, LaRose, Skindell, Huffman, Hite, Brown, Schiavoni, Hoagland

BILL SUMMARY

- Provides that in a prosecution for violating a protection order or consent agreement, it is not necessary to prove that the order or agreement was served on the person if the prosecution proves that the person had actual notice of the order or agreement, and proves that the person recklessly violated its terms.
- Declares that the intent in enacting the previously described provision is to supersede the holding in *State v. Smith* (2013), 136 Ohio St.3d 1, so that unperfected service of a protection order (or consent agreement) does not preclude a prosecution for "violating a protection order."
- Expands the circumstances in which the offense of "violating a protection order" is expressly classified as a fifth degree felony.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Introduction

Continuing law provides mechanisms for the issuance of several types of protection orders. This analysis uses a shorthand method of referring to each of those types of protection orders that is based on the court that issues the order or the main context in which the order may be issued.

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Local Government, Public Safety & Veterans Affairs Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.

Offense of "violating a protection order"

Prohibition and service of a protection order or consent agreement

The bill expands the circumstances in which the offense of "violating a protection order" applies to a person by stating that in a prosecution for such offense, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the protection order (or civil domestic violence consent agreement) was served on the defendant if the prosecution proves that the defendant had actual notice that there was a protection order or consent agreement, and proves that the defendant recklessly violated the terms of the order or agreement.¹ Existing law prohibits a person from recklessly violating the terms of a protection order or a civil domestic violence consent agreement. A violation of the prohibition is the offense of "violating a protection order."²

In *State v. Smith* (2013), 136 Ohio St.3d 1, the Ohio Supreme Court held that a person could not be convicted of the offense of "violating a protection order" based on the person's reckless violation of a civil stalking protection order (issued under R.C. 2903.214) unless the order had been "served" on the person before the alleged violation. The Court determined that R.C. 2903.214 requires that the order be served on the person to whom it applies and that the prohibition in the offense incorporates that requirement as an element of the offense. The bill includes a provision declaring that the intent in making the change described above is to supersede the Court's holding in *Smith* so that unperfected service of a protection order (or consent agreement) does not preclude a prosecution under the offense of "violating a protection order."³

Penalty

The bill expands the circumstances in which "violating a protection order" is expressly classified as a fifth degree felony. Under the bill, in addition to the current law circumstances in which the offense is a fifth degree felony, it also is expressly classified as a fifth degree felony if the offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for any of the following:

- A violation of a civil domestic violence protection order (R.C. 3113.31);
- A violation of a criminal domestic violence protection order (R.C. 2919.26);

¹ R.C. 2919.27(D).

² R.C. 2919.27(A) and (B)(1).

³ Section 3 of the bill.



- A violation of a consent agreement establishing a juvenile court protection order (R.C. 2151.34), criminal stalking protection order (R.C. 2903.213), civil stalking protection order (R.C. 2903.214), criminal domestic violence protection order, or civil domestic violence protection order (note that only the last of those types of orders expressly provides for consent agreements);
- Any combination of offenses of aggravated menacing, menacing by stalking, menacing, or aggravated trespass that involved the same person who is the subject of the protection order or consent agreement.⁴

Under existing law, "violating a protection order" generally is a misdemeanor of the first degree, but it is a third or fifth degree felony in specified circumstances. The offense is a fifth degree felony if the offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for:

(1) A violation of a juvenile court protection order, a criminal stalking protection order, or a civil stalking protection order (existing law does not include in this provision a reference to a civil domestic violence protection order – R.C. 3113.31, or criminal domestic violence protection order – R.C. 2919.26);

(2) Two or more offenses of aggravated menacing, menacing by stalking, menacing, or aggravated trespass that involved the same person who is the subject of the protection order or consent agreement; or

(3) One or more offenses of violating a protection order.

The offense is a third degree felony if the offender violates a protection order or consent agreement while committing a felony offense. Existing law also authorizes the court to require electronic monitoring of the offender for a period not exceeding five years by a law enforcement agency designated by the court.⁵

⁴ R.C. 2919.27(B)(3).

⁵ R.C. 2919.27(B)(2) to (5).



HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	01-31-17
Referred to S. Ways and Means	02-01-17
Re-referred to S. Local Gov't, Public Safety & Veterans Affairs	02-08-17
Reported, S. Local Gov't, Public Safety & Veterans Affairs	---

S0007-RS-132.docx/ks

