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Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

Sub. H.B. 343

134th 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 (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_134_1397-2)
Victims' rights generally	
No provision.	Specifies that nothing in the Victim's Rights Law prevents a victim or victim's other lawful representative from asserting the rights enumerated in Ohio Constitution, Article I, Section 10a (<i>R.C. 2930.011</i>).
Prohibits a victim of an alleged sex offense from being required to submit to a polygraph examination as a condition for proceeding with the investigation or prosecution of the alleged sex offense or for any other purpose (<i>R.C. 2907.10(A)</i>).	Removes the prohibition against requiring a polygraph for any other purpose (<i>R.C. 2907.10(A)</i>).

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Requires a court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony to sentence the offender to make restitution (<i>R.C. 2929.18(A)</i>).	Same provision but also provides that the victim has a right not to seek restitution (<i>R.C. 2929.18(A)</i>).
Allows a member of the victim's family or a victim advocate to exercise the rights of a victim under the Victim's Rights Law as the victim's representative (<i>R.C. 2930.02(A)(2)</i>).	Same provision but specifies that the member of the victim's family or the victim advocate be designated as the victim's representative (<i>R.C. 2930.02(A)(2)</i>).
No provision.	Requires the prosecutor in any post-conviction proceeding or in regards to any post-conviction relief, to file a motion with the court when the prosecutor has a reasonable basis to believe that the victim's representative is not acting in the interests of the child victim, victim with a developmental disability, or an incapacitated or incompetent victim. Requires the motion to set forth the reasonable basis for the prosecutor's belief and requires the court to hold a hearing to determine whether the victim's representative is acting in the interests of the victim. Requires the court, if the court finds that the victim's representative is not acting in the interests of the victim, to appoint a court appointed special advocate, a guardian ad litem, or a victim advocate to act as a victim's representative instead of the previously appointed victim's representative (<i>R.C. 2930.02(F)</i>).
Provides that a victim with a disability or a victim who is non-English speaking or has limited English proficiency has the right to a qualified or certified interpreter at all court proceedings, all meetings with the prosecutor, and all investigative contacts with law enforcement, the probation department, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC), and the Department of Youth Services (DYS) (<i>R.C. 2930.041(A) and (B)</i>).	Same provision but specifies that the costs of a qualified or certified interpreter for a victim with a disability or a victim who is nonEnglish speaking will be paid for by the court (<i>R.C. 2930.041(A) and (B)</i>).
Requires the prosecutor to confer with the victim and, upon the victim's request, the victim's representative at specified stages of the	Restores a provision that requires the court to be informed of a failure by the prosecutor to confer with the victim and victim's representative

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<p>case and removes a requirement that, if the victim or victim’s representative requested to confer with the prosecutor and the prosecutor failed to do so, the court be informed of the failure. (R.C. 2930.06(A)).</p>	<p>and provides that, if the court determines that timely notice was not given to the victim and the victim’s representative (R.C. 2930.06(A)(3)).</p>
<p>Grants a victim or victim’s representative the right to receive a copy of all documents filed with the court in the victim’s case at no cost to the victim upon request (R.C. 2930.063(A)).</p>	<p>Specifies that a victim or victim’s representative has the right to receive a copy of the certificate of judgment and the judgment entry from the clerk (rather than all documents filed with the court in the victim’s case) at no cost to the victim upon request, and that copies of other case documents may be requested and provided by the clerk at cost (R.C. 2930.063(A)).</p>
<p>Requires a defendant who seeks to subpoena records of or concerning the victim that are confidential or privileged by law to request permission from the court before the subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion regarding the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the records and the defendant must serve the motion on the prosecutor and the victim’s attorney (R.C. 2930.071(A)(1)).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>Requires the court to issue the subpoena if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the records are not protected by privilege and the records contain relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other evidence or witnesses and that the records be produced to the court for an in-camera review (R.C. 2930.071(A)(2)).</p>	
<p>Requires a defendant who seeks to subpoena records of or concerning the victim that are not confidential or privileged by law to service the prosecutor, the victim, and the victim’s attorney, if applicable, with a copy of the subpoena (R.C. 2930.071(A)(3)).</p>	<p>Removes “that are not confidential or privileged by law” and requires the prosecutor to ensure that the defendant is provided the information necessary to effect service on the prosecutor, the victim, and the victim’s attorney to subpoena records of or concerning the victim (R.C. 2930.071(A)(1)).</p>

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<p>Permits the court, pursuant to Criminal Rule 17 and on a motion made promptly and at or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance, to quash or modify the subpoena if compliance would be unreasonable or oppressive (<i>R.C. 2930.07(A)(4)</i>).</p>	<p>Same provision but specifies that the motion is made at the request of the victim (<i>R.C. 2930.07(A)(2)(a)</i>).</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Requires the court, upon the filing of a motion to quash, to conduct a hearing in which the proponent of the subpoena must prove that the documents are evidentiary and relevant; that the documents are not otherwise procurable reasonably in advance of trial by exercising due diligence; that the party cannot properly prepare for trial without such production and inspection in advance of trial and that the failure to obtain such inspection may tend unreasonably to delay the trial; and that the application is made in good faith and is not a violation of the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure.</p>
<p>Provides that if the court does not quash the subpoena, the court must conduct an in-camera review of the records (<i>R.C. 2930.071(A)(4)</i>).</p>	<p>Specifies that the in-camera review is of any records as to which a right of privilege has been asserted (<i>R.C. 2930.071(A)(2) and (3)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the court to provide copies of the information the court intends to disclose to the prosecutor, the victim, and the victim's attorney if, after an in-camera review, the court determines that due process requires the disclosure of any portion of the records reviewed, specifies that the prosecutor, the victim, and the victim's attorney, have seven days to seek appellate review before the records are disclosed to the defendant, and specifies that the disclosure of any portion of the records to the prosecutor does not make the records subject to discovery (<i>R.C. 2930.071(A)(5)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Requires the court to balance the victim's rights and privileges against the constitutional rights of the defendant if the court determines that any of the records reviewed in-camera are privileged or constitutionally protected and specifies that the disclosure of any</p>

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<p>Prohibits a victim, unless the victim consents in writing, from being compelled to submit to an interview on any matter, including any charged criminal offense witnessed by the victim that occurred on the same occasion as the offense against the victim or filed in the same indictment or information or consolidated for trial, that is conducted by the defendant, the defendant’s attorney, or an agent of the defendant and specifies that this provision does not permit a victim to ignore or disregard a subpoena seeking witness testimony issued pursuant to the Criminal Rules (<i>R.C. 2930.072(A)</i>).</p> <p>Requires that the defendant, defendant’s attorney, or an agent of the defendant only contact the victim through the prosecutor and that victim’s attorney, to schedule an interview or a deposition and requires the prosecutor to promptly inform the victim or victim’s attorney of the defendant’s request for an interview, advise the victim of the victim’s right to refuse the interview, and inform the victim of the victim’s right to an attorney (<i>R.C. 2930.072(B)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the prosecutor or the victim’s attorney, to inform the defendant, the defendant’s attorney, or an agent of the defendant, of the time and place the victim has selected for the interview or deposition, along with any other conditions requested by the victim, except that an interview of a child victim shall only be permitted with leave of the court (<i>R.C. 2930.072(C)(1)</i>).</p> <p>Permits the prosecutor, or the prosecutor’s designee, to attend all interviews and depositions between the victim and the defendant, defendant’s attorney, or an agent of the defendant and requires that</p>	<p>portion of the records to the prosecution does not make the records subject to discovery, unless the material is known by the prosecutor to be exculpatory in nature (<i>R.C. 2930.071(A)(4)</i>).</p> <p>Specifies that if the victim consents in writing to submitting to an interview, the victim may execute that writing at the time of the interview (<i>R.C. 2930.072(A)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the prosecutor to inform the victim of the defense counsel’s name when a notice of appearance has been filed by the defendant’s attorney and inform the victim of the victim’s right to refuse to submit to an interview or a deposition with the defendant, the defendant’s attorney, or an agent of the defendant, and requires the defendant, defendant’s attorney, or agent of a defendant who attempts to contact a victim to first identify self as such (<i>R.C. 2930.072(B)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the victim or the victim’s attorney, and the defendant, the defendant’s attorney or an agent of the defendant, to determine and specify a mutually agreed upon time and place for the interview or deposition, along with any other conditions requested by the victim (<i>R.C. 2930.072(C)(1)</i>).</p> <p>No provision.</p>

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<p>the prosecutor, by request, receive a copy of the transcript or recording of the interview or deposition at the prosecutor's expense if a transcript or recording of the interview or deposition is made (<i>R.C. 2930.072(D)</i>).</p>	
<p>Prohibits the defendant or defendant's attorney from commenting on the victim's refusal to be interviewed or deposed (<i>R.C. 2930.072(E)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>Grants a victim and victim's representative in a case the right to be present whenever the defendant or alleged juvenile offender in the case is present during any stage of the case against the defendant or alleged juvenile offender that is conducted on the record, other than a grand jury proceeding and requires the court, at any stage of the case at which the victim is present, to permit the victim to be accompanied by a victim advocate or victim representative to provide support to the victim (<i>R.C. 2930.09(A)(1)</i>).</p>	<p>Grants a victim and victim's representative the right to be present during any public proceeding, other than a grand jury proceeding, requires the court, at any stage of the case at which the victim is present, to permit the victim to be accompanied by an individual to provide support to the victim, a victim advocate, and victim representative, grants the victim, victim's representative, and victim's attorney the right to be heard by the court at any proceeding in which any right of the victim is implicated, and grants, if present, the victim, victim's representative, and victim's attorney the right to be heard orally, in writing, or both (<i>R.C. 2930.09(A)(1)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the court, if the victim or victim's representative is not present at a court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue, to ask the prosecutor whether the victim and the victim's representative, if the victim or the victim's representative requested notifications, where notified of the time, place, and purpose of the court proceeding and that the victim and the victim's representative had a right to be heard at the court proceeding (<i>R.C. 2930.09(A)(2)</i>).</p>	<p>Expands the list of questions the court must ask the prosecutor if the victim or victim's representative is not present at a court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue to include any and all attempts made to give each victim and victim's representative notice and whether the victim and victim representative were conferred with by the prosecutor as required under the Victim's Rights Law (<i>R.C. 2930.09(A)(2)(a)</i>).</p>
<p>Prohibits the court from ruling on an substantive issue that implicates a victim's right, accepting a plea, or imposing a sentence if the court determines that timely notice was not given to the victim and the victim's representative, if applicable, or that the victim or victim's representative were not adequately informed of the nature of the</p>	<p>Same provision but also prohibits the court from ruling on any substantive issue that implicates a victim's right, from accepting a plea, or from imposing a sentence if the court determines that the prosecutor failed to confer with the victim and victim's representative</p>

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<p>court proceeding and requires the court to continue the court proceeding for the time necessary to notify the victim and victim's representative, if applicable, of the time, place, and nature of the court proceeding <i>(R.C. 2930.09(A)(2)(b))</i>.</p> <p>No provision.</p>	<p>as required under the Victim's Rights Law <i>(R.C. 2930.09(A)(2)(b))</i>.</p> <p>Permits the court to hold a proceeding where the victim or victim's representative is not present and in which a right of the victim is at issue if the prosecutor informs the court that the victim and victim's representative, if the victim and victim's representative requested notifications, were notified of the time, place, and purpose of the court proceeding and that the victim or victim's representative had a right to be heard at the court proceeding, and any and all attempts to give each victim and victim's representative notice and requires the prosecutor to inform the court of the victim's and victim's representative's position on the matter before the court, if the prosecutor knows the position <i>(R.C. 2930.09(A)(2)(c))</i>.</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Requires the prosecutor to file a motion in any post-conviction proceeding or in regards to post-conviction relief, if the prosecutor has a reasonable basis to believe that the victim's representative is not acting in the interests of the victim who is a child or person with a developmental disability, setting forth the grounds of that basis for belief, requires the court to hold a hearing to determine whether the victim's representative is acting in the interests of the victim by a preponderance of the evidence, and requires the court, if the court finds that the victim's representative is not acting in the interests of the victim, to appoint a court-appointed special advocate, guardian ad litem, or a victim's advocate to act as the victim's representative in lieu of the previously appointed victim's representative <i>(R.C. 2945.483(E))</i>.</p>

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Law enforcement agencies	
No provision.	Requires the law enforcement agency, on its initial contact with a victim, to document the name of the victim or victims on a separate page of the victim's right/waiver form and on a separate page with documents filed with the court so that the identity of the victim or victims remains confidential (<i>R.C. 2930.04(B)(1)</i>).
No provision.	Requires the law enforcement agency to clearly indicate who DRC is required to notify of the victim's rights and post-conviction information (<i>R.C. 2930.04(B)(1)</i>).
No provision.	Provides that, if known, the form must indicate the identity of the victim's representative (<i>R.C. 2930.04(B)(1)</i>).
No provision.	States that the page of the form with the name of the victim is not a public record (<i>R.C. 2930.04(B)(1)</i>).
No provision.	Requires the form with the information of the victim or victims to be sent to the prosecutor once completed (<i>R.C. 2930.04(B)(1)</i>).
No provision.	Requires the prosecutor, if the form is not completed after initial contact with the victim or victims and sent to the prosecutor, to complete the form (<i>R.C. 2930.04(B)(2)</i>).

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No provision.	Provides that if a victim elects not to receive the notifications described in this section, then the prosecutor must document that waiver and provides that once the prosecutor has met with the victim or victims, the completed form or waiver must be filed with the court <i>(R.C. 2930.04(B)(3))</i> .
No provision.	Requires that a victim advocate be designated as the victim's representative in order for the victim advocate to exercise rights on behalf of the victim or victims and requires that the designation be documented either on the victim's rights/waiver form for that victim or victims or, if the victim or victims elect not to exercise the victim's or victims' rights, that the designation be documented on the waiver <i>(R.C. 2930.04(B)(4))</i> .
No provision.	Allows the court, if no form is completed, to elect to provide the victim with the notifications and identity protections if extenuating circumstances exist <i>(R.C. 2930.04(B)(5))</i> .
No provision.	Requires the court to ask the victim, if present, or the prosecutor, if the victim wishes to update the victim's contact information and inform the victim or victims that it is the victim's duty to notify DRC of any change in address or contact information <i>(R.C. 2930.04(B)(6))</i> .
Requires law enforcement agencies to retain property of the victim or a criminal offense pursuant to Appellate Rule 9 <i>(R.C. 2930.11(B))</i> .	Requires law enforcement agencies to retain property of the victim or a criminal offense pursuant to the Ohio Rules of Appellate Procedure <i>(R.C. 2930.11(B))</i> .

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Records and sealing	
<p>Requires the court to notify the prosecutor of proceeding to seal juvenile records within 30 days prior to the hearing (<i>R.C. 2151.356(C)(2)(c)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court to notify the prosecutor of proceeding to expunge juvenile records within 30 days prior to the hearing (<i>R.C. 2151.358(B)(3)</i>).</p>	<p>Requires the notice within 60 days (<i>R.C. 2151.356(C)(2)(c)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the notice within 60 days (<i>R.C. 2151.358(B)(3)</i>).</p>
Notice and rights in court proceedings	
<p>Specifies that a victim and victim’s representative have the right to attend a proceeding in a juvenile case without the listed employment related consequences (<i>R.C. 109.42</i>).</p> <p>Regarding a child victim giving a deposition, requires the judge to notify the child victim’s attorney, if applicable of the date, time, and place for taking the deposition and requires that the notice identify the child victim in a manner consistent with the requirements under the bill (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)</i>).</p> <p>Regarding the depositions, provides that the judge in the proceeding must preside at the taking of the deposition and rule at that time on any objections of the child victim or the child victim’s attorney, if applicable (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)</i>).</p> <p>Regarding a victim with a developmental disability giving a deposition, requires the judge to notify the victim’s attorney, if applicable of the date, time, and place for taking the deposition and requires that the notice identify the child victim in a manner consistent with the</p>	<p>Same provision but specifies that it is a juvenile <i>delinquency</i> case (<i>R.C. 109.42</i>).</p> <p>Removes these requirements (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p> <p>Removes the requirement that the judge take any objections of the child victim or the child victim’s attorney (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p> <p>Removes these requirements (<i>R.C. 2152.811(B)(1)(c)</i>).</p>

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<p>requirements under the bill <i>(R.C. 2152.811(B)(1))</i>.</p> <p>Regarding the depositions, provides that if the prosecution, victim, or victim’s attorney requests that the deposition be recorded, it must be recorded in accordance with the requirements under the bill <i>(R.C. 2152.811(B)(2))</i>.</p> <p>Regarding a victim with a developmental disability giving a deposition, permits the victim’s attorney and victim’s representative to be present during the deposition <i>(R.C. 2152.811(B)(2))</i>.</p> <p>Requires a court to consider any relevant oral and written statement made by the victim, the victim’s representative, the victim’s attorney, the defendant, the defense attorney, or the prosecuting authority regarding sentencing for a misdemeanor <i>(R.C. 2929.22(D)(1))</i>.</p> <p>Requires that the law enforcement agency that investigates the criminal offense or delinquent act of a defendant or an alleged juvenile offender give the victim or victim’s representative specified notice <i>(R.C. 2930.05(A))</i>.</p> <p>No provision.</p>	<p>Removes the victim and victim’s attorney from the list of requestors <i>(R.C. 2152.811(B)(2))</i>.</p> <p>No provision.</p> <p>Requires a court to consider any relevant oral and written statement made by the victim, the victim’s representative, the victim’s attorney, the defendant, the defense attorney, <i>and</i> the prosecuting authority regarding sentencing for a misdemeanor <i>(R.C. 2929.22(D)(1))</i>.</p> <p>Requires that law enforcement provide that notice to the victim <i>and</i> the victim’s representative <i>(R.C. 2930.05(A))</i>.</p> <p>Prohibits the court from ruling on any substantive issue that implicates a victim’s right, from accepting a plea, or from imposing a sentence and requires the court to continue the court proceeding for the necessary time to notify the victim if the court determines that timely notice was not given to the victim and victim’s representative and that the victim and victim’s representative were not adequately informed of the nature of the court proceeding, or that the prosecutor failed to confer with the victim and victim’s representative as required under the Victim’s Rights Law or Ohio Constitution, Article I, Section 10a <i>(R.C. 2930.06(A)(3))</i>.</p>

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<p>Removes a provision that specifies that a prosecutor’s failure to confer with a victim as required and a court’s failure to provide the notice as required do not affect the validity of an agreement between the prosecutor and defendant or alleged juvenile offender in the case, a pretrial diversion of the defendant or alleged juvenile offender, an amendment or dismissal of an indictment, information or complaint filed against the defendant or alleged juvenile offender, a plea entered by the defendant or alleged juvenile defender, an admission entered by the defendant or alleged juvenile offender, or any other disposition in the case <i>(R.C. 2930.06(A)(3))</i>.</p>	<p>Restores this provision <i>(R.C. 2930.06(A)(3))</i>.</p>
<p>Permits a victim or victim’s representative not to testify regarding the victim’s address, telephone number, place of employment, or other locating information unless the victim specifically consents or the court orders disclosure on finding that a compelling need exists to disclose that information <i>(R.C. 2930.07(B)(1)(a))</i>.</p>	<p>Removes a provision regarding the court ordering disclosure on finding that a compelling need exists to disclose that information and instead states that the victim and victim’s representative have the right not to testify unless the court determines that the fundamental demands of due process of law in the fair administration of criminal justice prevails over the victim’s rights to keep the information confidential <i>(R.C. 2930.07(B))</i>.</p>
<p>Requires that the court proceeding to determine if a compelling need exists to disclose that information be held in-camera, with the victim and the victim’s representative present <i>(R.C. 2930.07(B)(1)(b))</i>.</p>	<p>Requires the court to determine if the fundamental demands of the due process of law in the fair administration of criminal justice prevails over the victim’s rights to keep the information confidential pursuant to an in-camera review and removes the requirement that the victim and the victim’s attorney, if applicable, be present during that in-camera proceeding <i>(R.C. 2930.07(B))</i>.</p>
<p>Prohibits a defendant from compelling any witness to a criminal offense or delinquent act to testify at any proceeding, including any juvenile court proceeding, regarding the witness’s address, telephone number, place of employment, or other locating information unless</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

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<p>the witness specifically consents in writing or the court orders disclosure of that information on finding that a compelling need for that information exists after an in-camera review where the victim and victim’s representative are present (<i>R.C. 2930.07(B)(2)(a) and (b)</i>).</p> <p>Requires notice to the victim or victim’s attorney that if the court orders restitution, the victim or victim’s attorney has the right to file a restitution lien (<i>R.C. 2930.12(A)(7)</i>).</p> <p>Permits the victim in the case or victim’s representative to make a written and oral statement regarding the impact of the criminal offense or delinquent act (<i>R.C. 2930.13(A)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court to provide a copy of the presentence investigation report to the prosecutor assigned to the case at least seven days prior to the sentencing hearing if it is provided to the defendant and requires the prosecutor to, upon request, provide a copy of the report to the victim, victim’s representative, and victim’s attorney at least five days prior to the sentencing hearing, except for the parts of the report that are redacted by the court or made confidential by law (<i>R.C. 2930.131(A)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court to inform the parties and the victim, the victim’s representative, and victim’s attorney of the court decision if the court decides to redact any portion of the presentence investigation report (<i>R.C. 2930.131(B)</i>).</p>	<p>Removes the word “restitution” (<i>R.C. 2930.12(A)(7)</i>).</p> <p>Permits the victim in the case <i>and</i> the victim’s representative, if applicable, to make a written and oral statement (<i>R.C. 2930.13(A)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court to <i>simultaneously</i> provide a copy of the presentence investigation report to the prosecutor assigned to the case if the report is made available to the defendant <i>prior to the sentencing hearing</i> and requires the prosecutor, if requested, to promptly forward a copy of the report to the victim, victim’s representative, and victim’s attorney, except for the parts of the report that are redacted by the court or made confidential by law (<i>R.C. 2930.131(A)</i>).</p> <p>Removes this requirement (<i>R.C. 2930.131(B)</i>).</p>

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<p>Requires the court to permit the victim or victim’s representative to be heard orally, in writing, or both during the sentencing or disposition proceeding before the court imposes a sentence upon, or enters an order of disposition for, a defendant of alleged juvenile offender (<i>R.C. 2930.14(A)</i>).</p>	<p>Requires the court to permit the victim <i>and</i> victim’s representative, if applicable, to be heard orally, in writing, or both (<i>R.C. 2930.14(A)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the prosecutor or the prosecutor’s designee, within seven days after a defendant is sentenced to a term of an incarceration, to provide written notice to the victim and victim’s representative of the right of the victim or victim’s representative, any member of the victim’s family or any member of the victim’s household to request not to receive mail from the inmate who was convicted of committing a criminal offense against the victim and specifies what that notice must contain (<i>R.C. 2930.161(A)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>Requires the custodial agency to notify the inmate of the request and that sending such mail will result in appropriate sanctions, including, but not limited to, reduction or denial of earned release credits and review of all outgoing mail (<i>R.C. 2930.161(B)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>Prohibits the custodial agency from knowingly forwarding mail contrary to the request and requires the custodial agency retain inmate mail and forward the mail to the prosecutor that prosecuted the inmate for the underlying offense and retain the mail for at least one year from the date the inmate is released (<i>R.C. 2930.161(C)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>Provides that the provisions regarding inmate mail must not be construed as altering or limiting an order from a court of competent jurisdiction permitting contact between an incarcerated offender and the child or children of that offender (<i>R.C. 2930.161(D)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

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<p>Requires the probation department to notify the victim and victim's representative of any conduct by the defendant or alleged juvenile offender that raises a concern for the victim's safety where the victim or victim's representative have requested notice and have provided current contact information as soon as it becomes known to the probation department (<i>R.C. 2930.162(B)(4)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the probation department to notify the victim and the victim's representative, following a risk assessment of the terms of probation or community control, including the period of supervision and any modifications to the terms of probation or community control, of any restricted locations and any other conditions that impact community safety (<i>R.C. 2930.162(B)(5)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p> <p>Requires the probation department to notify the victim and the victim's attorney of any other conditions of probation or community control that impact victim safety (<i>R.C. 2930.161(B)(4)</i>).</p>
Financial sanctions and restitution	
<p>Requires the child to make restitution to the victim of the child's delinquent act or juvenile offense, or, if the victim is deceased, to the estate of the victim (instead of the survivor of the victim under existing law) (<i>R.C. 2152.20(A)(3)</i>).</p> <p>Includes juvenile traffic offenses in the court's consideration for restitution (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B), (D), (F), and (H)</i>).</p> <p>No provision.</p> <p>Requires the court to consider past and future expenses related to a victim's economic or other loss (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)</i>).</p>	<p>Restores requirement that restitution be made to a survivor of the victim if the victim is deceased (<i>R.C. 2152.20(A)(3)</i>).</p> <p>No provision.</p> <p>Allows the court to order community service for an act that if committed by an adult would be a minor misdemeanor if that order would generate funds for restitution (<i>R.C. 2152.20(D)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court to order full restitution for any expenses related to the victim's economic loss (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)</i>).</p>

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_134_1397-2)
Prohibits the court from considering a delinquent child’s or juvenile traffic offender’s present or future ability to pay restitution (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)</i>).	Removes this prohibition (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)</i>).
Prohibits a pending insurance or governmental program claim made by the victim from delaying payment of restitution as ordered (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)</i>).	No provision.
Includes wages or profits lost due to injury of the victim, and wages or profits lost by the victim’s parent or guardian while caring for the victim if the victim is a minor to be included in the definition of economic loss (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)(4)</i>).	Includes wages or profits lost due to injury or harm to the victim as determined by the court in the definition of economic loss and removes wages or profits lost by the minor victim’s parent or guardian while caring for the injured minor victim (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)(4)</i>).
Includes wages or profits lost by victim, and wages or profits lost by the victim’s parent or guardian, during time spent as a witness or assisting law enforcement or the prosecutor in the definition of economic loss (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)(5)</i>).	No provision.
Includes expenses related to installing or increasing security devices, systems, or replacing or adding locks in the definition of economic loss (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)(6)</i>).	No provision.
Includes expenses relating to monitoring the credit report and repairing the credit of a victim of identity fraud for a reasonable period of time in the definition of economic loss (<i>R.C. 2152.203(B)(8)</i>).	No provision.
Allows the court to impose specified payment schedules on restitution payments and allows the court to require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond or any other action to ensure payment of restitution (<i>R.C. 2152.203(C)</i>).	Removes this provision and instead allows the court to require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond or take other action permitted by law to ensure payment of restitution (<i>R.C. 2152.203(C)</i>).

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_134_1397-2)
<p>Requires that any money owed by the state or by a political subdivision to a delinquent child who is required to make restitution be assigned to the discharge of the child's or offender's outstanding restitution obligation (R.C. 2152.203(D)).</p>	<p>Same provision but specifies that the money be assigned upon notification by the court (R.C. 2152.203(D)).</p>
<p>Exempts a restitution obligation from discharge in bankruptcy or to any other statutory or common law proceeding for relief against creditors, except to the extent required by federal law (R.C. 2152.203(G)).</p>	<p>Removes this provision and instead specifies that a restitution obligation imposed by a court does not expire until paid in full and that if an order remains unpaid in full, it will be reduced to a civil judgment in favor of the victim prior to the termination of the court's jurisdiction upon the delinquent child's attainment of 21 years of age, requires the person, if the order is reduced to such a judgment, to pay the restitution under the order is the judgment debtor, and provides that the court retains jurisdiction over the restitution until the delinquent child attains 21 years of age and the civil judgment obligation continues to be enforceable by a victim, victim's representative, or victim's attorney, if applicable, until the obligation is satisfied (R.C. 2152.203(G)).</p>
<p>Allows the court to waive the payment of specified court costs when the court determines that the offender is indigent and waives the payment of all court costs imposed upon the indigent offender (R.C. 2743.70(A)(1)(b) and (A)(2)(b)).</p>	<p>Prohibits the court from waiving the payment of the specified court costs (R.C. 2152.203(A)(1)(b) and (A)(2)(b)).</p>
<p>Requires the court to order full restitution for any past and future expenses related to a victim's economic loss as a result of the criminal offense and prohibits the court from considering the offender's present or future ability to pay restitution (R.C. 2929.281(A)).</p>	<p>Requires the court to order full restitution for any expenses related to a victim's economic loss due to the criminal offense (R.C. 2929.281(A)).</p>
<p>Specifies that a pending insurance or governmental program claim made by a victim will not delay a payment of restitution as ordered by the court (R.C. 2929.281(A)).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

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Includes wages or profits lost due to injury of the victim and, if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the minor victim's parent or guardian while caring for the injured minor victim in the definition of economic loss <i>(R.C. 2929.281(A)(4))</i> .	Includes only wages or profits lost due to injury or harm to the victim as determined by the court <i>(R.C. 2929.281(A)(4))</i> .
Includes wages or profits lost by the victim and, if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the minor victim's parent or guardian due to time spent as a witness or assisting law enforcement or the prosecutor, with lost wages including commission income as well as base wages, in the definition of economic loss <i>(R.C. 2929.281(A)(5))</i> .	No provision.
Includes expenses incurred by an adult victim in relocating away from an offender, including, but not limited to, deposits for utilities, deposits for rental housing, temporary food and lodging expenses, and clothing and personal items in the definition of economic loss <i>(R.C. 2929.281(A)(6))</i> .	No provision.
Includes expenses related to installing or increasing security related to felony or misdemeanor offenses or violence, including, but not limited to, a security device or system or the replacement or addition of locks in the definition of economic loss <i>(R.C. 2929.281(A)(7))</i> .	No provision.
Includes expenses related to monitoring the credit report of and repairing the credit of a victim of identity fraud for a period of time reasonably necessary to make the victim whole in the definition of economic loss <i>(R.C. 2929.281(A)(9))</i> .	No provision.

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<p>Permits the court to require specified payment schedules for paying restitution, to require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, and take other action to ensure payment of restitution including ordering that bail moneys deposited with the clerk of court be applied to payment of restitution (R.C. 2929.281(B)).</p>	<p>Removes this provision and instead permits the court to require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond or to take any other action permitted by law to ensure payment of restitution (R.C. 2929.281(B)).</p>
<p>Requires any money owed by a state or political subdivision to an offender who is required to make restitution, including any tax refund owed to the offender, to be assigned to the discharge of the offender's outstanding restitution obligation, subject to federal law or regulations and including court-ordered support obligations (R.C. 2929.281(C)).</p>	<p>Same provision but specifies that the money be assigned upon notification from the court, subject to any superseding federal statutes or regulations, including court-ordered support obligations (R.C. 2929.281(C)).</p>
<p>Prohibits a court that imposes restitution on an offender as part of the offender's sentence from suspending that part of the offender's sentence if the victim, the victim's representative, or the victim's attorney, if applicable, objects to the suspension of the restitution part of the sentence (R.C. 2929.281(E)).</p>	<p>Removes reference to "victim's representative" (R.C. 2929.281(E)).</p>
<p>Prevents a restitution obligation from being discharged in bankruptcy or any other statutory or common law proceeding for relief against creditors, except to the extent required by federal law (R.C. 2929.281(F)).</p>	<p>Removes this provision and instead permits a court order for restitution to be reduced to a civil judgment in favor of the victim, requires the person, if the order is reduced to such a judgment, to pay the restitution under the order is the judgment debtor and allows the order to be reduced to such a judgment on or after the court closes the defendant's case if the order for restitution has not been satisfied (R.C. 2929.281(F)).</p>
<p>Specifies that a restitution obligation imposed by a court does not expire until paid in full and that the court retains jurisdiction over the restitution order and the obligation continues to be enforceable by a victim, victim's representative, victim's attorney, or victim's estate until the obligation is satisfied (R.C. 2929.281(G)).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_134_1397-2)
<p>Specifies that if a prosecutor dismisses a count or counts of a complaint, information, or indictment involving the victim as a result of a negotiated plea agreement, the victim may exercise all of the applicable rights of a crime victim throughout the criminal justice process as though the count or counts involving the victim had not been dismissed (<i>R.C. 2930.121(A)(1)</i>).</p> <p>No provision.</p>	<p>Specifies that if a prosecutor dismisses a count or counts of a complaint, information, or indictment involving the victim as a result of a negotiated plea agreement, the victim may not exercise rights regarding restitution as though the count or counts involving the victim had not been dismissed (<i>R.C. 2930.121(A)(1)</i>).</p> <p>Allows a victim to receive restitution from a dismissed count or counts of a complaint, information, or indictment involving the victim as part of a negotiated plea deal and provides that once a count or counts of a complaint, information, or indictment has been dismissed, a victim does not have a continuing right to restitution for that count or counts (<i>R.C. 2930.121(A)(2)</i>).</p>
Trial, testimony, and evidentiary standards	
<p>Specifies when a child under 16 (instead of 13 under current law) shall have testimony taken by deposition for certain specified offenses or acts (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2), (C), and (D)</i>).</p> <p>Allows a child victim under 13 years of age, upon a motion of the child victim or the child victim’s attorney, if applicable, to give testimony by deposition if there is a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the child will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)</i>).</p>	<p>Restores the required child age to under 13 years of age (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)(a), (C), and (D)</i>).</p> <p>Removes this provision and instead allows a child victim for an offense of Title XXIX not otherwise listed who is under the age of 18, upon a motion of the child victim, the child victim’s attorney, if applicable, or an attorney for the prosecution, to give testimony by deposition if, by a preponderance of the evidence, it can be shown that the child will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony, and allows the prosecution to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(2)(b)</i>).</p>

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<p>Provides that if the child victim or the child victim’s attorney, if applicable, requests that a deposition to be taken be recorded, the juvenile judge must order that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(3)</i>).</p>	<p>Removes this provision (<i>R.C. 2152.81(A)(3)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires that a victim with a developmental disability, the prosecution, or the victim’s attorney, if applicable, show by a preponderance of the evidence that the victim will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony (<i>R.C. 2152.811(B)(1)</i>).</p>	<p>Removes this requirement and instead allows a victim with a developmental disability of an offense of Title XXIX that is not otherwise listed, upon a motion of the prosecution, the victim, or the victim’s attorney, if applicable, to give testimony by deposition if, by a preponderance of the evidence, it can be shown that the child will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony and allows the prosecution, the victim, or the victim’s attorney to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2152.811(B)(1)(b)</i>).</p>
<p>Permits the prosecution, the victim, or the victim’s attorney, if applicable, to file a motion with the juvenile judge requesting the judge to order the testimony of a victim with a developmental disability to be taken in a room other than the room in which the proceeding is being conducted (<i>R.C. 2152.811(D) and (E)</i>).</p>	<p>Limits the filing of this motion to the prosecution (<i>R.C. 2152.811(D) and (E)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires an order that requires the testimony of a victim with a developmental disability in a juvenile court proceeding to be taken outside of the room in which the proceeding is being conducted to specifically identify the victim with a developmental disability in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (<i>R.C. 2152.811(G)</i>).</p>	<p>Removes requirement that the identification of the victim be in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (<i>R.C. 2152.811(G)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the court of appeals, upon the filing of an appeal, to enter an order establishing an expedited schedule for the transmission of the record, the filing of briefing by litigants, oral argument if permitted, and the entry of decision and judgement and requires the court to enter judgment within 30 days of submission of the briefs, or if the oral</p>	<p>Same provision but also requires the court of appeals to place the appeal on its accelerated calendar when a victim appeals a trial court’s denial of the victim’s rights provided by law in any judicial or administrative proceeding (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(b)(ii)</i>).</p>

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<p>argument if permitted, whichever is later, unless compelling reasons in the interest of judgment require a longer period of time (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(b)(ii)</i>).</p> <p>Permits the court of appeals to dispose of the case based on sworn affidavits alone or to allow third parties to transcribe the trial court record so as to expedite the arrival of the court transcript if necessary where compelling reasons exist (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(b)(ii)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court of appeals or Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal without delay upon motion of the victim, the prosecutor, or the defendant if the court finds that there is not a justifiable basis for the appeal to proceed, or has been brought for the sole purpose of causing delay in the trial court proceedings (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(b)(iii), (A)(2)(d), and (A)(2)(e)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court of appeals or the Supreme Court, if the victim or victim’s attorney, if applicable, petitions for an extraordinary writ, to enter an order establishing an expedited schedule for filing the answer, the submission of evidence, the filing of briefing by the litigants, and the entry of decision and judgment (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p> <p>Requires the court to enter judgment within 45 days after the submission of briefs, or of the oral argument, whichever is later, unless compelling reasons in the interest of justice require a longer period of time and if compelling reasons exist, allows the court of appeals or Supreme Court to dispose of the case based on sworn affidavits alone or to allow third parties to transcribe the trial record so as to expedite arrival if necessary (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p>	<p>Removes this provision and instead permits the court of appeals to direct the trial court to expedite the transcription of the record in accordance with Ohio Rules of Appellate Procedure (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(b)(ii)</i>).</p> <p>No provision.</p> <p>Same provision but also requires the court of appeals or Supreme Court to place the appeal on its accelerated calendar (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p> <p>Same provision but removes provision that allows the court of appeals or Supreme Court to dispose of the case based on sworn affidavits alone or to allow third parties to transcribe the trial record and instead allows the court to direct the trial court to expedite the transcription of the record in accordance with the Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court of Ohio (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p>

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<p>Requires the Supreme Court, if any appeal is pursued to the Court, to enter an order establishing an expedited schedule for its proceedings, including, as applicable, the filing of jurisdictional memoranda and ruling thereon, the transmission of the record, the filing of briefing by the litigants, oral argument if permitted, and the entry of decision and judgment (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(1)(e)</i>).</p>	<p>Same provision but also requires the Supreme Court to place an appeal pursued for denied relief on its accelerated calendar (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(d)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the court of appeals or Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal without delay upon motion of the victim, the prosecutor, or the defendant if it finds that there is no justifiable basis for the appeal to proceed, or has been brought for the sole purpose of causing delay in the trial court proceedings (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(d)</i>).</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
<p>Requires the Court to enter judgment within 60 days after the submission of briefs, or of the oral argument, whichever is later, unless compelling reasons in the interest of justice require a longer period of time and if compelling reasons exist, allows the court of appeals or Supreme Court to dispose of the case based on sworn affidavits alone or to allow third parties to transcribe the trial record so as to expedite arrival if necessary (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(e)</i>).</p>	<p>Same provision but removes provision that allows the court of appeals or Supreme Court to dispose of the case based on sworn affidavits alone or to allow third parties to transcribe the trial record and instead allows the court to direct the trial court to expedite the transcription of the record in accordance with the Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court of Ohio (<i>R.C. 2930.19(A)(2)(d)</i>).</p>
<p>Permits the testimony of an alleged victim who was less than 16 years of age (instead of 13 years of age under existing law) when the complaint or information was filed for specified felony offenses to be taken in a room other than the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted (<i>R.C. 2937.11(B)</i>).</p>	<p>Restores the required victim age to under 13 years of age (<i>R.C. 2937.11(B)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires that the testimony of an alleged victim who was less than 16 years of age (instead of 13 years of age under existing law) when the complaint or information was filed for specified felony offenses be recorded and preserved (<i>R.C. 2937.11(C)</i>).</p>	<p>Restores the required victim age to under 13 years of age (<i>R.C. 2937.11(C)</i>).</p>

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<p>Requires the judge of the court in which the prosecution is being conducted of a specified charge for which an alleged victim of the violation or offense was a child who was less than 16 years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, upon motion of the child victim, the child victim's attorney, or an attorney for the prosecution, and upon a showing by the preponderance of the evidence that the child will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony, to order that the testimony of the child victim be taken by deposition. Also permits the prosecution, child victim, or child victim's attorney to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(2)</i>).</p>	<p>Requires the judge of the court in which the prosecution is being conducted of a specified charge for which an alleged victim of the violation or offense was a child who was less than 13 years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, upon motion of an attorney for the prosecution, to order that the testimony of the child victim be taken by deposition and the prosecution to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(2)(a)</i>).</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Requires that the judge of the court in which the prosecution for any violation of Title XXIX not otherwise specified order that the testimony of the alleged child victim be taken by deposition if the child victim was less than 18 years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, and the child victim, child victim's attorney, or an attorney for the prosecution files a motion and shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the child will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony and permits the prosecution to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(2)(b)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the judge to notify the child victim whose deposition is to be taken, the child victim's attorney, if applicable, the prosecution, and the defense of the date, time, and place for taking the deposition (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(2)</i>).</p>	<p>Same provision but removes the child victim's attorney from those required to receive notice of the date, time, and place for taking the deposition (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(2)(c)</i>).</p>
<p>Specifies that if the prosecution, child victim, or child victim's attorney requests, and a judge orders, that a deposition is to be recorded, then only specified people may be present during the deposition, including</p>	<p>Same provision but removes the child victim and child victim's attorney from list of whom may request that a deposition to be taken be recorded and excludes the child victim's representative from the list</p>

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<p>the child victim’s representative (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(3)</i>).</p>	<p>of persons who may be present during the deposition (<i>R.C. 2945.481(A)(3)</i>).</p>
<p>Permits the prosecution, child victim, or child victim’s attorney, if applicable, to file a motion requesting the judge to order the testimony of the child victim to be taken in a room other than the room in which the proceeding is being conducted for a specified offense and where the alleged child victim was less than 16 years of age (instead of 13 years of age under existing law) when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier (<i>R.C. 2945.481(C) and (D)</i>).</p>	<p>Limits who is permitted to file the motion to the prosecution and restores the age to alleged child victims who were less than 13 years of age (<i>R.C. 2945.481(C) and (D)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires an order issued by the court to specifically identify the child victim in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (<i>R.C. 2945.481(F)(1)</i>).</p>	<p>Removes requirement that the child victim’s identification be in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (<i>R.C. 2945.481(F)(1)</i>).</p>
<p>Requires the judge of the court in which the prosecution is being conducted of a listed charge for which an alleged victim with a developmental disability upon motion of the victim, the victim’s attorney, or an attorney for the prosecution, and upon a showing by the preponderance of the evidence that the victim will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony, to order that the testimony of the victim be taken by deposition and permits the prosecution, victim, or victim’s attorney to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2945.482(B)(1)</i>).</p>	<p>Requires the judge of the court in which the prosecution is being conducted of a listed charge for which an alleged victim with a developmental disability upon motion of an attorney for the prosecution to order that the testimony of the victim be taken by deposition and permits the prosecution to request that the deposition be recorded (<i>R.C. 2945.482(B)(1)(a)</i>).</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Requires that the judge of the court in which the prosecution for any violation of Title XXIX not otherwise specified order that the testimony of the alleged victim with developmental disabilities be taken by deposition if the prosecution, the victim, or the victim’s attorney files a motion requesting such, and shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the victim will suffer serious emotional trauma if</p>

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<p>Requires the judge to notify the victim with a developmental disability whose deposition is to be taken, the victim’s attorney, the prosecution, and the defense of the date, time, and place for taking the deposition in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (R.C. 2945.482(B)(1)).</p> <p>Specifies that if the prosecution, victim, or victim’s attorney requests, and a judge orders, that a deposition is to be recorded, then only specified people may be present during the deposition, including the victim’s attorney and the victim’s representative (R.C. 2945.482(B)(2)).</p> <p>Allows the deposition, or part of it, to be admitted as evidence upon motion of the prosecution, victim, or victim’s attorney (R.C. 2945.482(C)(1)).</p> <p>Permits the prosecution, victim, or victim’s attorney, if applicable, to file a motion requesting the judge to order the testimony of the victim with a developmental disability to be taken in a room other than the room in which the proceeding is being conducted. (R.C. 2945.482(D) and (E)).</p> <p>Requires an order issued by the court to specifically identify the victim with a developmental disability in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (R.C. 2945.482(G)(1)).</p>	<p>required to provide live trial testimony and permits the prosecution, victim, or victim’s attorney to request that the deposition be recorded (R.C. 2945.482(B)(1)(b)).</p> <p>Removes the victim’s attorney from those required to receive notice of the date, time, and place for taking the deposition and the requirement that the notice be given in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (R.C. 2945.482(B)(1)(c)).</p> <p>Specifies that if the prosecution requests, and a judge orders, that a deposition is to be recorded, then only specified people may be present during the deposition, and excludes the victim’s attorney and victim’s representative from that list (R.C. 2945.482(B)(2)).</p> <p>Limits who may file a motion to admit the deposition to the prosecution (R.C. 2945.482(C)(1)).</p> <p>Limits who is permitted to file the motion to the prosecution (R.C. 2945.482(D) and (E)).</p> <p>Removes requirement that the victim’s identification be in a manner consistent with the Victim’s Rights Law (R.C. 2945.482(G)(1)).</p>

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Definitions	
<p>Defines “delinquent act” as an alleged act or omission committed by a child regardless of whether the child is competent, that is punishable by incarceration and is not disposed of by the juvenile traffic violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1 (R.C. 2930.01(O)).</p> <p>Includes “victim” under the definition for “victim with developmental disabilities” (R.C. 2945.482(A)(2)).</p>	<p>Defines “delinquent act” as an alleged act committed by a child, regardless of whether the child is competent, that violates any law of this state or the United States, or any ordinance or a political subdivision of the state, that would be an offense if committed by an adult; violated any lawful order of the court made under the Victim’s Rights Law, including a child who violates a court order regarding the child’s prior adjudication as an unruly child for being a habitual truant; violated any lawful order of the court made under the Juvenile Law other than an order issued under the law prohibiting a child from possessing, using, purchasing, or receiving tobacco products; or is guilty of use by a juvenile of false information to enter an adult entertainment establishment, underage purchase of a firearm, underage purchase of a pseudoephedrine product or ephedrine product, or using false information to purchase a pseudoephedrine product or ephedrine product and is not disposed of by the juvenile traffic violations bureau serving the court under Traffic Rule 13.1 (R.C. 2930.01(O)).</p> <p>Removes this provision (R.C. 2945.482(A)(2)).</p>