



CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

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Legislative & Judicial Brief

A Message from Sara Andrews, Director



The Legislative & Judicial Brief is designed to share information and spark conversation. The Commission strives to move ideas to solutions that advance public safety, realize fairness in sentencing, preserve judicial discretion, provide a meaningful array of sentencing options and distinguish the most efficient and effective use of correctional resources.

-Sara Andrews

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The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law & Glenn College of
Public Affairs for her contributions to this edition.

LEGISLATION IMPACTING SENTENCING

*** RECENTLY INTRODUCED 134TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY ***

SB2 CRIMINAL CASE COMPETENCY AND ENTERS OHIO INTO PSYPACT (GAVARONE)

The bill was introduced on January 14, 2021, and makes changes to the requirements for competency evaluations and mental health treatment in criminal cases. The bill also enters Ohio in the multi-jurisdictional psychology compact known as PSYPACT, establishes the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission, and creates the Coordinated Licensure Information System. The bill was passed by the Senate on February 10, 2021, by a vote of 32-0. On March 17, 2021, the House Criminal Justice Committee had its third hearing on the bill.

SB16 CIVIL ACTION BY, AND CRIMES AGAINST, FIRST RESPONDERS (SCHAFFER) / HB109 INCREASE PENALTIES – CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES; PEACE OFFICER SUITS (ABRAMS, CARRUTHERS)

The bill was introduced on January 26, 2021, and alters the offense of felonious assault (R.C. 2903.11) by making it an F1 in cases where the violation caused serious physical harm and the offender committed the violation in an attempt to intimidate, harass, or terrorize another person because the other person is or is perceived to be an emergency service responder or public servant or because the other person is a family or household member or coworker of such a person. Under the bill, the sentence for a violation must run consecutively to any other sentences. The Senate Judiciary Committee had its second hearing on the bill on February 23, 2021. HB109 was introduced on February 16, 2021, and prohibits similar bias motivated intimidation of first responders. The bill also increases penalties for certain assault, vandalism, and riot offenses. On March 11, 2021, the House Criminal Justice Committee had its first hearing on the bill.

SB25 ENACT RELAPSE REDUCTION ACT REGARDING DRUG TESTS AND TRAFFICKING (GAVARONE)

The bill was introduced on January 26, 2021, and enhances penalties for most drug trafficking offenses when committed on the premises or within the vicinity of a substance addiction services provider's facility, if the offender recklessly disregards whether the offense is being committed within that vicinity. The bill also prohibits defrauding an alcohol, drug, or urine screening test through the use or likelihood of use of synthetic urine, a urine additive, or another person's urine. On February 9, 2021, the Senate Judiciary Committee had its second hearing on the bill.

HB22 EXPAND THE OFFENSE OF OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE (LaRe, WILKIN)

The bill was introduced on February 3, 2021, and expands the offense of obstructing justice to include failure to follow a lawful order from a law enforcement officer or diverting a law enforcement officer's attention. The House Criminal Justice Committee had its third hearing on the bill on March 17, 2021.

BIENNIAL BUDGET

HB110 (OELSLAGER)

The bill was introduced February 17, 2021. It contains provisions that impact policy including: the filing of protection orders; notification of the Attorney General about defendants who are NGRI or incompetent to stand trial; decreased supervision terms of community control based on felony or misdemeanor level; reduced post-release control supervision terms; increased penalties for some gun crimes and making record-sealing by a judge automatic if the Governor issues an unconditional pardon.

Please note, a substitute bill is being prepared.



LEGISLATION IMPACTING SENTENCING (continued)

HB8 REVISE ELECTRONIC RECORDING OF CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS (WEST, PLUMMER)

The bill was introduced on February 3, 2021, and requires the electronic recording of all statements made by certain suspects during a custodial interrogation in a place of detention. The bill outlines seven limited exceptions for which electronic recording is not required. The bill also allows a court to consider any failure to electronically record a statement in adjudicating motions to exclude or suppress, and to admit evidence despite a violation of the requirement, but only if the court provides a cautionary instruction to the jury. The House Criminal Justice Committee had its second hearing on the bill on March 11, 2021.

HB121 ELIMINATE SEX CRIME SPOUSAL EXCEPTIONS; PERMIT SPOUSAL TESTIMONY (LANESE, BOGGS)

The bill was introduced on February 16, 2021, and eliminates the spousal exceptions for the offenses of rape, sexual battery, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor, gross sexual imposition, sexual imposition, and importuning. The bill also permits a person to testify against the person's spouse in a prosecution for any of the enumerated offenses. On March 17, 2021, the House Criminal Justice Committee had its first hearing on the bill.

HB3 AISHA'S LAW (BOYD, CARRUTHERS)

The bill was introduced on February 3, 2021, and expands the offense of aggravated murder to include domestic violence offenses, adds strangulation of a family or household member to the expanded domestic violence offense, and requires law enforcement officers to utilize a qualified lethality assessment screening tool (only if that assessment is available) to refer high risk victims to local domestic violence services. This bill also permits law enforcement officers to request an emergency protection order (EPO), on the behalf of and with the consent of a victim of domestic violence, during a period where the court is not open for regular business. The House Criminal Justice Committee had its first hearing on the bill on February 25, 2021.

SB34 ARSON (BRENNER)

This bill was introduced on February 2, 2021, and increases the penalties for the offenses of aggravated arson, arson, disrupting public services, vandalism, criminal damaging or endangering, and criminal mischief. On February 9, 2021, the Senate Judiciary Committee had its first hearing on the bill.

SB36 CRIME VICTIMS (MANNING, HUFFMAN)

The bill was introduced on February 2, 2021, and revises the eligibility standards and procedure for awarding reparations to crime victims. The bill also modifies the disqualifying conditions for an award of reparations. The bill was passed by the Senate on March 3, 2021, by a vote of 32-0. On March 9, 2021, the bill was referred to the House Criminal Justice Committee.

SB41 RESTITUTION (SCHAFFER)

The bill was introduced on February 2, 2021, and modifies the offense of vandalism so that the prohibition applies with respect to U.S. government property, or any entrance or curtilage to or fixture on such property. The bill also expands the scope of the crime of conspiracy to include vandalism when committed in violation of the new prohibitions. On March 2, 2021, the Senate Judiciary Committee held its second hearing on the bill.

HB89 REVISE CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY UPON STOP (WIGGAM)

The bill was introduced on February 9, 2021, and eliminates the penalty for a violation of the duty to disclose that the person is carrying a concealed handgun. Under current law, the penalty is either a first degree misdemeanor or a minor degree misdemeanor. On March 9, 2021, the House State and Local Government Committee has its third hearing on the bill.

SB39 COOPER'S LAW (SCHAFFER)

The bill was introduced on February 2, 2021, and eliminates the 20-year period of limitation for felonious assault and aggravated assault when the victim is a peace officer and increases the period of limitation for conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit, or complicity in committing aggravated murder or murder. The bill also increases the penalties for aggravated assault, tampering with evidence, falsification, and falsification in a theft offense. On February 9, 2021, the Senate Judiciary Committee had its first hearing on the bill.

HB44 ASSAULT (ROEMER, MILLER)

The bill was introduced on February 2, 2021, and increases the penalties for assault if the victim is acting as a sport official or the assault is committed in retaliation for the victim's actions as a sports official. On March 11, 2021, the House Criminal Justice Committee had its first hearing on the bill.

SB72 OFFICER ASSAULT (WILLIAMS, THOMAS)

The bill was introduced on February 23, 2021, and prohibits assault by a law enforcement officer. Under the bill, a law enforcement officer cannot knowingly cause serious physical harm to another by impeding breathing or circulation of the other person, using unnecessary less than lethal force, or using unnecessary lethal force. The bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 24, 2021.

LEGISLATION IMPACTING SENTENCING (continued)**LEADERSHIP OF THE 134TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY****OHIO SENATE**

Senator Matt Huffman (R-Lima) – Senate President;

Senator Hottinger (R-Newark) – President pro tempore;

Senator Schuring (R-Canton) – Majority floor leader; and

Senator McColley (R-Napoleon) – Majority whip.

OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representative Cupp (R-Lima) – Speaker;

Representative Ginter (R-Salem) – Speaker pro tempore;

Representative Seitz (R-Cincinnati) – Majority floor leader;

Representative Carfagna (R-Genoa Twp.) – Assistant majority floor leader;

Representative Jones (R-Freeport) – Majority whip; and

Representative Abrams (R-Harrison) – Assistant majority whip.

SB74 FIREARM PURCHASES (THOMAS)

The bill was introduced on February 23, 2021, and raises the minimum age to purchase a firearm to age 21. The bill also increases the penalty for improperly furnishing firearms to an underage person to a felony of the third degree. On February 24, 2021, the bill was referred to the Senate Veterans and Public Safety Committee.

SB77 CERTAIN ITEMS THAT INCREASE FIREARMS' RATE OF FIRE (THOMAS)

The bill was introduced on February 23, 2021, and prohibits certain conduct regarding trigger cranks, bump-fire devices, and other items that accelerate a semi-automatic firearm's rate of fire but do not convert it into an automatic firearm. The bill was referred to the Senate Veterans and Public Safety Committee on February 24, 2021.

SB82 SMOKING (MAHARATH)

The bill was introduced on February 23, 2021, and prohibits smoking in a motor vehicle in which a child under six years of age is a passenger. The first violation of the prohibition subjects the person to a \$500 fine. In any subsequent violation, the person must be fined \$500 plus \$250 for each additional violation. On February 24, 2021, the bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

SB88 REVISE LAW GOVERNING YIELDING TO PEDESTRIANS IN CROSSWALKS (BRENNER)

The bill was introduced on February 23, 2021, and requires the driver of a vehicle to stop and yield, rather than simply yield, the right-of-way to a pedestrian in a crosswalk or a pedestrian waiting at the curb to enter a crosswalk when there is no traffic control signal. On March 9, 2021, the Senate Veterans and Public Safety Committee had its second hearing on the bill.

SB90 PROHIBIT IMPEDING BREATHING OR CIRCULATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS (KUNZE, ANTONIO)

The bill was introduced on February 24, 2021, and expands the offense of domestic violence to also prohibit a person from knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a family or household member by applying pressure to the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth. On March 3, 2021, the bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

HB166 CRIMINAL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS (BOGGS, CARFAGNA)

The bill was introduced on March 2, 2021, and modifies the Criminal Sentencing Law with respect to non-life felony indefinite sentencing and the Correction Law regarding a Department of Rehabilitation and Correction reentry program for certain offenders, GPS monitoring of offenders released from prison, and entry into LEADS of specified information about GPS-monitored offenders. The bill also modifies the process for felony appeals as a matter of right. On March 3, 2021, the bill was referred to the House Criminal Justice Committee.

LEGISLATION IMPACTING SENTENCING (continued)

SB103 ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY; REVISE JUROR CHALLENGE NUMBERS (ANTONIO, HUFFMAN) / HB183 DEATH PENALTY (SCHMIDT, MILLER)

The bill was introduced March 2, 2021, and abolishes the death penalty for the State of Ohio. The bill also modifies the number of jurors that may be challenged in cases where a defendant may be sentenced to life imprisonment. On March 3, 2021, the bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. HB 183 was introduced on March 4, 2021, and contains similar provisions. On March 9, 2021, the bill was referred to the House Government Oversight Committee.

HB161 JACOB'S LAW (LAMPTON)

The bill was introduced March 2, 2021, and expands the violent offender database to include certain child abuse-related offenses. Specifically, the bill requires persons convicted of domestic violence or permitting child abuse committed when the offender was 18 or older and that involved a victim who was under 14 to enroll in the violent offender database. On March 17, 2021, the House Criminal Justice Committee had its first hearing on the bill.

SB123 HUMAN LIFE PROTECTION ACT (ROEGNER, O'BRIEN)

The bill was introduced on March 9, 2021, and prohibits the crimes of criminal abortion, promoting abortion, and abortion manslaughter. The bill provides the level of offense for each enumerated crime and establishes minimum and maximums for sentencing purposes. The bill also provides an affirmative defense to a criminal abortion charge, and outlines a list of conditions that must be met in order to invoke the affirmative defense. On March 10, 2021, the bill was referred to the Senate Health Committee.

SB126 COLLIN'S LAW (KUNZE, GAVARONE) / HB205 COLLIN'S LAW (GHANBARI, SHEEHY)

The bill was introduced on March 10, 2021, and enacts Collin's Law: The Ohio Anti-Hazing Act, which prohibits any person from knowingly participating in, committing, soliciting another person to commit, being actively involved in the planning of the hazing of another, or any administrator, employee, or faculty member of any school or other education institution from knowingly permitting the hazing of any person. The bill has yet to be referred to a committee. HB 205 was introduced on March 11, 2021, and prohibits similar behavior conducted recklessly. The bill also applies to teachers, consultants, alumnus, or volunteers, as well as parents and/or guardians of students at the school, when the hazing includes coerced consumption of alcohol or drugs resulting in serious physical harm to the person. HB205 has yet to be referred to a committee.

HB206 TRAFFIC OFFENSES (GHANBARI, O'BRIEN)

The bill was introduced on March 11, 2021, and permits a township police officer who serves a population between 5,000 and 50,000 to enforce specified traffic offenses on interstate highways within the township if authorized by that township's board of trustees. The bill has yet to be referred to a committee.

SB138 ENACT EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER ACT (WILLIAMS)

The bill was introduced on March 17, 2021, and enacts the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act. The bill has yet to be referred to a Senate committee.

HB210 ALLOW THE CULTIVATION AND POSSESSION OF MARIHUANA (UPCHURCH, DENSON)

The bill was introduced on March 16, 2021, and allows for the cultivation and possession of marihuana. The bill also modifies possession and cultivation penalties and allows for expungement of certain marihuana convictions. On March 17, 2021, the bill was referred to the House Criminal Justice Committee.

THE POWER OF DATA

One of the Commission's ongoing priorities is sensible criminal justice reform in Ohio. We know that long lasting reform in criminal justice policy must be based upon more than limited circumstances, anecdotal experience and insufficient data.

Empowering the Commission to collect aggregate criminal justice data, as enacted with the passage of 133-HB1 will provide an unprecedented level of information for system practitioners and policy makers.

Robust data and information translates to a safer, fairer, and more cost-efficient criminal justice system.

Available and searchable data transcends any one branch of government because it is the only objective way to make sure what we're doing works and is or isn't achieving the intended result(s).

UNIFORM SENTENCING ENTRY & THE OHIO SENTENCING DATA PLATFORM

The Commission established a Uniform Sentencing Entry Ad Hoc Committee to develop a model, uniform sentencing entry prescribing the minimum information required for a felony sentencing entry.

The Uniform Sentencing Entry, Method of Conviction Entries and Good Civics documents have been drafted and are updated upon relevant Supreme Court of Ohio decisions and changes in law.

Providing a uniform entry with the minimum standards required allows the Courts to include supplemental information to the uniform entry as necessary. [The final report, recommendations and additional information can be found on the Commission's website.](#)

The Uniform Sentencing Entry, Method of Conviction Entries and Good Civics documents provide the opportunity to develop the [Ohio Sentencing Data Platform \(OSDP\) – beginning with a felony sentencing database.](#)

Sentencing data provides opportunity for powerful research, including the ability to parse comparative data between counties and recognize that community standards can drive law enforcement, prosecution and sentencing decision-making.

The Commission contracted with the University of Cincinnati School of Information and Technology for the [OSDP, starting in one pilot court in Allen County.](#) There are other courts and judges who are using the uniform entries and have interest in participating in the incremental roll out of the sentencing database development.

The Commission is also partnering with the Ohio State University – Moritz College of Law, Drug Enforcement & Policy Center and Program on Data & Governance, Case Western Reserve University – School of Law, Social Justice Institute and have established a [Project Team, Governance Board and a Judicial Advisory group for the project.](#)

Further, the Commission recently was awarded a Byrne/JAG grant from the Office of Criminal Justice Services to build on the effort.

133rd – HB1 IMPLEMENTATION

Among the modest reforms in [133rd – HB1, section 181.27](#) defines the Commission as a criminal justice agency, essentially codifying current practice of our partnership with other agencies to collect, exchange and analyze data. The bill also obligates the Commission to study the impact of certain provisions that become effective April 12, 2021.

This is important because when we ask ourselves “How can Ohio break out of the infinite loop of underachieving or failed reform?” The answer is movement toward a data informed environment. Commissions tell the story behind the data and illustrate the deep intricacies of sentencing patterns and trends weaving them together to inform and engage others in development of sound public policy.

The value of data, established baseline information and the ability to measure implementation results, cannot be overstated. It is essential for future success, fundamental for true reform and consequential for every Ohioan. We have already begun the work to study the impact of HB1. The Commission has established [a workgroup](#) to help guide this effort and will complete its first report in December 2021. Please contact [Sara Andrews](#) if you'd like more information.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO COURT DECISIONS

CASES DECIDED BASED ON RULING IN [State v. Patrick, Slip Opinion No. 2020-OHIO-6803](#), decided December 22, 2020. The Court held that the prohibition on appeal of felony sentences for aggravated murder and murder set forth in RC 2953.08(D)(3) does not prohibit a defendant from appealing based on claimed violations of their constitutional rights. Defendant appealed a sentence of 33 years to life for an aggravated murder committed while they were age 17, and alleged the punishment was cruel and unusual in violation of the Eighth Amendment. The Court held that an extended sentence such as this is subject to the same scrutiny as a life without parole sentence, and that trial courts must consider the youth of juvenile offenders when they are sentenced as an adult. The case was remanded for resentencing for the trial court to make such considerations.

[State v. Ramsay, Slip Opinion No. 2020-OHIO-6931](#) – Decided December 31, 2020. Reversed and remanded based on the holding in *Patrick*.

CASES DECIDED BASED ON RULING IN [State v. Chapman, Slip Opinion No. 2020-OHIO-6730](#), decided December 18, 2020. As part of the community control conditions placed on the defendant for a conviction for failing to pay child support, the trial court ordered that the defendant “make all reasonable efforts to avoid impregnating a woman.” The Court held reiterated that the conditions of probation which restrict a defendant’s liberty must be both reasonably related to the end goal of placing the defendant on community control, and that this condition was improper.

[State v. Anderson, Slip Opinion No. 2020-OHIO-6910](#) – Decided December 30, 2020. Reversed and remanded based on the holding in *Chapman*.

[State v. Gideon, Slip Opinion No. 2020-OHIO-6961](#), decided December 31, 2020. Opinion on motion for reconsideration of decision in **[State v. Gideon, Slip Opinion No. 2020-OHIO-5635](#)**, decided December 15, 2020, where the Court held that while the threat of losing one’s medical license could be sufficient coercion to warrant suppression, that the trial court considered all relevant facts and circumstances in finding that there was no coercive behavior in this case. The reissued opinion states that the Court conducted an independent review of the necessary *Graham* test on the issue of coercion, and instructs the appeals court to consider the additional issues that were mooted due to their original holding.

[State ex rel. McDougald v. Sehlmeier, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-666](#), decided March 10, 2021. Defendant sought a writ of mandamus to compel the custodian of records at their correctional institution to give them the ability to review a video record. The Court held that the cited security risks in allowing inspection of the video were sufficient to deny the request for relief.

[Farley v. Wainwright, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-670](#), decided March 11, 2021. Defendant filed a habeas writ asking to be released from prison, as the Bureau of Sentence Computation made an error in calculating his parole eligibility by failing to recognize his eligibility to earn good time credit on his sentence. While the Court found that the error did occur, the fact that it would have merely made the defendant eligible for parole consideration earlier meant that Farley was not eligible for immediate release, and as such was not a claim that could be relieved in habeas.

[State ex rel. Sands v. Coulson, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-671](#), decided March 11, 2021. Defendant filed a mandamus action asking the appeals court to order the Lake County Prosecutor to dismiss their case for allegedly relying on perjured testimony by a state’s witness. The Court upheld the Eleventh District dismissal of the case for failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted, as no legal authority exists for a prosecutor to vacate a conviction on their own.

TASK FORCE ON CONVICTION INTEGRITY AND POST CONVICTION REVIEW

In February 2020, Chief Justice O’Connor empaneled a task force to analyze and recommend substantive and procedural improvements regarding the integrity of convictions and the postconviction review process in Ohio.

As with nearly everything in 2020, the work of the Task Force was impacted by COVID. However, indicative of other aspects of the judiciary, the Task Force persevered and is working diligently.

Meetings of the Task Force are live streamed and information about its work can be found on the [Supreme Court of Ohio website](#).

Recently, the Task Force was featured in the Court News Ohio In Depth, [Righting Wrongful Convictions](#).

The story takes a close look at the Task Force and its charge to seek strategies to combat wrongful convictions and recommend reforms.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO COURT DECISIONS (continued)

RULES OF SUPERINTENDENCE

[Rules of Superintendence changes become effective April 15, 2021.](#)

The changes impact protection orders and involve new forms for Sup.R. 10 through 10.05 and Forms 10-A through 10-G; 10.01-A through 10.01-T; 10.02-A; 10.03-B, 10.03-D through 10.03-J; 10.04-A; and 10.05-A through 10.05-F.

JAIL TIME CREDIT

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction has proposed amending [Ohio Administrative Rule 5120-2-04, jail time credit](#). The changes are being made to conform to the Regan Tokes law and to recent Ohio Supreme Court decisions.

[More information can be found on the Register of Ohio Public Notice of Agency Rule Making.](#)

[State ex rel. Thomas v. Nestor, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-672](#), decided March 11, 2021. Defendant filed a mandamus action asking the for the trial court judge to be compelled to have the clerk of courts serve the defendant with a copy of a corrected judgment entry. While the Court found issue with the appellate court reasoning in dismissing the defendant's writ of mandamus, it nonetheless upheld the dismissal as it was no necessary for the purposes he cited, and conferred no benefit to him. It also dismissed his request of a writ of procedendo for failure to state a claim for which relief could be granted.

[State ex rel. Sanchez v. Wainwright, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-747](#), decided March 16, 2021. Defendant sought relief in habeas alleging that the trial court failed to make consecutive sentence findings pursuant to RC 2929.14(C)(4) in his case. The Court upheld the appellate court's decision to dismiss the case as the defendant failed to the required affidavit of prior appeals pursuant to RC 2969.25.

[State ex rel. Sands v. Kelly, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-769](#), decided March 16, 2021. Defendant filed a mandamus action asking the appeals court to order the Lake County Clerk of Courts to provide certain records. The request was dismissed by the Eleventh District for failure to comply with RC 2969.25 by providing a record of previous appeals. The Court upheld this ruling.

[State ex rel. Hunley v. Wainwright, Slip Opinion No. 2021-OHIO-803](#), decided March 18, 2021. Defendant filed a habeas writ asking the court to end his prison sentence, and alleging that his 2008 sentences were not ordered to run consecutively to his old-law parole sentences from 1989 and 1992 in the 2008 sentencing entry. The Court held that the defendant was not entitled to relief as the firearm specifications to the 2008 sentences run consecutively by operation of law, and the defendant had not yet completed serving those sentences.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO CASE TRACKING RESOURCES

The Commission recently released an [Ohio Supreme Court Decisions 2017-2020 Summary Document](#). It is based upon a comprehensive list of the criminal decisions issued by the Ohio Supreme Court since 2017. The document provides a brief summary of each case, references the code section, rule, or constitutional provisions addressed, and further details any subsequent actions taken either directly as a result of the decision or otherwise. The Commission identified three distinct themes in the jurisprudence: 1.) increasing statutory complexity and administrative burden; 2.) appellate review of criminal sentences; 3.) balancing statutory change and historical legal precedent.

The Commission has long advocated for the need for simplification of Ohio's criminal laws, and these decisions reiterate the need for holistic change. Notably, the recent work of the Commission to develop the Uniform Sentencing Entry and companion documents will assist practitioners in application of the law, but that effort should be coupled with the earnest effort to streamline and simplify the Revised Code. The final document will soon be distributed and published on our website.

132 – SB201 RESOURCES

As a continuation of our efforts to inform and educate practitioners on the implementation of 132-Senate Bill 201 "The Reagan Tokes Law" (SB201), and consistent with our statutory duty to review and evaluate changes to Ohio's sentencing structure, we are tracking appellate cases related to the provisions of SB201. The cases are detailed and updated as new decisions are rendered or cases are filed, and available on the Commission's website under ["SB201 Resources"](#).

**Next Meeting of the Full Commission
Virtually on
Thursday June 24, 2021 10:00 a.m.**

2021 Full Commission Meeting Dates (location TBD)

Thursday September 16, 2021

Thursday December 16, 2021

**Working committees meet between Full Commission meeting dates.*



Special Thanks to contributor:

Marta Mudri, Esq., Legislative Counsel, Ohio Judicial Conference

Questions, Comments, Suggestions? Contact:

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