

As Introduced

135th General Assembly

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H. B. No. 234

Representatives Williams, Rogers

Cosponsors: Representatives Schmidt, Willis, Hillyer, Upchurch, Humphrey, Seitz

A BILL

To amend sections 2929.12 and 2929.22 of the
Revised Code to prohibit a court imposing a
sentence on an offender for a felony or
misdemeanor from considering whether the
offender who entered an Alford plea shows
genuine remorse for the offense.

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

Section 1. That sections 2929.12 and 2929.22 of the
Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2929.12. (A) Unless otherwise required by section
2929.13 or 2929.14 of the Revised Code, a court that imposes a
sentence under this chapter upon an offender for a felony has
discretion to determine the most effective way to comply with
the purposes and principles of sentencing set forth in section
2929.11 of the Revised Code. In exercising that discretion, the
court shall consider the factors set forth in divisions (B) and
(C) of this section relating to the seriousness of the conduct,
the factors provided in divisions (D) and (E) of this section
relating to the likelihood of the offender's recidivism, ~~and~~ the

factors set forth in division (F) of this section pertaining to 19
the offender's service in the armed forces of the United States, 20
and the factors set forth in division (G) of this section 21
relating to Alford pleas and, in addition, may consider any 22
other factors that are relevant to achieving those purposes and 23
principles of sentencing. 24

(B) The sentencing court shall consider all of the 25
following that apply regarding the offender, the offense, or the 26
victim, and any other relevant factors, as indicating that the 27
offender's conduct is more serious than conduct normally 28
constituting the offense: 29

(1) The physical or mental injury suffered by the victim 30
of the offense due to the conduct of the offender was 31
exacerbated because of the physical or mental condition or age 32
of the victim. 33

(2) The victim of the offense suffered serious physical, 34
psychological, or economic harm as a result of the offense. 35

(3) The offender held a public office or position of trust 36
in the community, and the offense related to that office or 37
position. 38

(4) The offender's occupation, elected office, or 39
profession obliged the offender to prevent the offense or bring 40
others committing it to justice. 41

(5) The offender's professional reputation or occupation, 42
elected office, or profession was used to facilitate the offense 43
or is likely to influence the future conduct of others. 44

(6) The offender's relationship with the victim 45
facilitated the offense. 46

(7) The offender committed the offense for hire or as a 47
part of an organized criminal activity. 48

(8) In committing the offense, the offender was motivated 49
by prejudice based on race, ethnic background, gender, sexual 50
orientation, or religion. 51

(9) If the offense is a violation of section 2919.25 or a 52
violation of section 2903.11, 2903.12, or 2903.13 of the Revised 53
Code involving a person who was a family or household member at 54
the time of the violation, the offender committed the offense in 55
the vicinity of one or more children who are not victims of the 56
offense, and the offender or the victim of the offense is a 57
parent, guardian, custodian, or person in loco parentis of one 58
or more of those children. 59

(C) The sentencing court shall consider all of the 60
following that apply regarding the offender, the offense, or the 61
victim, and any other relevant factors, as indicating that the 62
offender's conduct is less serious than conduct normally 63
constituting the offense: 64

(1) The victim induced or facilitated the offense. 65

(2) In committing the offense, the offender acted under 66
strong provocation. 67

(3) In committing the offense, the offender did not cause 68
or expect to cause physical harm to any person or property. 69

(4) There are substantial grounds to mitigate the 70
offender's conduct, although the grounds are not enough to 71
constitute a defense. 72

(D) The sentencing court shall consider all of the 73
following that apply regarding the offender, and any other 74

relevant factors, as factors indicating that the offender is 75
likely to commit future crimes: 76

(1) At the time of committing the offense, the offender 77
was under release from confinement before trial or sentencing; 78
was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 79
2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code; was under post-release 80
control pursuant to section 2967.28 or any other provision of 81
the Revised Code for an earlier offense or had been unfavorably 82
terminated from post-release control for a prior offense 83
pursuant to division (B) of section 2967.16 or section 2929.141 84
of the Revised Code; was under transitional control in 85
connection with a prior offense; or had absconded from the 86
offender's approved community placement resulting in the 87
offender's removal from the transitional control program under 88
section 2967.26 of the Revised Code. 89

(2) The offender previously was adjudicated a delinquent 90
child pursuant to Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code prior to 91
January 1, 2002, or pursuant to Chapter 2152. of the Revised 92
Code, or the offender has a history of criminal convictions. 93

(3) The offender has not been rehabilitated to a 94
satisfactory degree after previously being adjudicated a 95
delinquent child pursuant to Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code 96
prior to January 1, 2002, or pursuant to Chapter 2152. of the 97
Revised Code, or the offender has not responded favorably to 98
sanctions previously imposed for criminal convictions. 99

(4) The offender has demonstrated a pattern of drug or 100
alcohol abuse that is related to the offense, and the offender 101
refuses to acknowledge that the offender has demonstrated that 102
pattern, or the offender refuses treatment for the drug or 103
alcohol abuse. 104

(5) The offender shows no genuine remorse for the offense. 105

(E) The sentencing court shall consider all of the 106
following that apply regarding the offender, and any other 107
relevant factors, as factors indicating that the offender is not 108
likely to commit future crimes: 109

(1) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had not 110
been adjudicated a delinquent child. 111

(2) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had not 112
been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a criminal offense. 113

(3) Prior to committing the offense, the offender had led 114
a law-abiding life for a significant number of years. 115

(4) The offense was committed under circumstances not 116
likely to recur. 117

(5) ~~The~~ Except as provided in division (G) (1) of this 118
section, the offender shows genuine remorse for the offense. 119

(F) The sentencing court shall consider the offender's 120
military service record and whether the offender has an 121
emotional, mental, or physical condition that is traceable to 122
the offender's service in the armed forces of the United States 123
and that was a contributing factor in the offender's commission 124
of the offense or offenses. 125

(G) (1) If the offender enters an Alford plea, the 126
sentencing court shall not consider that the offender entered an 127
Alford plea when determining whether an offender shows genuine 128
remorse for the offense. 129

(2) The general assembly, in amending division (G) of this 130
section pursuant to this act, hereby declares the purpose of the 131
amendment is to address that Alford pleas are generally 132

disfavored by courts of this state because Alford pleas do not 133
determine the guilt or innocence of the offender. 134

Sec. 2929.22. (A) Unless a mandatory jail term is required 135
to be imposed by division (G) of section 1547.99, division (B) 136
of section 4510.14, division (G) of section 4511.19 of the 137
Revised Code, or any other provision of the Revised Code a court 138
that imposes a sentence under this chapter upon an offender for 139
a misdemeanor or minor misdemeanor has discretion to determine 140
the most effective way to achieve the purposes and principles of 141
sentencing set forth in section 2929.21 of the Revised Code. 142

Unless a specific sanction is required to be imposed or is 143
precluded from being imposed by the section setting forth an 144
offense or the penalty for an offense or by any provision of 145
sections 2929.23 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code, a court that 146
imposes a sentence upon an offender for a misdemeanor may impose 147
on the offender any sanction or combination of sanctions under 148
sections 2929.24 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code. The court shall 149
not impose a sentence that imposes an unnecessary burden on 150
local government resources. 151

(B) (1) In determining the appropriate sentence for a 152
misdemeanor, the court shall consider all of the following 153
factors: 154

(a) The nature and circumstances of the offense or 155
offenses; 156

(b) Whether the circumstances regarding the offender and 157
the offense or offenses indicate that the offender has a history 158
of persistent criminal activity and that the offender's 159
character and condition reveal a substantial risk that the 160
offender will commit another offense; 161

(c) Whether the circumstances regarding the offender and the offense or offenses indicate that the offender's history, character, and condition reveal a substantial risk that the offender will be a danger to others and that the offender's conduct has been characterized by a pattern of repetitive, compulsive, or aggressive behavior with heedless indifference to the consequences;

(d) Whether the victim's youth, age, disability, or other factor made the victim particularly vulnerable to the offense or made the impact of the offense more serious;

(e) Whether the offender is likely to commit future crimes in general, in addition to the circumstances described in divisions (B) (1) (b) and (c) of this section;

(f) Whether the offender has an emotional, mental, or physical condition that is traceable to the offender's service in the armed forces of the United States and that was a contributing factor in the offender's commission of the offense or offenses;

(g) The offender's military service record.

~~(2)~~ (2) (a) In determining the appropriate sentence for a misdemeanor, if the offender enters an Alford plea, the sentencing court shall not consider that the offender entered an Alford plea as a basis for determining whether the offender shows genuine remorse for the offense.

(b) The general assembly, in amending division (B) (2) of this section pursuant to this act, hereby declares the purpose of the amendment is to address that Alford pleas are generally disfavored by courts of this state because Alford pleas do not determine the guilt or innocence of the offender.

(3) In determining the appropriate sentence for a 191
misdemeanor, in addition to complying with division (B)(1) of 192
this section, the court may consider any other factors that are 193
relevant to achieving the purposes and principles of sentencing 194
set forth in section 2929.21 of the Revised Code. 195

(C) Before imposing a jail term as a sentence for a 196
misdemeanor, a court shall consider the appropriateness of 197
imposing a community control sanction or a combination of 198
community control sanctions under sections 2929.25, 2929.26, 199
2929.27, and 2929.28 of the Revised Code. A court may impose the 200
longest jail term authorized under section 2929.24 of the 201
Revised Code only upon offenders who commit the worst forms of 202
the offense or upon offenders whose conduct and response to 203
prior sanctions for prior offenses demonstrate that the 204
imposition of the longest jail term is necessary to deter the 205
offender from committing a future criminal offense. 206

(D)(1) A sentencing court shall consider any relevant oral 207
and written statement made by the victim, the victim's 208
representative, the victim's attorney, if applicable, the 209
defendant, the defense attorney, and the prosecuting authority 210
regarding sentencing for a misdemeanor. This division does not 211
create any rights to notice other than those rights authorized 212
by Chapter 2930. of the Revised Code. 213

(2) At the time of sentencing for a misdemeanor or as soon 214
as possible after sentencing, the court shall notify the victim 215
of the offense of the victim's right to file an application for 216
an award of reparations pursuant to sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 217
of the Revised Code. 218

Section 2. That existing sections 2929.12 and 2929.22 of 219
the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 220