



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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H.B. 392

131st General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Sykes and Kuhns, Bishoff, Butler, Clyde, DeVitis, Driehaus, Fedor, Howse, K. Smith, Lepore-Hagan, Ramos, Reece, Sheehy, Stinziano

BILL SUMMARY

- Authorizes the appropriate division of a court of common pleas to issue a civil domestic violence protection order for an intimate partner of a person who commits domestic violence.
- Establishes procedures governing petitions for intimate partner protection orders, hearings, the issuance of ex parte orders and final orders and approval of consent agreements, and the modification and termination of orders and agreements.
- Requires every law enforcement agency to maintain an index of intimate partner protection orders and consent agreements provided by the courts, to enforce all intimate partner protection orders and consent agreements, and to provide intimate partners involved in domestic disputes with information about the relief available under the bill.
- Authorizes the registration of intimate partner protection orders and consent agreements in counties other than the county in which the order was issued or the agreement was approved.
- Requires the Attorney General to include in the crime victims' bill of rights pamphlet notice of the right of an intimate partner who is a victim of domestic violence to a protection order.
- Provides intimate partners who are victims of domestic violence with access to domestic violence shelters.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Protection order for intimate partner

The bill authorizes the division of a court of common pleas having jurisdiction over domestic relations, or the juvenile division if the respondent is less than 18 years old, to issue a protection order to protect an "intimate partner" (a person who has or had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic nature with the respondent) from domestic violence by the respondent. For there to have been a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic nature, the parties must have had a dating relationship within the six months preceding the alleged domestic violence, an expectation of affection or sexual involvement, and an involvement between the parties over time and on a continuous basis. A person who has had only a casual relationship with another person or who has engaged solely in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context is not an intimate partner for these purposes.¹ "Domestic violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following against an intimate partner:²

- Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury;
- Creating, by the threat of force, fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing menacing by stalking or aggravated trespass;
- Committing a sexually oriented offense, as defined by existing law.

Petition for protection order

The bill authorizes an intimate partner or a parent or adult household member of the intimate partner to seek relief on the intimate partner's behalf by filing a petition with the court. The petition must include the following:³

- An allegation of domestic violence, including a description of the nature and extent of the domestic violence;
- A statement of the relationship of the respondent to the petitioner, and to the victim if other than the petitioner;
- A request for relief.

¹ R.C. 3113.311(A) and 2151.23(A)(16) and (J).

² R.C. 3113.311(A).

³ R.C. 3113.311(B) and (C).



Ex parte order

Under the bill, if a petitioner requests an ex parte order, the court must hold an ex parte hearing on the same day that the petition is filed. The court, for good cause shown, may enter any temporary orders, with or without bond, necessary to protect the intimate partner from domestic violence, including an order directing the respondent to refrain from abusing or from committing sexually oriented offenses against the intimate partner. "Immediate and present danger" of domestic violence to the intimate partner constitutes good cause. Immediate and present danger includes, but is not limited to, situations in which the respondent has threatened the intimate partner with bodily harm or a sexually oriented offense, or in which the respondent previously has been convicted of or been adjudicated a delinquent child for an offense that constitutes domestic violence against the intimate partner.⁴

An ex parte order does not expire because of a failure to serve notice of the full hearing upon the respondent before the date set for the full hearing or because the court grants a continuance.⁵

Full hearing

If the court, after an ex parte hearing, issues any protection order granting relief (see "**Relief**," below), it must schedule a full hearing, with notice to the respondent and an opportunity to be heard, for a date not later than ten court days after the ex parte hearing. The court may grant a continuance of the hearing for any of the following reasons:⁶

- The respondent was not served with the petition and notice of the full hearing in a timely manner;
- The parties consent to the continuance;
- The continuance is needed to allow a party to obtain counsel;
- The continuance is needed for other good cause.

⁴ R.C. 3113.331(D)(1).

⁵ R.C. 3113.331(D)(2)(b).

⁶ R.C. 3113.331(D)(2)(a).



If a petitioner does not request an ex parte order, or if a person requests an ex parte order but the court does not issue one after an ex parte hearing, the court must proceed as in a normal civil action and grant a full hearing on the matter.⁷

Procedure

Any proceeding under the bill must be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that a protection order may be obtained with or without bond. An order, other than an ex parte order, that grants or denies an application for a protection order, approval of a consent agreement, or modification or termination of a protection order or consent agreement is a final, appealable order.⁸

In all stages of a proceeding under the bill, a petitioner may be accompanied by a victim advocate (a person who provides support and assistance).⁹

Remedies

Against respondent

After an ex parte or full hearing, the court may grant any protection order, with or without bond, or approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of domestic violence against the intimate partner. The order or agreement may:¹⁰

- Direct the respondent to refrain from abusing or from committing sexually oriented offenses against the intimate partner;
- Require the respondent, petitioner, intimate partner, or any combination of those persons, to seek counseling;
- Require the respondent to refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the intimate partner or petitioner;
- Require that the respondent not remove, damage, hide, harm, or dispose of any companion animal, as defined by existing law, owned or possessed by the petitioner;
- Authorize the petitioner to remove a companion animal owned by the petitioner from the possession of the respondent;

⁷ R.C. 3113.331(D)(3).

⁸ R.C. 3113.331(G).

⁹ R.C. 3113.331(A)(4) and (K).

¹⁰ R.C. 3113.331(A)(6) and (E)(1).



- Grant other relief that the court considers equitable and fair.

If a protection order was issued in a prior action involving the respondent and the intimate partner or petitioner, the court may include in a protection order a prohibition against the respondent returning to the residence, school, business, or place of employment.¹¹

A protection order issued or consent agreement approved by the court remains valid until a date certain, but not later than five years from the date of issuance or approval, or not later than the date a respondent who is less than 18 years of age turns 19, unless modified or terminated (see "**Termination and modification**," below). A protection order or consent agreement may be renewed in the same manner in which the original order was issued or consent agreement was approved.¹²

If a protection order or consent agreement requires the respondent to refrain from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the intimate partner or petitioner, the order or agreement must state clearly that the order or agreement cannot be waived or nullified by an invitation to the respondent from the petitioner or intimate partner to enter the residence, school, business, or place of employment or by the respondent's entry into one of those places otherwise except upon the consent of the petitioner or intimate partner. This provision does not limit the court's discretion to determine that a respondent charged with contempt of court for an alleged violation of a protection order or consent agreement did not commit the violation or was not in contempt of court.¹³

Against petitioner

A court may not issue a protection order that requires a petitioner to do or to refrain from doing an act that the court may require a respondent to do or to refrain from doing (see "**Against respondent**," above) unless all of the following apply:¹⁴

- The respondent files a separate petition for a protection order under the bill;
- The petitioner is served notice of the respondent's petition at least 48 hours before the court holds a hearing with respect to the respondent's petition, or the petitioner waives the right to receive notice;

¹¹ R.C. 3113.331(E)(2).

¹² R.C. 3113.331(E)(3).

¹³ R.C. 3113.331(E)(5).

¹⁴ R.C. 3113.331(E)(4).



- If the petitioner has requested an ex parte order, the court does not delay any hearing in order to consolidate the hearing with a hearing on the respondent's petition;
- After a full hearing at which the respondent presents evidence in support of the request for a protection order and the petitioner is afforded an opportunity to defend against that evidence, the court determines that the petitioner has committed an act of domestic violence, that both the petitioner and the respondent acted primarily as aggressors, and that neither the petitioner nor the respondent acted primarily in self-defense.

Nonexclusivity

The remedies and procedures provided by the bill are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other available civil or criminal remedies.¹⁵

Modification and termination of protection order

The bill authorizes a court that issues a protection order or approves a consent agreement after a full hearing to modify or terminate the order or agreement. Either the petitioner or the respondent may bring a motion for modification or termination. Notice of the motion must be given in accordance with the Civil Rules. If the petitioner has requested that the petitioner's address be kept confidential, the court may not disclose the address to the respondent or anyone else, except as otherwise required by law. The moving party has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that modification or termination is appropriate because the order or agreement is no longer needed or because the terms of the order or agreement are no longer appropriate.¹⁶

In considering whether to modify or terminate a protection order or consent agreement, the court must consider all relevant factors, including the following:¹⁷

- Whether the petitioner consents to modification or termination;
- Whether the petitioner fears the respondent;
- The current nature of the relationship between the petitioner and the respondent;

¹⁵ R.C. 3113.311(G).

¹⁶ R.C. 3113.331(E)(6)(a) and (b).

¹⁷ R.C. 3113.331(E)(6)(c).

- The circumstances of the petitioner and respondent, including the relative proximity of the petitioner's and respondent's workplaces and residences;
- Whether the respondent has complied with the terms and conditions of the original order or agreement;
- Whether the respondent has a continuing involvement with illegal drugs or alcohol;
- Whether the respondent has been convicted of or been adjudicated a delinquent child for an offense of violence since the issuance of the order or approval of the agreement;
- Whether any other protection orders, consent agreements, restraining orders, or no contact orders have been issued against the respondent under the laws of any state;
- Whether the respondent has participated in any domestic violence treatment, intervention program, or other counseling addressing domestic violence and whether the respondent has completed the treatment, program, or counseling;
- The time that has elapsed since the order was issued or the agreement was approved;
- The age and health of the respondent;
- When the last incident of abuse, threat of harm, or commission of a sexually oriented offense occurred or other relevant information concerning the safety and protection of the petitioner or intimate partner.

If the court modifies or terminates a protection order or consent agreement, it must issue copies of the modified or terminated order or agreement (see "**Notice of order and possible firearms restriction**," below). A petitioner may also provide notice of the modification or termination to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county other than the county in which the order or agreement is modified or terminated (see "**Registration of protection orders**," below).¹⁸

Sealing of order

The bill requires that a protection order issued or consent agreement approved under the bill's provisions state that the court will automatically seal all of the records of

¹⁸ R.C. 3113.331(E)(6)(d).



the proceeding in which the order is issued or agreement approved when the respondent reaches 19 years of age unless the petitioner provides the court with evidence that the respondent has not complied with all of the terms of the order or agreement. The order or agreement must specify the date when the respondent turns 19.¹⁹

Notice of order and possible firearms restriction

The bill requires the court to provide a copy of any protection order or consent agreement that is issued, approved, modified, or terminated to the petitioner, the respondent, and all law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction to enforce the order or agreement. The court must direct that a copy of an order be delivered to the respondent on the day the order is entered.²⁰

When the court issues an order or approves an agreement, it must provide the parties with oral or written notice, the language of which is specified in the bill, that as a result of the order or agreement it may be unlawful under federal law for one or both of the parties to possess or purchase a firearm or ammunition.²¹

Fees and costs

In general, regardless of whether a protection order is issued or a consent agreement is approved by a court of another county or state, the bill prohibits any court or unit of state or local government from charging a petitioner any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of a petition under the bill or in connection with the filing, issuance, registration, modification, enforcement, dismissal, withdrawal, or service of a protection order, consent agreement, or witness subpoena or for obtaining a certified copy of a protection order or consent agreement. However, whether or not a protection order is issued or a consent agreement is approved, the court may assess costs against the respondent in connection with the filing, issuance, registration, modification, enforcement, dismissal, withdrawal, or service of a protection order, consent agreement, or witness subpoena or for obtaining a certified copy of a protection order or consent agreement. Also, if the respondent moves for modification or termination and the court denies the motion, the court may assess costs against the respondent for filing the motion.²²

¹⁹ R.C. 3113.311(E)(7).

²⁰ R.C. 3113.331(F)(1).

²¹ R.C. 3113.331(F)(2).

²² R.C. 3113.331(E)(6)(e) and (I).



Contempt

The bill expressly provides that a person who violates a protection order issued or a consent agreement approved under its provisions is subject to punishment for contempt of court.²³

Registration of protection orders

The bill authorizes a petitioner who obtains a protection order or consent agreement under the bill to give notice of the issuance or approval of the order or agreement to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county other than the one in which the court is located by registering the order or agreement in the other county and filing a copy of the registered order or registered agreement with a law enforcement agency in the other county. A person who obtains a protection order issued by a court of another state may provide notice of the issuance of the order to the judicial and law enforcement officials in any county in Ohio of this state by registering the order under existing law and filing a copy of the registered order with a law enforcement agency in that county.²⁴

A petitioner may register a temporary protection order, protection order, or consent agreement in a county other than the one in which the court is located by presenting a certified copy to the clerk of the court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court in the other county. The clerk must then place an endorsement of registration on the order or agreement and give the petitioner a copy of the order or agreement bearing the proof of registration. The clerk of each common pleas, municipal, and county court must maintain a registry of certified copies of temporary protection orders, protection orders, or consent agreements that have been registered with the clerk.²⁵

Law enforcement responsibilities

The bill requires all law enforcement agencies to maintain an index for the protection orders and the approved consent agreements provided to them by the courts. An agency must note on the index the date and time that it received each order or consent agreement.²⁶

²³ R.C. 3113.331(J).

²⁴ R.C. 3113.331(L)(1) and 2919.272, not in the bill.

²⁵ R.C. 3113.331(L)(2) and (3).

²⁶ R.C. 3113.31(F)(3).



Regardless of whether a petitioner has registered an order or agreement in the county in which the officer's agency has jurisdiction (see "**Registration of protection orders**," below), any officer of a law enforcement agency must enforce a protection order issued or consent agreement approved by any court in Ohio, including removing the respondent from the premises, if appropriate.²⁷

Any law enforcement agency that investigates a domestic dispute must provide the intimate partner involved with information about the relief available under the bill.²⁸

Victims' bill of rights pamphlet

Existing law requires the Attorney General to prepare and distribute a pamphlet that explains the statutory rights of crime victims. The bill adds to the list of rights that must be included the right of a victim of domestic violence to seek a civil protection order under the new provisions dealing with violence against intimate partners.²⁹

Access to domestic violence shelters

For purposes of the Revised Code sections that deal with shelters for victims of domestic violence, existing law defines "domestic violence" as "attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to a family or household member, or placing a family or household member by threat of force in fear of imminent physical harm." Existing law defines "family or household member" to include various individuals having a close relationship to a person who commits domestic violence, such as a spouse, former spouse, person living with the perpetrator as a spouse, parent, or child. The bill adds "intimate partner" to the list, thereby extending the shelter provisions to intimate partners who are victims of domestic violence.³⁰

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	11-09-15

H0392-I-131.docx/emr

²⁷ R.C. 3113.331(F)(4).

²⁸ R.C. 3113.331(H).

²⁹ R.C. 109.42(A)(15).

³⁰ R.C. 3113.33(B)(3) and (E).

