

# AN ACT

To amend sections 2913.02, 2935.041, 3745.71, and 3745.72 and to enact section 2913.07 of the Revised Code to permit a suspension of the driver's licenses of offenders convicted of theft by reason of causing a motor vehicle to leave the premises of a retail gasoline establishment without full payment for gasoline dispensed into the motor vehicle's fuel tank or another container; to declare that those sections in the Revised Code that regulate theft of gasoline in certain circumstances are general laws; to prohibit motion picture piracy; to authorize the detention of individuals suspected of motion picture piracy; and to extend from January 1, 2004, to January 1, 2009, the time by which environmental audits must be completed in order to be within the scope of certain privileges and immunities that apply to such audits.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That sections 2913.02, 2935.041, 3745.71, and 3745.72 be amended and section 2913.07 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 2913.02. (A) No person, with purpose to deprive the owner of property or services, shall knowingly obtain or exert control over either the property or services in any of the following ways:

- (1) Without the consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent;
- (2) Beyond the scope of the express or implied consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent;
- (3) By deception;
- (4) By threat;
- (5) By intimidation.

(B)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of theft.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division or division (B)(3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section, a violation of this section is petty theft, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is five hundred dollars or more and is less than five thousand dollars or if the property stolen is any of the property listed in section 2913.71 of the Revised Code, a violation of this section is theft, a felony of the fifth degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is five thousand dollars or more and is less than one hundred thousand dollars, a violation of this section is grand theft, a felony of the fourth degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is one hundred thousand dollars or more and is less than five hundred thousand dollars, a violation of this section is aggravated theft, a felony of the third degree. If the value of the property or services is five hundred thousand dollars or more and is less than one million dollars, a violation of this section is aggravated theft, a felony of the second degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is one million dollars or more, a violation of this section is aggravated theft of one million dollars or more, a felony of the first degree.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(4), (5), or (6) of this section, if the victim of the offense is an elderly person or disabled adult, a violation of this section is theft from an elderly person or disabled adult, and division (B)(3) of this section applies. Except as otherwise provided in this division, theft from an elderly person or disabled adult is a felony of the fifth degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is five hundred dollars or more and is less than five thousand dollars, theft from an elderly person or disabled adult is a felony of the fourth degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is five thousand dollars or more and is less than twenty-five thousand dollars, theft from an elderly person or disabled adult is a felony of the third degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is twenty-five thousand dollars or more and is less than one hundred thousand dollars, theft from an elderly person or disabled adult is a felony of the second degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is one hundred thousand dollars or more, theft from an elderly person or disabled adult is a felony of the first degree.

(4) If the property stolen is a firearm or dangerous ordnance, a violation of this section is grand theft, a felony of the fourth degree.

(5) If the property stolen is a motor vehicle, a violation of this section is grand theft of a motor vehicle, a felony of the fourth degree.

(6) If the property stolen is any dangerous drug, a violation of this section is theft of drugs, a felony of the fourth degree, or, if the offender

previously has been convicted of a felony drug abuse offense, a felony of the third degree.

(7) In addition to the penalties described in division (B)(2) of this section, if the offender committed the violation by causing a motor vehicle to leave the premises of an establishment at which gasoline is offered for retail sale without the offender making full payment for gasoline that was dispensed into the fuel tank of the motor vehicle or into another container, the court may do one of the following:

(a) Unless division (B)(7)(b) of this section applies, suspend for not more than six months the offender's driver's license, probationary driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or nonresident operating privilege:

(b) If the offender's driver's license, probationary driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or nonresident operating privilege has previously been suspended pursuant to division (B)(7)(a) of this section, impose a class seven suspension of the offender's license, permit, or privilege from the range specified in division (A)(7) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code, provided that the suspension shall be for at least six months.

(C) The sentencing court that suspends an offender's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege under division (B)(7) of this section may grant the offender limited driving privileges during the period of the suspension in accordance with Chapter 4510. of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2913.07. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Audiovisual recording function" means the capability of a device to record or transmit a motion picture or any part of a motion picture by means of any technology existing on, or developed after, the effective date of this section.

(2) "Facility" includes all retail establishments and movie theaters.

(B) No person, without the written consent of the owner or lessee of the facility and of the licensor of the motion picture, shall knowingly operate an audiovisual recording function of a device in a facility in which a motion picture is being shown.

(C) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of motion picture piracy, a misdemeanor of the first degree on the first offense and a felony of the fifth degree on each subsequent offense.

(D) This section does not prohibit or restrict a lawfully authorized investigative, law enforcement, protective, or intelligence gathering employee or agent of the government of this state or a political subdivision of this state, or of the federal government, when acting in an official

capacity, from operating an audiovisual recording function of a device in any facility in which a motion picture is being shown.

(E) Division (B) of this section does not limit or affect the application of any other prohibition in the Revised Code. Any act that is a violation of both division (B) of this section and another provision of the Revised Code may be prosecuted under this section, under the other provision of the Revised Code, or under both this section and the other provision of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2935.041. (A) A merchant, or ~~his~~ an employee or agent of a merchant, who has probable cause to believe that items offered for sale by a mercantile establishment have been unlawfully taken by a person, may, for the purposes set forth in division (C) of this section, detain the person in a reasonable manner for a reasonable length of time within the mercantile establishment or its immediate vicinity.

(B) Any officer, employee, or agent of a library, museum, or archival institution may, for the purposes set forth in division (C) of this section or for the purpose of conducting a reasonable investigation of a belief that the person has acted in a manner described in divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section, detain a person in a reasonable manner for a reasonable length of time within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the library, museum, or archival institution, if the officer, employee, or agent has probable cause to believe that the person has either:

(1) Without privilege to do so, knowingly moved, defaced, damaged, destroyed, or otherwise improperly tempered with property owned by or in the custody of the library, museum, or archival institution; or

(2) With purpose to deprive the library, museum, or archival institution of property owned by it or in its custody, knowingly obtained or exerted control over the property without the consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent, beyond the scope of the express or implied consent of the owner or person authorized to give consent, by deception, or by threat.

(C) An officer, agent, or employee of a library, museum, or archival institution pursuant to division (B) of this section or a merchant or ~~his~~ employee or agent of a merchant pursuant to division (A) of this section may detain another person for any of the following purposes:

(1) To recover the property that is the subject of the unlawful taking, criminal mischief, or theft;

(2) To cause an arrest to be made by a peace officer;

(3) To obtain a warrant of arrest.

(D) The owner or lessee of a facility in which a motion picture is being

shown, or the owner's or lessee's employee or agent, who has probable cause to believe that a person is or has been operating an audiovisual recording function of a device in violation of section 2913.07 of the Revised Code may, for the purpose of causing an arrest to be made by a peace officer or of obtaining an arrest warrant, detain the person in a reasonable manner for a reasonable length of time within the facility or its immediate vicinity.

~~(E)~~ The officer, agent, or employee of the library, museum, or archival institution, ~~or the merchant or his employee or agent of a merchant, or the owner, lessee, employee, or agent of the facility~~ acting under division (A) ~~or (B), or (D)~~ of this section shall not search the person detained, search or seize any property belonging to the person detained without the person's consent, or use undue restraint upon the person detained.

~~(E)~~~~(F)~~ Any peace officer may arrest without a warrant any person that ~~he~~ the officer has probable cause to believe has committed any act described in division (B)(1) or (2) of this section ~~or, that he~~ the officer has probable cause to believe has committed an unlawful taking in a mercantile establishment, or that the officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed an act prohibited by section 2913.07 of the Revised Code. An arrest under this division shall be made within a reasonable time after the commission of the act or unlawful taking.

~~(F)~~~~(G)~~ As used in this section:

(1) "Archival institution" means any public or private building, structure, or shelter in which are stored historical documents, devices, records, manuscripts, or items of public interest, which historical materials are stored to preserve the materials or the information in the materials, to disseminate the information contained in the materials, or to make the materials available for public inspection or for inspection by certain persons who have a particular interest in, use for, or knowledge concerning the materials.

(2) "Museum" means any public or private nonprofit institution that is permanently organized for primarily educational or aesthetic purposes, owns or borrows objects or items of public interest, and cares for and exhibits to the public the objects or items.

(3) "Audiovisual recording function" and "facility" have the same meaning as in section 2913.07 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3745.71. (A) Except as otherwise provided in division (C) of this section, the owner or operator of a facility or property who conducts an environmental audit of one or more activities at the facility or property has a privilege with respect to both of the following:

(1) The contents of an environmental audit report that is based on the

audit;

(2) The contents of communications between the owner or operator and employees or contractors of the owner or operator, or among employees or contractors of the owner or operator, that are necessary to the audit and are made in good faith as part of the audit after the employee or contractor is notified that the communication is part of the audit.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in or ordered pursuant to this section, information that is privileged under this section is not admissible as evidence or subject to discovery in any civil or administrative proceeding and a person who possesses such information as a result of conducting or participating in an environmental audit shall not be compelled to testify in any civil or administrative proceeding concerning the privileged portions of the environmental audit.

(C) The privilege provided in this section does not apply to criminal investigations or proceedings. Where an audit report is obtained, reviewed, or used in a criminal proceeding, the privilege provided in this section applicable to civil or administrative proceedings is not waived or eliminated. Furthermore, the privilege provided in this section does not apply to particular information under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The privilege is not asserted with respect to that information by the owner or operator to whom the privilege belongs.

(2) The owner or operator to whom the privilege belongs voluntarily testifies, or has provided written authorization to an employee, contractor, or agent to testify on behalf of the owner or operator, as to that information.

(3) A court of record in a civil proceeding or the tribunal or presiding officer in an administrative proceeding finds, pursuant to this section, that the privilege does not apply to that information.

(4) The information is required by law to be collected, developed, maintained, reported, disclosed publicly, or otherwise made available to a government agency.

(5) The information is obtained from a source other than an environmental audit report, including, without limitation, observation, sampling, monitoring, a communication, a record, or a report that is not part of the audit on which the audit report is based.

(6) The information is collected, developed, made, or maintained in bad faith or for a fraudulent purpose.

(7) The owner or operator to whom the privilege belongs waives the privilege, in whole or in part, explicitly or by engaging in conduct that manifests a clear intent that the information not be privileged. If an owner or operator introduces part of an environmental audit report into evidence in a

civil or administrative proceeding to prove that the owner or operator did not violate, or is no longer violating, any environmental laws, the privilege provided by this section is waived with respect to all information in the audit report that is relevant to that issue.

(8)(a) The information shows evidence of noncompliance with environmental laws and the owner or operator fails to do any of the following:

(i) Promptly initiate reasonable efforts to achieve compliance upon discovery of the noncompliance through an environmental audit;

(ii) Pursue compliance with reasonable diligence;

(iii) Achieve compliance within a reasonable time.

(b) "Reasonable diligence" includes, without limitation, compliance with section 3745.72 of the Revised Code.

(9) The information contains evidence that a government agency federally authorized, approved, or delegated to enforce environmental laws has reasonable cause to believe is necessary to prevent imminent and substantial endangerment or harm to human health or the environment.

(10) Any circumstance in which both of the following apply:

(a) The information contains evidence regarding an alleged violation of environmental laws and a government agency charged with enforcing any of those laws has a substantial need for the information to protect public health or safety or to prevent substantial harm to property or the environment;

(b) The government agency is unable to obtain the substantial equivalent of the information by other means without unreasonable delay or expense.

(11) The information consists of personal knowledge of an individual who did not obtain that information as part of an environmental audit.

(12) The information is not clearly identified as part of an environmental audit report. For purposes of this section, clear identification of information as part of an environmental audit report includes, without limitation, either of the following:

(a) The information is contained in a document and the front cover, the first page, or a comparable part of the document is prominently labeled with "environmental audit report: privileged information" or substantially comparable language;

(b) The information is contained in an electronic record and the record is programmed to display or print prominently "environmental audit report: privileged information" or substantially comparable language before the privileged information is displayed or printed.

(13) The information existed prior to the initiation of the environmental

audit under division (A) of section 3745.70 of the Revised Code.

(D) If the privilege provided in this section belongs to an owner or operator who is not an individual, the privilege may be asserted or waived, in whole or in part, on behalf of the owner or operator only by an officer, manager, partner, or other comparable person who has a fiduciary relationship with the owner or operator and is authorized generally to act on behalf of the owner or operator or is a person who is authorized specifically to assert or waive the privilege.

(E) A person asserting the privilege provided in this section has the burden of proving the applicability of the privilege by a preponderance of the evidence. If a person seeking disclosure of information with respect to which a privilege is asserted under this section shows evidence of noncompliance with environmental laws pursuant to division (C)(8) of this section, the person asserting the privilege also has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that reasonable efforts to achieve compliance with those laws were initiated promptly and that compliance was pursued with reasonable diligence and achieved within a reasonable time.

(F) When determining whether the privilege provided by this section applies to particular information, a court of record that is not acting pursuant to division (G) of this section, or the tribunal or presiding officer in an administrative proceeding, shall conduct an in camera review of the information in a manner consistent with applicable rules of procedure.

(G)(1) The prosecuting attorney of a county or the attorney general, having probable cause to believe, based on information obtained from a source other than an environmental audit report, that a violation has been committed under environmental laws for which a civil or administrative action may be initiated, may obtain information with respect to which a privilege is asserted under this section pursuant to a search warrant, subpoena, or discovery under the Rules of Civil Procedure. The prosecuting attorney or the attorney general immediately shall place the information under seal and shall not review or disclose its contents.

(2) Not later than sixty days after receiving an environmental audit report under division (G)(1) of this section, the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general may file with the court of common pleas of a county in which there is proper venue to bring a civil or administrative action pertaining to the alleged violation a petition requesting an in camera hearing to determine if the information described in division (G)(1) of this section is subject to disclosure under this section. Failure to file such a petition shall cause the information to be released to the owner or operator to whom it

belongs.

(3) Upon the filing of a petition under division (G)(2) of this section, the court shall issue an order scheduling an in camera hearing, not later than forty-five days after the filing of the petition, to determine if any or all of the information described in division (G)(1) of this section is subject to disclosure under this section. The order shall allow the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general to remove the seal from the report in order to review it and shall place appropriate limitations on distribution and review of the report to protect against unnecessary disclosure.

(4) The prosecuting attorney or the attorney general may consult with government agencies regarding the contents of the report to prepare for the in camera hearing. Information described in division (G)(1) of this section that is used by the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general to prepare for the in camera hearing shall not be used by the prosecuting attorney, the attorney general, an employee or agent of either of them, or an agency described in division (G)(4) of this section in any investigation or proceeding against the respondent, and otherwise shall be kept confidential, unless the information is subject to disclosure under this section.

(5) The parties may stipulate that information contained in an environmental audit report is or is not subject to disclosure under this section.

(6) If the court determines that information described in division (G)(1) of this section is subject to disclosure under this section, the court shall compel disclosure under this section of only the information that is relevant to the proceeding described in division (G)(1) of this section.

(H) Nothing in this section affects the nature, scope, or application of any privilege of confidentiality or nondisclosure recognized under another section of the Revised Code or the common law of this state, including, without limitation, the work product doctrine and attorney-client privilege.

(I) The privilege provided by this section applies only to information and communications that are part of environmental audits initiated after March 13, 1997, and completed before January 1, ~~2004~~ 2009, in accordance with the time frames specified in division (A) of section 3745.70 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3745.72. (A) The owner or operator of a facility or property who conducts an environmental audit of the facility or property and promptly and voluntarily discloses information contained in or derived from an audit report that is based on the audit and concerns an alleged violation of environmental laws to the director of the state agency that has jurisdiction over the alleged violation is immune from any administrative and civil

penalties for the specific violation disclosed, except that where the disclosed violation has resulted in significant economic benefit to the owner or operator of the facility or property, there is no immunity for the economic benefit component of the administrative and civil penalties for that violation. An owner or operator asserting entitlement to such immunity has the burden of proving that entitlement by a preponderance of the evidence.

(B) For the purposes of this section, a disclosure of information is voluntary with respect to an alleged violation of environmental laws only if all of the following apply:

(1) The disclosure is made promptly after the information is obtained through the environmental audit by the owner or operator who conducts the environmental audit;

(2) A reasonable, good faith effort is made to achieve compliance as quickly as practicable with environmental laws applicable to the information disclosed;

(3) Compliance with environmental laws applicable to the information disclosed is achieved as quickly as practicable or within such period as is reasonably ordered by the director of the state agency that has jurisdiction over the alleged violation;

(4) The owner or operator cooperates with the director of the state agency that has jurisdiction over the alleged violation in investigating the cause, nature, extent, and effects of the noncompliance;

(5) The disclosure is not required by law, prior litigation, or an order by a court or a government agency;

(6) The owner or operator who makes the disclosure does not know or have reason to know that a government agency charged with enforcing environmental laws has commenced an investigation or enforcement action that concerns a violation of such laws involving the activity.

(C) For the purposes of this section, a disclosure shall be in writing, dated, and hand delivered or sent by certified mail to the director of the state agency that has jurisdiction over the alleged violation, and shall contain all of the following in a printed letter attached to the front of the disclosure:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator making the disclosure;

(2) The name, title, address, and telephone number of one or more persons associated with the owner or operator who may be contacted regarding the disclosure;

(3) A brief summary of the alleged violation of environmental laws, including, without limitation, the nature, date, and location of the alleged violation to the extent that the information is known by the owner or

operator;

(4) A statement that the information is part of an environmental audit report and is being disclosed under section 3745.72 of the Revised Code in order to obtain the immunity provided by that section.

(D) This section does not provide immunity from the payment of damages for harm to persons, property, or the environment; the payment of reasonable costs incurred by a government agency in responding to a disclosure; or responsibility for the remediation or cleanup of environmental harm under environmental laws.

(E) The immunity provided by this section does not apply under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Within the three-year period prior to disclosure, the owner or operator of a facility or property has committed significant violations that constitute a pattern of continuous or repeated violations of environmental laws, environmental related settlement agreements, or environmental related judicial orders and that arose from separate and distinct events. For the purposes of division (E)(1) of this section, a pattern of continuous or repeated violations also may be demonstrated by multiple settlement agreements related to substantially the same alleged significant violations that occurred within the three-year period immediately prior to the voluntary disclosure. Determination of whether a person has a pattern of continuous or repeated violations under division (E)(1) of this section shall be based on the compliance history of the property or specific facility at issue.

(2) With respect to a specific violation, the violation resulted in serious harm or in imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment.

(3) With respect to a specific violation, the violation is of a specific requirement of an administrative or judicial order.

(F) The immunity provided by this section applies only to disclosures made concerning environmental audits initiated after March 13, 1997, and completed before January 1, ~~2004~~ 2009, in accordance with the time frames specified in division (A) of section 3745.70 of the Revised Code.

(G) The immunity provided by this section applies to a person who makes a good faith disclosure to a state agency under this section even though another state agency is determined to have jurisdiction over an alleged violation of environmental laws indicated in the disclosure.

(H) Each state agency that receives a disclosure under this section promptly shall record receipt of the disclosure, determine whether it has jurisdiction over the alleged violation of environmental laws indicated in the disclosure, and, if it does not have such jurisdiction, deliver the disclosure

documents to the director of a state agency that has jurisdiction over the alleged violation. If a disclosure indicates alleged violations of environmental laws that are under the jurisdiction of more than one state agency, the state agency that first receives the disclosure and has jurisdiction over any of the alleged violations promptly shall notify the director of each state agency that has jurisdiction over any of such alleged violations. The director of each state agency that receives a disclosure under this section, or is notified by another state agency that the director's agency has jurisdiction over an alleged violation of environmental laws indicated in the disclosure, promptly shall deliver written notice of that fact by certified mail to the owner or operator who made the disclosure. The notice shall identify the state agency that sends the notice; state the name, title, address, and telephone number of a person in the agency whom the owner or operator may contact regarding the disclosure; and state the name, address, and telephone number of the director of any other state agency notified about the disclosure because that agency has jurisdiction over an alleged violation of environmental laws indicated in the disclosure.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 2913.02, 2935.041, 3745.71, and 3745.72 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. The General Assembly declares that the sections of the Revised Code that regulate persons who leave the premises of establishments at which gasoline is offered for retail sale without the person making full payment for gasoline that was dispensed at that establishment, including section 2913.02 of the Revised Code, are general laws that completely fill the field of regulation of that nature. Any municipal ordinance that prohibits establishments at which gasoline is offered for retail sale from requiring the prepayment of gasoline is in conflict with those general laws.

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*Speaker \_\_\_\_\_ of the House of Representatives.*

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*President \_\_\_\_\_ of the Senate.*

Passed \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

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*Governor.*

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

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*Director, Legislative Service Commission.*

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 20\_\_\_\_.

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*Secretary of State.*

File No. \_\_\_\_\_ Effective Date \_\_\_\_\_