



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Final Analysis

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Reps. Butler and Stinziano, Antonio, Baker, Barnes, Bishoff, Blessing, Boose, Burkley, Conditt, Green, Hottinger, Letson, Patmon, Ruhl, Sprague, Terhar, Batchelder

Sens. Obhof, Coley, Seitz, Eklund, Oelslager

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ACT SUMMARY

- Modifies the law regarding a vacancy in the office of a judge of a municipal court or county court or the incapacitation or unavailability of the judge due to certain circumstances by allowing for the assignment or appointment of an "assigned judge" or "acting judge" depending on the number of judges on the court and the circumstances of the vacancy.
- Modifies the law regarding the per diem compensation of an "assigned judge" or "acting judge," and the law regarding the reimbursement of an "assigned judge" or "acting judge," by allowing for reimbursement by the Supreme Court of a portion of the costs of the local funding authority.
- Modifies the law regarding the information a county treasurer must include in the reimbursement requests submitted to the administrative director of the Supreme Court.
- Abolishes the office of commissioner of the Court of Claims.
- Provides that appeals from decisions of the Attorney General on applications for awards of reparations for economic loss arising from criminally injurious conduct go directly to the Court of Claims, instead of to the Court of Claims commissioners or to a judge of the Court of Claims.
- Transfers the functions with regards to awards of reparations from the Court of Claims commissioners or a single judge of the Court of Claims to the Court.

- Eliminates references to "Court of Claims commissioners" or to "a judge" of the Court of Claims in various provisions of the Court of Claims Law governing awards of reparations.
- Modifies the Attorney General's annual report on the crime victims reparations program to eliminate from separate listings the compensation of judges and court personnel.
- Conforms the time period within which adult crime victims must file reparations claims to other continuing law.
- Authorizes the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint magistrates (rather than referees) in civil actions in the Court of Claims and authorizes a magistrate to disclose or refer to certain records or reports otherwise exempt from public disclosure in reparations hearings.
- Changes the basis of the per diem compensation of a retired judge who serves on the Court of Claims from the annual compensation of a court of appeals judge to the annual compensation of a court of common pleas judge.
- Eliminates the requirements and procedure for filing an affidavit of disqualification for a judge of municipal or county court, and instead includes the disqualification of a judge of a municipal or county court or the Court of Claims within the requirements and procedure for filing an affidavit of disqualification for a judge of the court of common pleas, a probate judge, or a judge of the court of appeals.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

"Assigned" and "acting" municipal and county judges

Prior law – one-judge municipal courts and county courts

There was a procedure under prior law for the appointment of an acting judge in the event that a judge of a municipal court that has only one judge is temporarily absent, incapacitated, or otherwise unavailable. The judge could appoint a substitute who met certain specified qualifications or a retired judge of a court of record who was a qualified elector and a resident of the territory of the court. If the judge was unable to make the appointment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed a substitute.¹ If a judge of a county court was temporarily absent, incapacitated, or otherwise unavailable, the judge could appoint a substitute who met certain specified qualifications or appoint a retired judge of a court of record in Ohio who was a qualified elector and a resident of the county court district. If the judge was unable to make the appointment, the administrative judge of the county court district or the administrative judge of the court of common pleas of the county appointed the substitute.² The act modifies this procedure as described below.

The act – one-judge municipal and county courts

Under the act, if a vacancy occurs in the office of a judge of a municipal court or county court that consists of only one judge or if the judge of a municipal court or county court of that nature is incapacitated or unavailable due to disqualification, suspension, or recusal, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may assign a sitting

¹ R.C. 1901.10.

² R.C. 1907.14.



judge of another court of record or a retired judge of a court of record to temporarily serve on the court in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court. The assignee is styled "assigned judge" and serves for any period of time the Chief Justice may prescribe.³

If a judge of a municipal court or county court that consists of only one judge is otherwise temporarily absent for a reason other than as specified in the previous paragraph, the judge may do either of the following:⁴

(1) Appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of the court or, if the territory of the court has a population of less than 25,000 according to the latest federal decennial census and the judge is unable to appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of the court, appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of a municipal or county court that is contiguous to the court. The appointee must either be admitted to the practice of law in Ohio and have been, for a total of at least six years preceding appointment, engaged in the practice of law in Ohio or a judge of a court of record in any jurisdiction in the United States or be a retired judge of a court of record. The appointee is styled "acting judge" and temporarily serves on the court during the temporary absence of the incumbent judge.

(2) Request the Chief Justice to assign a sitting judge of another court of record or a retired judge of a court of record to temporarily serve on the court in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court. The assignee is styled "assigned judge" and serves for any period of time the Chief Justice may prescribe.

The act – two-judge municipal and county courts

If a vacancy occurs in the office of a judge of a municipal court or county court that consists of two judges or if a judge of a municipal court or county court of that nature is incapacitated, unavailable, or temporarily absent, the presiding judge may do either of the following:⁵

(1) Appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of the court or, if the territory of the court has a population of less than 25,000 according to the latest federal decennial census and the judge is unable to appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of the court, appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of a municipal or county court that is contiguous to the court. The appointee must either be

³ R.C. 1901.121(A)(1) and 1907.141(A)(1).

⁴ R.C. 1901.121(A)(2) and 1907.141(A)(2).

⁵ R.C. 1901.121(B) and 1907.141(B).



admitted to the practice of law in Ohio and have been, for a total of at least six years preceding appointment, engaged in the practice of law in Ohio or a judge of a court of record in any jurisdiction in the United States or be a retired judge of a court of record. The appointee is styled "acting judge" and temporarily serves on the court during the vacancy or the incapacity, unavailability, or temporary absence of the incumbent judge.

(2) Request the Chief Justice to assign a sitting judge of another court of record or a retired judge of a court of record to temporarily serve on the court in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court. The assignee is styled "assigned judge" and serves for any period of time the Chief Justice may prescribe.

The act – three or more judge municipal or judge county courts

If a vacancy occurs in the office of a judge of a municipal court or county court that consists of three or more judges or if a judge of a municipal court or county court of that nature is incapacitated, unavailable, or temporarily absent, the presiding judge may do either of the following:⁶

(1) If no other judge of the court is available to person the duties of the judge, appoint a substitute who is a resident of the territory of the court. The appointee must either be admitted to the practice of law in Ohio and have been, for a total of at least six years preceding appointment, engaged in the practice of law in Ohio or a judge of a court of record in any jurisdiction in the United States or be a retired judge of a court of record. The appointee is styled "acting judge" and temporarily serves on the court during the vacancy or the incapacity, unavailability, or temporary absence of the incumbent judge.

(2) Request the Chief Justice to assign a sitting judge of another court of record or a retired judge of a court of record to temporarily serve on the court in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court. The assignee is styled "assigned judge" and serves for any period of time the Chief Justice may prescribe.

Volume of cases

When the volume of cases pending in any municipal court necessitates an additional judge, the judge, if the court consists of a single judge, or the presiding judge, if the court consists of two or more judges, may request the Chief Justice to assign a sitting judge of another court of record or a retired judge of a court of record to temporarily serve on the court in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court.

⁶ R.C. 1901.121(C) and 1907.141(C).

The appointee is styled "assigned judge" and serves for any period of time the Chief Justice may prescribe.⁷

Jurisdiction and adjudicatory powers

An acting judge and an assigned judge of a municipal court or county court have the jurisdiction and adjudicatory powers conferred upon the judge of the municipal court or county court. During the time of service, the acting judge or assigned judge signs all process and records and performs all acts pertaining to the office, except that of removal and appointment of officers of the municipal court or county court. All courts must take judicial notice of the selection and powers of the acting judge or assigned judge.⁸

Reimbursement and per diem compensation

The act repeals the prior procedure for compensating the acting judges in the municipal and county courts and creates a new procedure for reimbursing and compensating acting and assigned municipal and county court judges.⁹

Reimbursement and per diem compensation – acting municipal court judges

Under the act, an acting judge of a municipal court receives reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses and a per diem compensation established by the incumbent judge, subject to the following limitations:¹⁰

(1) If the incumbent judge receives compensation as a full-time judge, the per diem compensation of the acting judge cannot exceed the per diem compensation paid to the incumbent judge based upon a work year of 250 days.

(2) If the incumbent judge receives compensation as a part-time judge, the per diem compensation of the acting judge cannot exceed the per diem compensation paid to the incumbent judge based upon a work year of 130 days.

The per diem compensation of the acting judge is payable in the same manner as the compensation paid to the incumbent judge during the same period.¹¹

⁷ R.C. 1901.121(D).

⁸ R.C. 1901.121(E) and 1907.141(D).

⁹ Prior R.C. 1901.121 and 1907.141.

¹⁰ R.C. 1901.122(A)(1).

¹¹ R.C. 1901.122(A)(2).



Reimbursement and per diem compensation – acting county court judges

An acting county court judge receives reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses and a per diem compensation established by the incumbent judge, provided the per diem compensation of the acting judge does not exceed the per diem compensation paid to the incumbent judge based upon a work year of 130 days. The per diem compensation of the acting judge is payable in the same manner as the compensation paid to the incumbent judge during the same period.¹²

Reimbursement and per diem compensation – assigned municipal court and county court judges

An assigned municipal court judge or county court judge receives reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses and a per diem compensation as follows:¹³

(1) If the assigned judge receives compensation as a full-time judge, \$30;

(2) If the assigned judge receives compensation as a part-time judge, the per diem compensation of a judge of a municipal court compensated as a full-time judge less the per diem compensation of the assigned judge, each calculated on the basis of 250 working days per year;

(3) If the assigned judge is a retired judge of a municipal or county court or a court of common pleas, the established per diem compensation for a full-time municipal court judge, calculated on the basis of 250 working days per year, in addition to any retirement benefits to which the assigned judge may be entitled.

(4) If the assigned judge is a sitting judge of the court of appeals or a court of common pleas, \$50.

Payment by treasurer

Subject to the reimbursement described below, the treasurer of the county in which a county-operated municipal court, other municipal court, or county court is located must pay the per diem compensation to which an acting judge is entitled (described above).¹⁴

¹² R.C. 1907.142(A).

¹³ R.C. 1907.142(B).

¹⁴ R.C. 1901.123(A)(1) and 1907.143(A)(1).



Subject to the reimbursement described below, the treasurer of the county in which a county-operated municipal court, other municipal court, or county court is located must pay the per diem compensation to which an assigned judge is entitled (described above).¹⁵

The treasurer of a county that is required to pay any compensation to which an acting judge or assigned judge is entitled must submit to the administrative director of the Supreme Court quarterly requests for reimbursements of the per diem so paid. The requests must include verifications of the payment of those amounts and an affidavit from the acting judge or assigned judge stating the days and hours worked. The administrative director must cause reimbursements of those amounts to be issued to the county if the administrative director verifies that those amounts were, in fact, so paid.¹⁶

Vacation

Under continuing law, a municipal judge is entitled to 30 days of vacation each calendar year. Prior law also provided that when a court consists of a single judge, a qualified substitute could be appointed to serve during the 30-day vacation period, who was required to be paid in the same manner and at the same rate as the incumbent judge, except that if the substitute judge was entitled to compensation as a full-time or part-time judge, then R.C. 1901.121 governed its payment. The act removes this provision.¹⁷

Under prior law, if a municipal court consisted of two judges, one of the judges was required to be in attendance at the court at all times, and the presiding judge had the authority to designate the vacation period for each judge, and when necessary, to appoint a substitute for the judge when on vacation or not in attendance. If a court consisted of more than two judges, two-thirds of the court was required to be in attendance at all times, and the presiding judge had the authority to designate the vacation period of each judge, and, when necessary, to appoint a substitute for any judge on vacation or not in attendance. The act modifies this provision to say that if the municipal court consists of two or more judges, the presiding judge has the authority to designate the vacation period for each judge.¹⁸

¹⁵ R.C. 1901.123(A)(2) and 1907.143(A)(2).

¹⁶ R.C. 1901.123(B) and 1907.143(B).

¹⁷ R.C. 1901.12(B).

¹⁸ R.C. 1901.12(B).



Technical change

The act makes cross-references changes to the laws dealing with compensation of judges and the prohibition of fees or additional remuneration to reflect the enactment of new provisions regarding the per diem compensation for acting and assigned municipal and county court judges.¹⁹

Court of Claims commissioners

The act abolishes the office of commissioner of the Court of Claims, by repealing the law that provided for the appointment of the commissioners. Under prior law, the Supreme Court appointed at least three Court of Claims commissioners to hear and determine all matters relating to appeals from decisions of the Attorney General (AG) regarding the award of reparations for economic loss arising from criminally injurious conduct. Each commissioner was required to be an attorney who was licensed to practice law in Ohio for at least three years prior to appointment and served at the pleasure of the Supreme Court and under the administrative supervision of the Clerk of the Court of Claims. The Supreme Court fixed the compensation of the Court of Claims commissioners, and the compensation was paid out of the Court of Claims Victims of Crime Fund.²⁰

Reparations for economic loss from criminally injurious conduct

Continuing law requires the AG to make awards of reparations for economic loss arising from criminally injurious conduct, if satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for an award of reparations have been met.²¹

The act

The act provides that appeals from decisions of the AG on claims for an award of reparations are to be made to the "Court of Claims," instead of to Court of Claims *commissioners* or a *judge* of the Court in prior law.²² It eliminates all references to "Court of Claims commissioners" or to "a judge" of the Court of Claims in the following provisions of law pertaining to reparations awards:

¹⁹ R.C. 141.04(B) and 141.13(B).

²⁰ Repeal of R.C. 2743.54.

²¹ R.C. 2743.52(A).

²² R.C. 2743.121, 2743.20, 2743.52(B), and 2743.53.



- Duties of the Clerk of the Court of Claims.²³
- Order of a panel of commissioners or judgment of a judge of the Court of Claims concerning an OVI violation not to be used as basis for, or evidence in, any criminal or civil action.²⁴
- Compensation of the commissioners and administrative expenses of appeals derived from the Court of Claims Victims of Crime Fund.²⁵
- Determination of claims for an award of reparations and the location where the panel of commissioners sits.²⁶
- Grounds for denying a claim for an award of reparations or for reducing an award; award to a minor dependent of a deceased victim.²⁷
- Applicability of certain provisions pertaining to reparations.²⁸
- Requirements and procedure for an appeal to the panel of commissioners from an award of reparations, the amount of an award, or the denial of an award made by a final decision of the AG after any reconsideration.²⁹
- Confidentiality of records or reports; mental or physical examination of a victim or claimant; medical or psychological reports relating to the injury for which an award is claimed; evidence of victim's sexual activity generally not permitted.³⁰
- Petition by AG for an order necessary to carry out its powers and duties, including a finding of contempt.³¹

²³ R.C. 2743.09(B), (D), and (E).

²⁴ R.C. 2743.52(C).

²⁵ R.C. 2743.531.

²⁶ R.C. 2743.55.

²⁷ R.C. 2743.60.

²⁸ R.C. 2743.601.

²⁹ R.C. 2743.61(B).

³⁰ R.C. 2743.62(A)(2)(a), (B), (D), and (E).

³¹ R.C. 2743.63.



- Effect of criminal prosecution or conviction.³²
- Attorney's fees with or without filing an appeal.³³
- Payment of an award of reparations in lump sum or in installments or to a person under 18 years of age.³⁴
- Emergency awards.³⁵
- Applications for supplemental reparations.³⁶
- Annual report.³⁷

Prior law

Under prior law, a Court of Claims *panel of commissioners or a judge* of the Court of Claims had appellate jurisdiction to order awards of reparations for economic loss arising from criminally injurious conduct, if satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for an award of reparations had been met.³⁸ A Court of Claims *panel of commissioners* heard and determined all matters relating to appeals from decisions of the AG regarding the award of reparations. *A judge of the Court of Claims heard and determined all matters relating to appeals from decisions or orders of a panel of commissioners.*³⁹

Prior law provided that the AG or a claimant could appeal an award of reparations, the amount of an award of reparations, or the denial of a claim for an award of reparations that was made by a panel of Court of Claims commissioners. If the determination of the panel of commissioners with respect to any claim for an award of reparations was appealed, *a judge* of the Court of Claims heard and determined the appeal on the basis of the record of the hearing before the commissioners, including the original award or denial made by the AG, any information or documents presented to

³² R.C. 2743.64.

³³ R.C. 2743.65(A).

³⁴ R.C. 2743.66(A) and (E).

³⁵ R.C. 2743.67.

³⁶ R.C. 2743.68.

³⁷ R.C. 2743.69.

³⁸ R.C. 2743.52(B).

³⁹ R.C. 2743.53.

the panel of commissioners, and any briefs or oral arguments requested by the judge. If upon hearing and consideration of the record and evidence, the judge decided that the decision of the panel of commissioners was unreasonable or unlawful, the judge was required to reverse and vacate the decision or modify it and enter judgment on the claim. The decision of the judge of the Court of Claims was final.⁴⁰

If a notice of appeal was not filed within 30 days after the date on which the award or the denial of a claim was made by a final decision of the AG, the award or denial of the claim was final unless a *panel of commissioners* in the interests of justice allowed the appeal. The AG or a claimant was required to file a notice of an appeal concerning an order or decision of a *panel of commissioners* within 30 days after the date on which the award or the denial of a claim was made by the panel. If no notice of appeal was filed within the 30-day period, the award or denial of the claim was final unless a judge of the Court of Claims in the interests of justice allowed the appeal.⁴¹

Prior law required a *panel of commissioners* to render its decisions as to claims for an award of reparations in writing and include separate findings of fact and any conclusions of law that were necessary. Orders as to claims for an award of reparations were required to be entered on the journal, and the clerk was required to certify on the order the date of journalization and send copies of the order and decision to the claimant, the AG, and the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the criminally injurious conduct occurred. A judge of the Court of Claims was required to render the judge's decisions as to appeals from decisions of a panel of commissioners in writing and include a separate finding for each issue contested upon appeal.⁴²

Under prior law, the Court of Claims had jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of the Court of Claims commissioners. Such an appeal was required to be heard and determined by one judge of the Court of Claims.⁴³ The decision of the Court of Claims with respect to an appeal from a decision of the Court of Claims commissioners was final.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ R.C. 2743.61(C).

⁴¹ R.C. 2743.61(D) and (E) in prior law.

⁴² R.C. 2743.121(A) and (B).

⁴³ R.C. 2743.03(A)(1) and (C)(4).

⁴⁴ R.C. 2743.20.



Annual report

The act modifies prior law by providing that the AG's annual report of the activities of the Ohio crime victims compensation program must include, among other provisions, the amount that has been withdrawn from the Reparations Fund, including separate listings of the administrative costs incurred by the AG and the *Court of Claims* (instead of "a court of claims panel of commissioners"), the amount awarded as attorney's fees, and the amount of certain payments. The act eliminates from those separate listings the "compensation of judges and court personnel."⁴⁵

Period for filing reparations applications

Continuing law provides that applications for an award of reparations must be filed as follows: (1) if the victim of the criminally injurious conduct was a minor, within two years of the victim's 18th birthday or within two years from the date a complaint, indictment, or information is filed against the alleged offender, whichever is later, or (2) if the victim of the criminally injurious conduct was an adult, *at any time after the occurrence of the criminally injurious conduct*.⁴⁶ The act corrects an inconsistency and wrong cross-reference that appeared in the statute requiring the AG to provide to victims information explaining awards of reparations. The information provided reflected an incorrect time period for making reparations applications.⁴⁷

Court of Claims magistrates

Civil actions against the state generally

Under continuing law, a civil action against the state must be heard and determined by a single judge. Upon application by the claimant or the state, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may assign a panel of three judges to hear and determine a civil action presenting novel or complex issues of law or fact. Concurrence of two members of the panel is necessary for any judgment or order. Under the act, the Chief Justice may appoint *magistrates*, instead of referees in prior law, in accordance with Civil Rule 53 to hear such case if the Chief Justice believes an equitable resolution of a case will be expedited.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ R.C. 2743.69(A)(3).

⁴⁶ R.C. 2743.56, not in the act.

⁴⁷ R.C. 2743.71(B)(2).

⁴⁸ R.C. 2743.03(C)(2).



Claims for awards of reparations

The act modifies prior law by providing that a judge of the Court of Claims, a *magistrate* (instead of panel of commissioners), a claimant, a claimant's attorney, or the AG may disclose or refer to certain records or reports that are otherwise exempt from public disclosure under the Public Records Law, in any hearing conducted on a claim for an award of reparations or in the judge's, *magistrate's* (instead of panel of commissioners'), claimant's, or AG's written pleadings, findings, recommendations, and decisions.⁴⁹

Per diem compensation of retired judge for service in Court of Claims

The act provides that a retired judge, in addition to the judge's retirement allowance, must receive per diem compensation for service as a member of the Court of Claims at a rate computed on the annual compensation of a *judge of a court of common pleas* (instead of a judge of a court of appeals under prior law).⁵⁰

Affidavit of disqualification of municipal or county court judge or judge of the Court of Claims

Overview of the act

The act repeals and replaces the requirements and procedure for filing an affidavit of disqualification of a *municipal or county court judge* and enacts new requirements and procedures specifically for filing an affidavit of disqualification of a *judge of the Court of Claims*. Under the act, the requirements and procedures for the filing of an affidavit of disqualification of a municipal or county court judge or a judge of the Court of Claims who allegedly is interested in a proceeding before the respective court, allegedly is related to or has a bias or prejudice for or against a party to a proceeding pending before the judge or a party's counsel, or allegedly otherwise is disqualified to preside in a proceeding pending before the judge are the same as prior law's requirements and procedures for the filing of an affidavit of disqualification of a judge of the court of common pleas, a probate court judge, or a judge of the court of appeals.⁵¹

⁴⁹ R.C. 2743.62(A)(2)(b).

⁵⁰ R.C. 2743.04.

⁵¹ R.C. 2701.03, 2701.031, and 2743.041.



Filing and contents of affidavit of disqualification

An affidavit of disqualification must be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court not less than seven calendar days before the day on which the next hearing in the proceeding is scheduled and must include all of the following:⁵²

(1) The specific allegations on which the claim of interest, bias, prejudice, or disqualification is based and the facts to support each of those allegations;

(2) The jurat of a notary public or another person authorized to administer oaths or affirmations;

(3) A certificate indicating that a copy of the affidavit has been served on the judge of a municipal or county court or judge of the Court of Claims against whom the affidavit is filed and on all other parties or their counsel;

(4) The date of the next scheduled hearing in the proceeding or, if there is no hearing scheduled, a statement that there is no hearing scheduled.

When such an affidavit of disqualification is presented to the Clerk of the Supreme Court for filing, all of the following apply:⁵³

- The Clerk must accept the affidavit for filing and forward the affidavit to the Chief Justice.
- The Supreme Court must send notice of the filing of the affidavit to the clerk of the municipal or county court served by the judge if the affidavit is filed against a judge of a municipal or county court, or to the Clerk of the Court of Claims if the affidavit is filed against a judge of the Court of Claims.
- Upon receipt of that notice, the appropriate clerk must enter the fact of the filing of the affidavit on the docket of the proceeding in the municipal or county court or the docket of the proceeding in the Court of Claims.

⁵² R.C. 2701.03(B).

⁵³ R.C. 2701.03(C)(1).



Acceptance or denial of affidavit of disqualification for filing

The Clerk of the Supreme Court must not accept an affidavit of disqualification presented for filing if it is not timely presented for filing or does not satisfy the requirements of (2), (3), and (4), above.⁵⁴

If the Clerk accepts an affidavit of disqualification for filing, the affidavit deprives the judge against whom the affidavit was filed of any authority to preside in the proceeding until the Chief Justice or a justice of the Supreme Court designated by the Chief Justice, rules on the affidavit. However, a judge against whom an affidavit of disqualification has been filed may preside in the proceeding if, based on the scheduled hearing date, the affidavit was not timely filed. A judge against whom an affidavit of disqualification has been filed may determine a matter that does not affect a substantive right of any of the parties.⁵⁵

If the Clerk of the Supreme Court accepts an affidavit of disqualification for filing, if the Chief Justice or a designated justice of the Supreme Court denies the affidavit of disqualification as described below and if, after the denial, a second or subsequent affidavit of disqualification regarding the same judge and the same proceeding is filed by the same party who filed or on whose behalf was filed the affidavit that was denied or by counsel for that same party, the judge against whom the second or subsequent affidavit is filed may preside in the proceeding prior to the ruling of the Chief Justice or a designated justice on the second or subsequent affidavit.⁵⁶

Ruling on the affidavit of disqualification

If the Clerk of the Supreme Court accepts an affidavit of disqualification for filing and if the Chief Justice or a designated justice of the Supreme Court determines that the interest, bias, prejudice, or disqualification alleged in the affidavit does not exist, the Chief Justice or the designated justice must issue an entry denying the affidavit of disqualification. If the determination is that the interest, bias, prejudice, or disqualification alleged in the affidavit exists, the Chief Justice or the designated justice must issue an entry that disqualifies that judge from presiding in the proceeding and either order that the proceeding be assigned to another judge of the court of which the

⁵⁴ R.C. 2701.03(C)(2).

⁵⁵ R.C. 2701.03(D)(1), (2), and (3).

⁵⁶ R.C. 2701.03(D)(4).



disqualified judge is a member pursuant to the court's random assignment process, to a judge of another court, or to a retired judge.⁵⁷

Prior law

Prior law provided that an affidavit of disqualification of a municipal or county court judge must be filed with the clerk of the court in which the proceeding is pending not less than seven calendar days before the day on which the next hearing in the proceeding is scheduled and must include the same items as described above in (1) to (4) under "**Filing and contents of affidavit of disqualification.**" The clerk was required to enter the fact of the filing on the docket in that proceeding and provide notice of the filing of the affidavit to the presiding judge of the court of common pleas of the county or, if there was no such presiding judge, a judge of the court of common pleas of the county. Prior law had similar provisions as described above in "**Acceptance or denial of affidavit of disqualification for filing,**" except that the clerk of the municipal or county court performed the described functions. The judge who was notified of the affidavit made the determination and the ruling described above in "**Ruling on the affidavit of disqualification.**"⁵⁸

HISTORY

| ACTION | DATE |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Introduced | 09-10-13 |
| Reported, H. Judiciary | 12-05-13 |
| Passed House (91-0) | 01-29-14 |
| Reported, S. Civil Justice | 03-12-14 |
| Passed Senate (31-0) | 03-25-14 |
| House concurred in Senate amendments (88-0) | 03-26-14 |

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⁵⁷ R.C. 2701.03(E).

⁵⁸ R.C. 2701.031(B) to (E), repealed.

