

# AN ACT

To amend sections 1901.08, 1901.261, 1907.261, 2303.201, 3119.01, 3119.66, 3119.86, and 3119.88 and to enact sections 3109.20, 3119.10, 3119.11, 3119.12, 3119.861, 3119.862, and 3119.863 of the Revised Code to allow child support orders to be issued, modified, or extended for children over 18 with a disability, to change the status of the judge of the Lebanon Municipal Court from part-time to full-time, and to clarify disbursement of funds related to computerization fees.

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

SECTION 1. That sections 1901.08, 1901.261, 1907.261, 2303.201, 3119.01, 3119.66, 3119.86, and 3119.88 be amended and sections 3109.20, 3119.10, 3119.11, 3119.12, 3119.861, 3119.862, and 3119.863 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 1901.08. The number of, and the time for election of, judges of the following municipal courts and the beginning of their terms shall be as follows:

In the Akron municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1951, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1953, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1967, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975.

In the Alliance municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Ashland municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Ashtabula municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Athens county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1967.

In the Auglaize county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975.

In the Avon Lake municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2017. On and after September 15, 2014, the part-time judge of the Avon Lake municipal court who was elected in 2011 shall serve as a full-time judge of the court until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 2017.

In the Barberton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1969, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Bedford municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1979.

In the Bellefontaine municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1993.

In the Bellevue municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Berea municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2005.

In the Bowling Green municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1983.

In the Brown county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2005.

Beginning February 9, 2003, the part-time judge of the Brown county county court that existed prior to that date whose term commenced on January 2, 2001, shall serve as the full-time judge of the Brown county municipal court until December 31, 2005.

In the Bryan municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1965.

In the Cambridge municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Campbell municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Canton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1969, and two full-time judges shall be elected in 1977.

In the Carroll county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2009. Beginning January 1, 2007, the judge elected in 2006 to the part-time judgeship of the Carroll county county court that existed prior to that date shall serve as the full-time judge of the Carroll county municipal court until December 31, 2009.

In the Celina municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Champaign county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2001.

In the Chardon municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Chillicothe municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1977.

In the Circleville municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Clark county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1989, and two full-time judges shall be elected in 1991. The full-time judges of the Springfield municipal court who were elected in 1983 and 1985 shall serve as the judges of the Clark county municipal court from January 1, 1988, until the end of their respective terms.

In the Clermont county municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1991, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1999.

In the Cleveland municipal court, six full-time judges shall be elected in 1975, three full-time judges shall be elected in 1953, and four full-time judges shall be elected in 1955.

In the Cleveland Heights municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Clinton county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1997. The full-time judge of the Wilmington municipal court who was elected in 1991 shall serve as the judge of the Clinton county municipal court from July 1, 1992, until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 1997.

In the Columbiana county municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 2001.

In the Conneaut municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Coshocton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Crawford county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1977.

In the Cuyahoga Falls municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1967. Effective December 31, 2008, the Cuyahoga Falls municipal court shall cease to exist; however, the judges of the Cuyahoga Falls municipal court who were

elected pursuant to this section in 2003 and 2007 for terms beginning on January 1, 2004, and January 1, 2008, respectively, shall serve as full-time judges of the Stow municipal court until December 31, 2009, and December 31, 2013, respectively.

In the Darke county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2005. Beginning January 1, 2005, the part-time judge of the Darke county county court that existed prior to that date whose term began on January 1, 2001, shall serve as the full-time judge of the Darke county municipal court until December 31, 2005.

In the Dayton municipal court, three full-time judges shall be elected in 1987, their terms to commence on successive days beginning on the first day of January next after their election, and two full-time judges shall be elected in 1955, their terms to commence on successive days beginning on the second day of January next after their election.

In the Defiance municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Delaware municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 2007.

In the East Cleveland municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Eaton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1973.

In the Elyria municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1955, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1973.

In the Erie county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2007.

In the Euclid municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Fairborn municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1977, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 2023.

In the Fairfield county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2003, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 2005.

In the Fairfield municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1989.

In the Findlay municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1955, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1993.

In the Franklin municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Franklin county municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1969, three full-time judges shall be elected in 1971, seven full-time judges shall be elected in 1967, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1991, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1997.

In the Fremont municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975.

In the Fulton county municipal court to be established on January 1, 2024, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2023.

In the Gallipolis municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1981.

In the Garfield Heights municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1981.

In the Girard municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Hamilton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Hamilton county municipal court, five full-time judges shall be elected in 1967, five full-time judges shall be elected in 1971, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1981, and two full-time judges shall be elected in 1983. All terms of judges of the Hamilton county municipal court shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, except that the terms of the additional judges to be elected in 1981 shall commence on January 2, 1982, and January 3, 1982, and that the terms of the additional judges to be elected in 1983 shall commence on January 4, 1984, and January 5, 1984.

In the Hardin county municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1989.

In the Hillsboro municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2011. On and after December 30, 2008, the part-time judge of the Hillsboro municipal court who was elected in 2005 shall serve as a full-time judge of the court until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 2011.

In the Hocking county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1977.

In the Holmes county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2007. Beginning January 1, 2007, the part-time judge of the Holmes county county court that existed prior to that date whose term commenced on January 1, 2007, shall serve as the full-time judge of the Holmes county municipal court until December 31, 2007.

In the Huron municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1967.

In the Ironton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Jackson county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2001. On and after March 31, 1997, the part-time judge of the Jackson county municipal court who was elected in 1995 shall serve as a full-time judge of the court until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 2001.

In the Kettering municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975.

In the Lakewood municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1955.

In the Lancaster municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1979. Beginning January 2, 2000, the full-time judges of the Lancaster municipal court who were elected in 1997 and 1999 shall serve as judges of the Fairfield county municipal court until the end of those judges' terms.

In the Lawrence county municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1981.

In the Lebanon municipal court, one ~~part-time~~ full-time judge shall be elected in ~~1955~~2027. On and after the effective date of this amendment, the part-time judge of the Lebanon municipal court who was elected in 2021 shall serve as a full-time judge of the court until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 2027.

In the Licking county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Lima municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1967.

In the Lorain municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1973.

In the Lyndhurst municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Madison county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1981.

In the Mansfield municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1969.

In the Marietta municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Marion municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Marysville municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2011. On and after January 18, 2007, the part-time judge of the Marysville municipal court who was elected in 2005 shall serve as a full-time judge of the court until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 2011.

In the Mason municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1965.

In the Massillon municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Maumee municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Medina municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Mentor municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Miami county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1979.

In the Miamisburg municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Middletown municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Montgomery county municipal court:

One judge shall be elected in 2011 to a part-time judgeship for a term to begin on January 1, 2012. If any one of the other judgeships of the court becomes vacant and is abolished after July 1, 2010, this judgeship shall become a full-time judgeship on that date. If only one other judgeship of the court becomes vacant and is abolished as of December 31, 2021, this judgeship shall be abolished as of that date. Beginning July 1, 2010, the part-time judge of the Montgomery county county court that existed before that date whose term commenced on January 1, 2005, shall serve as a part-time judge of the Montgomery county municipal court until December 31, 2011.

One judge shall be elected in 2011 to a full-time judgeship for a term to begin on January 2, 2012, and this judgeship shall be abolished on January 1, 2016. Beginning July 1, 2010, the part-time judge of the Montgomery county county court that existed before that date whose term commenced on January 2, 2005, shall serve as a full-time judge of the Montgomery county municipal court until January 1, 2012.

One judge shall be elected in 2013 to a full-time judgeship for a term to begin on January 2, 2014. Beginning July 1, 2010, the part-time judge of the Montgomery county county court that

existed before that date whose term commenced on January 2, 2007, shall serve as a full-time judge of the Montgomery county municipal court until January 1, 2014.

One judge shall be elected in 2013 to a judgeship for a term to begin on January 1, 2014. If no other judgeship of the court becomes vacant and is abolished by January 1, 2014, this judgeship shall be a part-time judgeship. When one or more of the other judgeships of the court becomes vacant and is abolished after July 1, 2010, this judgeship shall become a full-time judgeship. Beginning July 1, 2010, the part-time judge of the Montgomery county county court that existed before that date whose term commenced on January 1, 2007, shall serve as this judge of the Montgomery county municipal court until December 31, 2013.

If any one of the judgeships of the court becomes vacant before December 31, 2021, that judgeship is abolished on the date that it becomes vacant, and the other judges of the court shall be or serve as full-time judges. The abolishment of judgeships for the Montgomery county municipal court shall cease when the court has two full-time judgeships.

In the Morrow county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2005. Beginning January 1, 2003, the part-time judge of the Morrow county county court that existed prior to that date shall serve as the full-time judge of the Morrow county municipal court until December 31, 2005.

In the Mount Vernon municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Napoleon municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2005.

In the New Philadelphia municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975.

In the Newton Falls municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Niles municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Norwalk municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975.

In the Oakwood municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Oberlin municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1989.

In the Oregon municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Ottawa county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1995, and the full-time judge of the Port Clinton municipal court who is elected in 1989 shall serve as the judge of the Ottawa county municipal court from February 4, 1994, until the end of that judge's term.

In the Painesville municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Parma municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1967, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Paulding county municipal court to be established on January 1, 2020, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2019.

In the Perry county municipal court to be established on January 1, 2018, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2017.

In the Perrysburg municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1977.

In the Portage county municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1979, and one

full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Port Clinton municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953. The full-time judge of the Port Clinton municipal court who is elected in 1989 shall serve as the judge of the Ottawa county municipal court from February 4, 1994, until the end of that judge's term.

In the Portsmouth municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1985.

In the Putnam county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2011. Beginning January 1, 2011, the part-time judge of the Putnam county county court that existed prior to that date whose term commenced on January 1, 2007, shall serve as the full-time judge of the Putnam county municipal court until December 31, 2011.

In the Rocky River municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Sandusky municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Shaker Heights municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Shelby municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Sidney municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1995.

In the South Euclid municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1999. The part-time judge elected in 1993, whose term commenced on January 1, 1994, shall serve until December 31, 1999, and the office of that judge is abolished on January 1, 2000.

In the Springfield municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1985, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1983, all of whom shall serve as the judges of the Springfield municipal court through December 31, 1987, and as the judges of the Clark county municipal court from January 1, 1988, until the end of their respective terms.

In the Steubenville municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

In the Stow municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2009, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 2013. Beginning January 1, 2009, the judge of the Cuyahoga Falls municipal court that existed prior to that date whose term commenced on January 1, 2008, shall serve as a full-time judge of the Stow municipal court until December 31, 2013. Beginning January 1, 2009, the judge of the Cuyahoga Falls municipal court that existed prior to that date whose term commenced on January 1, 2004, shall serve as a full-time judge of the Stow municipal court until December 31, 2009.

In the Struthers municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Sylvania municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1963.

In the Tiffin-Fostoria municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2013.

In the Toledo municipal court, two full-time judges shall be elected in 1971, four full-time judges shall be elected in 1975, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1973.

In the Upper Sandusky municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 2011. The part-time judge elected in 2005, whose term commenced on January 1, 2006, shall serve as a full-

time judge on and after January 1, 2008, until the expiration of that judge's term on December 31, 2011, and the office of that judge is abolished on January 1, 2012.

In the Vandalia municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1959.

In the Van Wert municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1957.

In the Vermilion municipal court, one part-time judge shall be elected in 1965.

In the Wadsworth municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1981.

In the Warren municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1971.

In the Washington Court House municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1999. The part-time judge elected in 1993, whose term commenced on January 1, 1994, shall serve until December 31, 1999, and the office of that judge is abolished on January 1, 2000.

In the Wayne county municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1975, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 1979.

In the Willoughby municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951.

In the Wilmington municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1991, who shall serve as the judge of the Wilmington municipal court through June 30, 1992, and as the judge of the Clinton county municipal court from July 1, 1992, until the end of that judge's term on December 31, 1997.

In the Xenia municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1977.

In the Youngstown municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1951, and one full-time judge shall be elected in 2013.

In the Zanesville municipal court, one full-time judge shall be elected in 1953.

Sec. 1901.261. (A)(1) A municipal court may determine that for the efficient operation of the court additional funds are required to computerize the court, to make available computerized legal research services, or to do both. Upon making a determination that additional funds are required for either or both of those purposes, the court shall include in its schedule of fees and costs under section 1901.26 of the Revised Code one additional fee not to exceed three dollars on the filing of each cause of action or appeal equivalent to one described in division (A), (Q), or (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code and shall direct the clerk of the court to charge the fee.

(2) All fees collected under this section shall be paid on or before the twentieth day of the month following the month in which they are collected to the county treasurer if the court is a county-operated municipal court or to the city treasurer if the court is not a county-operated municipal court. The treasurer shall place the funds from the fees in a separate fund to be disbursed upon an order of the court, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners if the court is a county-operated municipal court or by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation if the court is not a county-operated municipal court, or upon an order of the court, subject to the court making an annual report available to the public listing the use of all such funds, in an amount not greater than the actual cost to the court of computerizing the court, procuring and



maintaining computerized legal research services, or both.

(3) If the court determines that the funds in the fund described in division (A)(2) of this section are more than sufficient to satisfy the purpose for which the additional fee described in division (A)(1) of this section was imposed, the court may declare a surplus in the fund and, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners if the court is a county-operated municipal court or by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation if the court is not a county-operated municipal court, expend those surplus funds, or upon an order of the court, subject to the court making an annual report available to the public listing the use of all such funds, expend those surplus funds, for other appropriate technological expenses of the court.

(B)(1)(a) Except as provided in division (B)(1)(b) of this section, the clerk of a municipal court may determine that, for the efficient operation of the office of the clerk of the municipal court, additional funds are required to computerize the office of the clerk of the court and, upon that determination, may authorize and direct that a computerization fee not to exceed twenty dollars be charged on the filing of each cause of action or appeal, on the filing, docketing, and endorsing of each certificate of judgment, or on the docketing and indexing of each aid in execution or petition to vacate, revive, or modify a judgment that is equivalent to one described in division (A), (P), (Q), (T), or (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code.

(b) In a ~~county court~~ in which the clerk of the municipal court is appointed, the municipal court may make the determination described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section and, upon that determination, may include such a computerization fee in its schedule of fees and costs under section 1901.26 of the Revised Code.

(2) Subject to division (B)(3) of this section, all moneys collected under division (B)(1)(a) of this section shall be paid on or before the twentieth day of the month following the month in which they are collected to the county treasurer if the court is a county-operated municipal court or to the city treasurer if the court is not a county-operated municipal court. The treasurer shall place the funds from the fees in a separate fund to be disbursed, and subject to an appropriation made by the board of county commissioners if the court is a county-operated municipal court or by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation if the court is not a county-operated municipal court, in an amount no greater than the actual cost to the court of procuring and maintaining computer systems for the office of the clerk of the municipal court. In a court in which the clerk of the municipal court is elected, the clerk may disburse the funds subject to an appropriation by the commissioners. In a court in which the clerk of the municipal court is appointed, the court may issue an order to disburse the funds subject to an appropriation by the commissioners.

(3) If a municipal court or the clerk of a municipal court makes the determination described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section, the board of county commissioners of the county if the court is a county-operated municipal court or the legislative authority of the municipal corporation if the court is not a county-operated municipal court, may issue one or more general obligation bonds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining the computer systems for the office of the clerk of the

municipal court. In addition to the purposes stated in division (B)(1)(a) of this section for which the moneys collected under that division may be expended, the moneys additionally may be expended to pay debt charges and financing costs related to any general obligation bonds issued pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section as they become due. General obligation bonds issued pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section are Chapter 133. securities.

Sec. 1907.261. (A)(1) A county court may determine that for the efficient operation of the court additional funds are required to computerize the court, to make available computerized legal research services, or to do both. Upon making a determination that additional funds are required for either or both of those purposes, the court shall include in its schedule of fees and costs under section 1907.24 of the Revised Code one additional fee not to exceed three dollars on the filing of each cause of action or appeal equivalent to one described in division (A), (Q), or (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code and shall direct the clerk of the court to charge the fee.

(2) All fees collected under this section shall be paid on or before the twentieth day of the month following the month in which they are collected to the county treasurer. The treasurer shall place the funds from the fees in a separate fund to be disbursed either upon an order of the court, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners, or upon an order of the court, subject to the court making an annual report available to the public listing the use of all such funds, in an amount not greater than the actual cost to the court of computerizing the court, procuring and maintaining computerized legal research services, or both.

(3) If the court determines that the funds in the fund described in division (A)(2) of this section are more than sufficient to satisfy the purpose for which the additional fee described in division (A)(1) of this section was imposed, the court may declare a surplus in the fund and, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners, expend those surplus funds, or upon an order of the court, subject to the court making an annual report available to the public listing the use of all such funds, expend those surplus funds, for other appropriate technological expenses of the court.

~~(B)(1) A (B)(1)(a) Except as provided in division (B)(1)(b) of this section, the clerk of a county court may determine that, for the efficient operation of the office of the clerk of the court, additional funds are required to computerize the office of the clerk of the court and, upon that determination, may authorize and direct that a computerization fee not to exceed twenty dollars be charged on the filing of each cause of action or appeal, on the filing, docketing, and endorsing of each certificate of judgment, or on the docketing and indexing of each aid in execution or petition to vacate, revive, or modify a judgment that is equivalent to one described in division (A), (P), (Q), (T), or (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code.~~

(b) In a court in which the clerk of the county court is appointed, the court may make the determination described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section and, upon that determination, may include such a computerization fee in its schedule of fees and costs under section 1907.24 of the Revised Code.

(2) Subject to division ~~(B)(2)(B)(3)~~ of this section, all moneys collected under division ~~(B)~~ ~~(1)(B)(1)(a)~~ of this section shall be paid on or before the twentieth day of the month following the month in which they are collected to the county treasurer. The treasurer shall place the funds from the fees in a separate fund to be disbursed, and subject to an appropriation made by the board of county commissioners, in an amount no greater than the actual cost to the court of procuring and maintaining computer systems for the office of the clerk of the county court.

(2) In a court in which the clerk of the county court is elected, the clerk may disburse the funds subject to an appropriation by the commissioners. In a court in which the clerk of the county court is appointed, the court may issue an order to disburse the funds subject to an appropriation by the commissioners.

(3) If a ~~clerk of a county court~~ clerk of a county court makes the determination described in division ~~(B)(1)(B)(1)(a)~~ of this section, the board of county commissioners of that county may issue one or more general obligation bonds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining the computer systems for the office of the clerk of the county court. In addition to the purposes stated in division ~~(B)(1)(B)(1)(a)~~ of this section for which the moneys collected under that division may be expended, the moneys additionally may be expended to pay debt charges and financing costs related to any general obligation bonds issued pursuant to division ~~(B)(2)(B)(3)~~ of this section as they become due. General obligation bonds issued pursuant to division ~~(B)(2)(B)(3)~~ of this section are Chapter 133. securities.

Sec. 2303.201. (A)(1) The court of common pleas of any county may determine that for the efficient operation of the court additional funds are required to computerize the court, to make available computerized legal research services, or to do both. Upon making a determination that additional funds are required for either or both of those purposes, the court shall authorize and direct the clerk of the court of common pleas to charge one additional fee, not to exceed six dollars, on the filing of each cause of action or appeal under divisions (A), (Q), and (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code.

(2) All fees collected under division (A)(1) of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer. The treasurer shall place the funds from the fees in a separate fund to be disbursed either upon an order of the court, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners, or upon an order of the court, subject to the court making an annual report available to the public listing the use of all such funds, in an amount not greater than the actual cost to the court of procuring and maintaining computerization of the court, computerized legal research services, or both.

(3) If the court determines that the funds in the fund described in division (A)(2) of this section are more than sufficient to satisfy the purpose for which the additional fee described in division (A)(1) of this section was imposed, the court may declare a surplus in the fund and, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners, expend those surplus funds, or upon an order of the court, subject to the court making an annual report available to the public listing the use of all such funds, expend those surplus funds, for other appropriate technological expenses of the

court.

(B)(1)(a) Except as provided in division (B)(1)(b) of this section, the clerk of the court of common pleas of any county may determine that, for the efficient operation of the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, additional funds are required to make technological advances in or to computerize the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas and, upon that determination, authorize and direct that an additional fee, not to exceed twenty dollars, on the filing of each cause of action or appeal, on the filing, docketing, and endorsing of each certificate of judgment, or on the docketing and indexing of each aid in execution or petition to vacate, revive, or modify a judgment under divisions (A), (P), (Q), (T), and (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code and not to exceed one dollar each for the services described in divisions (B), (C), (D), (F), (H), and (L) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code, be charged.

(b) In a county in which the clerk of the court of common pleas is appointed, the ~~county executive court~~ may make the determination described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section and, upon that determination, may include such a computerization fee in the schedule of fees and costs.

(2) Subject to division (B)(3) of this section, all moneys collected under division (B)(1)(a) of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer to be disbursed, subject to an appropriation made by the board of county commissioners, in an amount no greater than the actual cost to the court of procuring and maintaining technology and computer systems for the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas.

(3) If the ~~county executive court~~ or the clerk of the court of common pleas of a county makes the determination described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section, the board of county commissioners of that county may issue one or more general obligation bonds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining the technology and computer systems for the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas. In addition to the purposes stated in division (B)(1)(a) of this section for which the moneys collected under that division may be expended, the moneys additionally may be expended to pay debt charges on and financing costs related to any general obligation bonds issued pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section as they become due. General obligation bonds issued pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section are Chapter 133. securities.

(C) The court of common pleas shall collect the sum of twenty-six dollars as additional filing fees in each new civil action or proceeding for the charitable public purpose of providing financial assistance to legal aid societies that operate within the state and to support the office of the state public defender. This division does not apply to a juvenile division of a court of common pleas, except that an additional filing fee of fifteen dollars shall apply to custody, visitation, and parentage actions; to a probate division of a court of common pleas, except that the additional filing fees shall apply to name change, guardianship, adoption, and decedents' estate proceedings; or to an execution on a judgment, proceeding in aid of execution, or other post-judgment proceeding arising out of a civil action. The filing fees required to be collected under this division shall be in addition to any other filing fees imposed in the action or proceeding and shall be collected at the time of the filing of

the action or proceeding. The court shall not waive the payment of the additional filing fees in a new civil action or proceeding unless the court waives the advanced payment of all filing fees in the action or proceeding. All such moneys collected during a month except for an amount equal to up to one per cent of those moneys retained to cover administrative costs shall be transmitted on or before the twentieth day of the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state in a manner prescribed by the treasurer of state or by the Ohio access to justice foundation. The treasurer of state shall deposit four per cent of the funds collected under this division to the credit of the civil case filing fee fund established under section 120.07 of the Revised Code and ninety-six per cent of the funds collected under this division to the credit of the legal aid fund established under section 120.52 of the Revised Code.

The court may retain up to one per cent of the moneys it collects under this division to cover administrative costs, including the hiring of any additional personnel necessary to implement this division. If the court fails to transmit to the treasurer of state the moneys the court collects under this division in a manner prescribed by the treasurer of state or by the Ohio access to justice foundation, the court shall forfeit the moneys the court retains under this division to cover administrative costs, including the hiring of any additional personnel necessary to implement this division, and shall transmit to the treasurer of state all moneys collected under this division, including the forfeited amount retained for administrative costs, for deposit in the legal aid fund.

(D) On and after the thirtieth day after December 9, 1994, the court of common pleas shall collect the sum of thirty-two dollars as additional filing fees in each new action or proceeding for annulment, divorce, or dissolution of marriage for the purpose of funding shelters for victims of domestic violence pursuant to sections 3113.35 to 3113.39 of the Revised Code. The filing fees required to be collected under this division shall be in addition to any other filing fees imposed in the action or proceeding and shall be collected at the time of the filing of the action or proceeding. The court shall not waive the payment of the additional filing fees in a new action or proceeding for annulment, divorce, or dissolution of marriage unless the court waives the advanced payment of all filing fees in the action or proceeding. On or before the twentieth day of each month, all moneys collected during the immediately preceding month pursuant to this division shall be deposited by the clerk of the court into the county treasury in the special fund used for deposit of additional marriage license fees as described in section 3113.34 of the Revised Code. Upon their deposit into the fund, the moneys shall be retained in the fund and expended only as described in section 3113.34 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) The court of common pleas may determine that, for the efficient operation of the court, additional funds are necessary to acquire and pay for special projects of the court, including, but not limited to, the acquisition of additional facilities or the rehabilitation of existing facilities, the acquisition of equipment, the hiring and training of staff, community service programs, mediation or dispute resolution services, the employment of magistrates, the training and education of judges, acting judges, and magistrates, and other related services. Upon that determination, the court by rule

may charge a fee, in addition to all other court costs, on the filing of each criminal cause, civil action or proceeding, or judgment by confession.

If the court of common pleas offers or requires a special program or additional services in cases of a specific type, the court by rule may assess an additional charge in a case of that type, over and above court costs, to cover the special program or service. The court shall adjust the special assessment periodically, but not retroactively, so that the amount assessed in those cases does not exceed the actual cost of providing the service or program.

All moneys collected under division (E) of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit into either a general special projects fund or a fund established for a specific special project. Moneys from a fund of that nature shall be disbursed upon an order of the court, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners, in an amount no greater than the actual cost to the court of a project. If a specific fund is terminated because of the discontinuance of a program or service established under division (E) of this section, the court may order, subject to an appropriation by the board of county commissioners, that moneys remaining in the fund be transferred to an account established under this division for a similar purpose.

(2) As used in division (E) of this section:

(a) "Criminal cause" means a charge alleging the violation of a statute or ordinance, or subsection of a statute or ordinance, that requires a separate finding of fact or a separate plea before disposition and of which the defendant may be found guilty, whether filed as part of a multiple charge on a single summons, citation, or complaint or as a separate charge on a single summons, citation, or complaint. "Criminal cause" does not include separate violations of the same statute or ordinance, or subsection of the same statute or ordinance, unless each charge is filed on a separate summons, citation, or complaint.

(b) "Civil action or proceeding" means any civil litigation that must be determined by judgment entry.

Sec. 3109.20. (A) For purposes of this section, "person with a disability" has the same meaning as in section 3119.10 of the Revised Code.

(B) Notwithstanding section 3109.01 of the Revised Code, a court may issue, pursuant to a proceeding for divorce, dissolution, legal separation, or annulment, an order of support for the care and maintenance of the parties' child who is a person with a disability, regardless of whether the child has reached the age of majority.

(C) In determining the amount reasonable or necessary for child support, including the medical needs of the child, the court shall comply with Chapter 3119. of the Revised Code. The court shall comply with Chapters 3119., 3121., 3123., and 3125. of the Revised Code when it makes or modifies an order for child support under this section.

Sec. 3119.01. (A) As used in the Revised Code, "child support enforcement agency" means a child support enforcement agency designated under former section 2301.35 of the Revised Code prior to October 1, 1997, or a private or government entity designated as a child support enforcement

agency under section 307.981 of the Revised Code.

(B) As used in this chapter and Chapters 3121., 3123., and 3125. of the Revised Code:

(1) "Administrative child support order" means any order issued by a child support enforcement agency for the support of a child pursuant to section 3109.19 or 3111.81 of the Revised Code or former section 3111.211 of the Revised Code, section 3111.21 of the Revised Code as that section existed prior to January 1, 1998, or section 3111.20 or 3111.22 of the Revised Code as those sections existed prior to March 22, 2001.

(2) "Child support order" means either a court child support order or an administrative child support order.

(3) "Obligee" means the person who is entitled to receive the support payments under a support order.

(4) "Obligor" means the person who is required to pay support under a support order.

(5) "Support order" means either an administrative child support order or a court support order.

(C) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Caretaker" means any of the following, other than a parent:

(a) A person with whom the child resides for at least thirty consecutive days, and who is the child's primary caregiver;

(b) A person who is receiving public assistance on behalf of the child;

(c) A person or agency with legal custody of the child, including a county department of job and family services or a public children services agency;

(d) A guardian of the person or the estate of a child;

(e) Any other appropriate court or agency with custody of the child.

"Caretaker" excludes a "host family" as defined under section 2151.90 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Cash medical support" means an amount ordered to be paid in a child support order toward the ordinary medical expenses incurred during a calendar year.

(3) "Child care cost" means annual out-of-pocket costs for the care and supervision of a child or children subject to the order that is related to work or employment training.

(4) "Court child support order" means any order issued by a court for the support of a child pursuant to Chapter 3115. of the Revised Code, section 2151.23, 2151.231, 2151.232, 2151.33, 2151.36, 2151.361, 2151.49, 3105.21, 3109.05, 3109.19, 3109.20, 3111.13, 3113.04, 3113.07, 3113.31, 3119.11, 3119.65, or 3119.70 of the Revised Code, or division (B) of former section 3113.21 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Court-ordered parenting time" means the amount of parenting time a parent is to have under a parenting time order or the amount of time the children are to be in the physical custody of a parent under a shared parenting order.

(6) "Court support order" means either a court child support order or an order for the support of a spouse or former spouse issued pursuant to Chapter 3115. of the Revised Code, section 3105.18,

3105.65, or 3113.31 of the Revised Code, or division (B) of former section 3113.21 of the Revised Code.

(7) "CPI-U" means the consumer price index for all urban consumers, published by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics.

(8) "Extraordinary medical expenses" means any uninsured medical expenses incurred for a child during a calendar year that exceed the total cash medical support amount owed by the parents during that year.

(9) "Federal poverty level" has the same meaning as in section 5121.30 of the Revised Code.

(10) "Income" means either of the following:

(a) For a parent who is employed to full capacity, the gross income of the parent;

(b) For a parent who is unemployed or underemployed, the sum of the gross income of the parent and any potential income of the parent.

(11) "Income share" means the percentage derived from a comparison of each parent's annual income after allowable deductions and credits as indicated on the worksheet to the total annual income of both parents.

(12) "Insurer" means any person authorized under Title XXXIX of the Revised Code to engage in the business of insurance in this state, any health insuring corporation, and any legal entity that is self-insured and provides benefits to its employees or members.

(13) "Gross income" means, except as excluded in division (C)(13) of this section, the total of all earned and unearned income from all sources during a calendar year, whether or not the income is taxable, and includes income from salaries, wages, overtime pay, and bonuses to the extent described in division (D) of section 3119.05 of the Revised Code; commissions; royalties; tips; rents; dividends; severance pay; pensions; interest; trust income; annuities; social security benefits, including retirement, disability, and survivor benefits that are not means-tested; workers' compensation benefits; unemployment insurance benefits; disability insurance benefits; benefits that are not means-tested and that are received by and in the possession of the veteran who is the beneficiary for any service-connected disability under a program or law administered by the United States department of veterans' affairs or veterans' administration; spousal support actually received; and all other sources of income. "Gross income" includes income of members of any branch of the United States armed services or national guard, including, amounts representing base pay, basic allowance for quarters, basic allowance for subsistence, supplemental subsistence allowance, cost of living adjustment, specialty pay, variable housing allowance, and pay for training or other types of required drills; self-generated income; and potential cash flow from any source.

"Gross income" does not include any of the following:

(a) Benefits received from means-tested government administered programs, including Ohio works first; prevention, retention, and contingency; means-tested veterans' benefits; supplemental security income; supplemental nutrition assistance program; disability financial assistance; or other assistance for which eligibility is determined on the basis of income or assets;



(b) Benefits for any service-connected disability under a program or law administered by the United States department of veterans' affairs or veterans' administration that are not means-tested, that have not been distributed to the veteran who is the beneficiary of the benefits, and that are in the possession of the United States department of veterans' affairs or veterans' administration;

(c) Child support amounts received for children who are not included in the current calculation;

(d) Amounts paid for mandatory deductions from wages such as union dues but not taxes, social security, or retirement in lieu of social security;

(e) Nonrecurring or unsustainable income or cash flow items;

(f) Adoption assistance, kinship guardianship assistance, and foster care maintenance payments made pursuant to Title IV-E of the "Social Security Act," 94 Stat. 501, 42 U.S.C.A. 670 (1980), as amended;

(g) State kinship guardianship assistance described in section 5153.163 of the Revised Code and payment from the kinship support program described in section 5101.881 of the Revised Code.

(14) "Nonrecurring or unsustainable income or cash flow item" means an income or cash flow item the parent receives in any year or for any number of years not to exceed three years that the parent does not expect to continue to receive on a regular basis. "Nonrecurring or unsustainable income or cash flow item" does not include a lottery prize award that is not paid in a lump sum or any other item of income or cash flow that the parent receives or expects to receive for each year for a period of more than three years or that the parent receives and invests or otherwise uses to produce income or cash flow for a period of more than three years.

(15) "Ordinary medical expenses" includes copayments and deductibles, and uninsured medical-related costs for the children of the order.

(16)(a) "Ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in generating gross receipts" means actual cash items expended by the parent or the parent's business and includes depreciation expenses of business equipment as shown on the books of a business entity.

(b) Except as specifically included in "ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in generating gross receipts" by division (C)(16)(a) of this section, "ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in generating gross receipts" does not include depreciation expenses and other noncash items that are allowed as deductions on any federal tax return of the parent or the parent's business.

(17) "Personal earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, however denominated, and includes wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, draws against commissions, profit sharing, vacation pay, or any other compensation.

(18) "Potential income" means both of the following for a parent who the court pursuant to a court support order, or a child support enforcement agency pursuant to an administrative child support order, determines is voluntarily unemployed or voluntarily underemployed:

(a) Imputed income that the court or agency determines the parent would have earned if fully employed as determined from the following criteria:

- (i) The parent's prior employment experience;
- (ii) The parent's education;
- (iii) The parent's physical and mental disabilities, if any;
- (iv) The availability of employment in the geographic area in which the parent resides;
- (v) The prevailing wage and salary levels in the geographic area in which the parent resides;
- (vi) The parent's special skills and training;
- (vii) Whether there is evidence that the parent has the ability to earn the imputed income;
- (viii) The age and special needs of the child for whom child support is being calculated under this section;
- (ix) The parent's increased earning capacity because of experience;
- (x) The parent's decreased earning capacity because of a felony conviction;
- (xi) Any other relevant factor.

(b) Imputed income from any nonincome-producing assets of a parent, as determined from the local passbook savings rate or another appropriate rate as determined by the court or agency, not to exceed the rate of interest specified in division (A) of section 1343.03 of the Revised Code, if the income is significant.

(19) "Schedule" means the basic child support schedule created pursuant to section 3119.021 of the Revised Code.

(20) "Self-generated income" means gross receipts received by a parent from self-employment, proprietorship of a business, joint ownership of a partnership or closely held corporation, and rents minus ordinary and necessary expenses incurred by the parent in generating the gross receipts. "Self-generated income" includes expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent from self-employment, the operation of a business, or rents, including company cars, free housing, reimbursed meals, and other benefits, if the reimbursements are significant and reduce personal living expenses.

(21) "Self-sufficiency reserve" means the minimal amount necessary for an obligor to adequately subsist upon, as determined under section 3119.021 of the Revised Code.

(22) "Split parental rights and responsibilities" means a situation in which there is more than one child who is the subject of an allocation of parental rights and responsibilities and each parent is the residential parent and legal custodian of at least one of those children.

(23) "Worksheet" means the applicable worksheet created in rules adopted under section 3119.022 of the Revised Code that is used to calculate a parent's child support obligation.

Sec. 3119.10. For purposes of sections 3119.11 and 3119.12 of the Revised Code, "person with a disability" means a person with a mental or physical disability, whose disability began before the person reached the age of majority, and whose disability makes the person incapable of supporting or maintaining oneself.

Sec. 3119.11. Notwithstanding section 3109.01 of the Revised Code, when issuing or modifying a court child support order, a court may provide for the care and maintenance of a child

who is a person with a disability and the subject of the order, to be issued or continue after the date the child reaches the age of majority. This section applies regardless of whether the child is younger or older than the age of majority when the court issues or modifies the order. The court shall comply with Chapters 3119., 3121., 3123., and 3125. of the Revised Code when it makes or modifies an order under this section.

Sec. 3119.12. Nothing in the Revised Code authorizes a child support enforcement agency to issue an administrative child support order for a person who has reached the age of eighteen, including a person with a disability. In all cases in which the agency is prohibited from issuing an administrative child support order, the agency may request the appropriate court with jurisdiction to take action under section 3119.11 of the Revised Code to provide for the care and maintenance of the person with a disability.

Sec. 3119.66. If the obligor or the obligee requests a court hearing on the revised amount of child support calculated by the child support enforcement agency, the court shall schedule and conduct a hearing to determine whether the revised amount of child support is the appropriate amount and whether the amount of child support being paid under the court child support order should be revised.

Sec. 3119.86. ~~(A)~~ Notwithstanding section 3109.01 of the Revised Code, both of the following apply:

~~(1)~~ ~~(A)~~ The duty of support to a child imposed pursuant to a court child support order shall continue beyond the child's eighteenth birthday only under the following circumstances:

~~(a)~~ ~~The~~ ~~(1)~~ Under an order issued or modified pursuant to section 3109.20 or 3119.11 of the Revised Code for a child who is mentally or physically disabled and is incapable of supporting or maintaining ~~himself or herself~~ oneself.

~~(b)~~ ~~(2)~~ The child's parents have agreed to continue support beyond the child's eighteenth birthday pursuant to a separation agreement that was incorporated into a decree of divorce or dissolution.

~~(c)~~ ~~(3)~~ The child continuously attends a recognized and accredited high school on a full-time basis on and after the child's eighteenth birthday.

~~(2)~~ ~~(B)~~ The duty of support to a child imposed pursuant to an administrative child support order shall continue beyond the child's eighteenth birthday only if the child continuously attends a recognized and accredited high school on a full-time basis on and after the child's eighteenth birthday.

~~(B)~~ A court child support order shall not remain in effect after the child reaches nineteen years of age unless the order provides that the duty of support continues under circumstances described in division ~~(A)~~(1)(a) or (b) of this section for any period after the child reaches age nineteen. An administrative child support order shall not remain in effect after the child reaches age nineteen.

~~(C)~~ If a court incorporates a separation agreement described in division ~~(A)~~(1)(b) of this

~~section into a decree of divorce or dissolution, the court may not require the duty of support to continue beyond the date the child's parents have agreed support should terminate.~~

~~(D) A parent ordered to pay support under a child support order shall continue to pay support under the order, including during seasonal vacation periods, until the order terminates.~~

Sec. 3119.861. A court child support order shall not remain in effect after the child reaches nineteen years of age unless the order provides that the duty of support continues under circumstances described in division (A)(1) or (2) of section 3119.86 of the Revised Code for any period after the child reaches age nineteen. An administrative child support order shall not remain in effect after the child reaches age nineteen.

Sec. 3119.862. Except as provided in division (A)(1) of section 3119.86 of the Revised Code, if a court incorporates a separation agreement described in division (A)(2) of section 3119.86 of the Revised Code into a decree of divorce or dissolution, the court may not require the duty of support to continue beyond the date the child's parents have agreed support should terminate.

Sec. 3119.863. A parent ordered to pay support under a child support order shall continue to pay support under the order, including during seasonal vacation periods, until the order terminates.

Sec. 3119.88. (A) Reasons for which a child support order should terminate through the administrative process under section 3119.89 of the Revised Code include all of the following:

(1) The child attains the age of majority if the child no longer attends an accredited high school on a full-time basis and the child support order requires support to continue past the age of majority only if the child continuously attends such a high school after attaining that age;

(2) The child ceases to attend an accredited high school on a full-time basis after attaining the age of majority, if the child support order requires support to continue past the age of majority only if the child continuously attends such a high school after attaining that age;

(3) A termination condition specified in the court child support order has been met for a child who reaches nineteen years of age;

(4) The child's death;

(5) The child's marriage;

(6) The child's emancipation;

(7) The child's enlistment in the armed services;

(8) The child's deportation;

(9) Change of legal custody of the child;

(10) The child's adoption;

(11) The obligor's death;

(12) The grandparent to whom support is being paid or a grandparent who is paying support reports that the grandparent's support order should terminate as a result of one of the events described in division (D) of section 3109.19 of the Revised Code;

(13) Marriage of the obligor under a child support order to the obligee, if the obligor and obligee reside together with the child.

(B) A child support order may be terminated by the court or child support enforcement agency for any reasons listed in division (A) of this section. A court may also terminate an order ~~for~~ :

(1) Issued under section 3109.20 or 3119.11 of the Revised Code upon satisfactory proof that the person who is the subject of the order is no longer mentally or physically disabled or is capable of supporting or maintaining oneself;

(2) For any other appropriate reasons brought to the attention of the court, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 1901.08, 1901.261, 1907.261, 2303.201, 3119.01, 3119.66, 3119.86, and 3119.88 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. Section 3119.01 of the Revised Code as presented in this act takes effect on the later of April 3, 2024, or the effective date of this section. April 3, 2024, is the effective date of an earlier amendment to that section by H.B. 33 of the 135th General Assembly.

SECTION 4. On and after the effective date of this section, the full-time judge of the Lebanon Municipal Court, who prior to the effective date of this section was the part-time judge of that court, shall perform the duties of a full-time judge of a municipal court and is subject to any restriction specified in law for a full-time judge of a municipal court.

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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.*

Sub. H. B. No. 338

135th G.A.

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 \_\_\_\_\_