



Ohio Board of Professional Conduct

**JUDICIAL CANDIDATE SEMINAR
2020**

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AGENDA

- **BPC: Code of Judicial Conduct**
 - Campaign speech and conduct
 - Campaign contributions
- **Secretary of State:**
 - campaign finance law, reports, and disclaimers
- **Question and answer session**



OVERVIEW OF MATERIALS

- Rules
- Contribution limit chart
- Advisory opinion summaries
- Breakdown of judicial campaign sanctions
- Case summaries
- Contact and website information





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JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN MISCONDUCT

OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES

❖ **Canon 4:** A judge or judicial candidate shall not engage in political or campaign activity that is inconsistent with the *independence, integrity, or impartiality* of the judiciary.



OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES

❖ **Rule 4.2(A)(1):** A judicial candidate shall be responsible for...acting at all times in a manner consistent with the *independence, integrity, and impartiality* of the judiciary.



OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES

❖ **Rule 4.3, Comment [1]:** A judicial candidate must be scrupulously fair and accurate in all statements made by the candidate and his or her campaign committee.



Losing Sight of the Overarching Principles



- “She will be a tough judge that supports the death penalty and isn’t afraid to use it...she favors the death penalty for convicted murderers.” (*Burick*)
- “My opponent is a liberal who is soft on criminals.” (*Hein*)
- “Endorsed by the Neighborhood Protection Council.” (a fictitious entity) (*Kaup*)
- “You need to step up to the plate and contribute to my campaign.” (*D. O’Neill*)



Losing Sight of the Overarching Principles



- “As a lower court judge, his error allowed Larry Flynt to go free and continue selling pornography in Hamilton County.” (*O’Reilly*)
- “My opponent got appointed by the political bosses in Columbus.” (*Berry/Burick*)
- “I earned six college degrees in seven years.” (*Davis*)
- To a defendant: “Tell all your family how you feel about me because I’m running this year for the common pleas court.” (*Michael II*)





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**JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN
BASICS**

CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

- ❖ Rule 4.1 – Political and campaign activities (judges and candidates)
- ❖ Rule 4.2 - Political and campaign activities (candidates)
- ❖ Rule 4.3 – Campaign standards and communications
- ❖ Rule 4.4 – Campaign solicitations and contributions
- ❖ Rule 4.5 – Judges who become candidates for nonjudicial office
- ❖ Rule 4.6 - Definitions



**WHAT'S DIFFERENT ABOUT A
JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN?**

- Campaign prohibitions and limits
 - Pledges, promises, and commitments
 - Endorsements of other candidates
 - Appearance in joint campaign advertisements w/ nonjudicial candidates
 - Fundraising with nonjudicial candidates
 - Leadership positions in political parties



WHAT'S DIFFERENT ABOUT A JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN?

- Fundraising prohibitions and limits
 - Personal solicitations: w/4 exceptions
 - Limited time period
 - Non-campaign uses
 - "No carry-in" rule
- KEY = the judicial candidate is responsible for the campaign – Rule 4.2





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POLITICAL AND CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Rule 4.1 and comments [8]-[13]

Rule 4.2

- **NO** pledges, promises, statements that commit or appear to commit
- **NO** comments on pending cases before ANY judge
- **NO** statements affecting outcomes or impairing fairness
- **OK** to state personal beliefs on issues – add statement re: duty to apply the law fairly and impartially
- **OK** to make statements on court administration



CAMPAIGNING WITH OTHER CANDIDATES

YES

NO

- Raising funds w/ other judicial candidates
- Advertising w/ other judicial candidates
- Party-sponsored fundraising activities
- Slate cards, ballots, etc. that identify ALL party candidates

- Public endorsement or opposition
- Fundraising w/ nonjudicial candidates (except party-sponsored activities)
- Advertising w/ nonjudicial candidates
- Appearing in photographs with other elected officials



“ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL”

YES

NO

- Attending political gatherings and fundraisers of other candidates
- In general, speaking at political gatherings

- Speaking on behalf of political party or another candidate for public office
- Introducing candidates at political events (see Adv. Op. 92-11) – public endorsement



PARTY AFFILIATION AND ENDORSEMENTS

- OK to advertise and speak about party nomination, endorsement, membership, or affiliation – at any time during the campaign
- OK to seek and advertise endorsements
- Statements cannot be false
 - Endorsement must be current
 - Endorsing entity must be clearly identified
 - Avoid short-hand terms to describe endorsement
 - No “made up” endorsing entities





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CAMPAIGN STANDARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS

RULE 4.3(A)

Prohibited:

- Posting, publishing, broadcasting, transmitting, circulating, or distributing...
 - Information about self or opponent
 - Knowing information is false **OR**
 - Reckless disregard of whether or not it is false



RULE 4.3(A)

In re O'Toole (2014)

- Respondent claimed to be a judge when she was not, a misrepresentation that was patently false.
- Respondent's conduct undermined public confidence in the judiciary as a whole and injured both the public and the judiciary.
- Severance of "deceiving or misleading" language from rule.
- Rule now applies only to false communications that are made knowingly or with reckless disregard.



RULE 4.3(A)

See also *ODC v. Tamburrino* (2016)

- Respondent’s judicial campaign commercial contained patently false statements about the respondent’s opponent and respondent acted knowingly or with reckless disregard about the false statements.



RULE 4.3

- **Rule 4.3(C):** may not use title of public office or position “immediately preceding or following” name when the candidate does not hold the office or position
- **Rule 4.3(E):** may not use “former” or “retired” immediately preceding “judge” unless in prominent lettering and appears each time “judge” is used



Definitions

Rule 4.6(N)

- **What is “prominent lettering?”**
 - Not less than the size of the largest type used to display the title of office or the court to which the judicial candidate seeks election



RULE 4.3

Prohibited:

- Use of title of an office preceding the candidate’s name when the office is not currently held. Rule 4.3(C).
- Use of “judge” if not a judge **UNLESS** “magic language” (*elect or vote or for*). Rule 4.3(D).
- Use of “re-elect” if never elected to office being sought or not the current occupant of the office for which a candidate. Rule 4.3(F).



CHECKLIST

- INCLUDE “ELECT”, “VOTE”, OR “FOR”
- CANDIDATE NAME BEFORE OFFICE TITLE
- PROMINENT LETTERING – Defined in 4.6(N)



Does Not Meet Prominent Lettering Standard



“Vote” is less than the size of the title of office to which the candidate seeks election.

“for” is less than the size of the title of office to which the candidate seeks election.

Title of office to which the candidate seeks election.



Meets the Prominent Lettering Standard



"Vote" is not less than the size of the title of office to which the candidate seeks election.

"for" is not less than the size of the title of office to which the candidate seeks election.

Title of office to which the candidate seeks election.



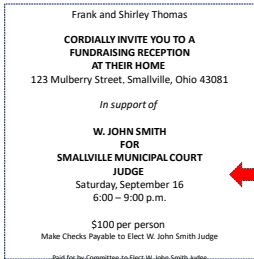
Improper Use of Term "Judge" Before Candidate's Name



The term "judge" is improper because it appears before the name of the candidate when he/she does not hold that office or position



Proper Use of Term "Judge" After Candidate's Name



The term "judge" correctly appears after the name of the judicial candidate



RULE 4.3

- **Rule 4.3, Cmt. [2]:** use of title of public office or position
 - Reserved for those who contemporaneously hold the office by election or appointment
 - Use of title by one not entitled to the office that falsely states incumbency
 - Misuse of a title violates the “3 I’s”



RULE 4.3

Additional prohibitions:

- Misrepresentation of identity, qualifications, position.
- False statements re: education, training, awards, licensure, employment
- False statements re: criminal background, mental illness, military discipline
- False endorsements
- Bias or prejudice toward opponent based on race, sex, religion, etc.



Candidates Portraying Themselves Inaccurately



- Past photographs of candidate in judicial robe without explanatory language (*Lilly I, Lilly II, Moll*)
- During campaign, former judge wearing name badge stating she holds her prior judicial seat (*O’Toole*)





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DEFINITIONS

Definitions
Rule 4.6(F)

- **When am I a “judicial candidate?” (and thus subject to Canon 4)**
 - Public announcement of candidacy
- OR**
- Declared or filed with election authority
- OR**
- Authorized the solicitation or receipt of contributions or support for judicial office

WHICHEVER OCCURRED FIRST




Definitions
Rule 4.6(J)

- **What is an “organization?”**
 - Any entity
 - Any combination of two or more persons
 - PACs
 - Law firms
 - Organizations affiliated w/ political parties
 - Labor organizations
 - Other campaign and caucus campaign committees
- **NOT “organizations”** - political parties



Definitions
Rule 4.6(C)


- **Who is my “immediate family?”**
 - Spouse / domestic partner
 - Related by blood or marriage:
 - Parent
 - Child
 - Brother or sister
 - Grandparent
 - Grandchild
 - Uncle or aunt
 - Nephew or niece
 - Great-grandparent
 - First cousin



Definitions
Rule 4.6(D) and Terminology Section

- **What is a “domestic partner?”**
 - Person with whom another person maintains a household AND an intimate relationship
 - Other than a person to whom one is legally married
 - See *Michael I*





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**CAMPAIGN SOLICITATIONS
AND CONTRIBUTIONS**

RULE 4.4(A) – SOLICITATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

- Ban on most personal solicitations except:
 - General request when speaking to an audience of 20 or more individuals
 - Letters from campaign that direct contributions to the committee not candidate
 - General request in text format via an electronic communication (no voice or video)
 - Immediate family members (but not close friends): *See AFSCME v. Brunner*, 912 F.Supp. 556 (12/10/2012)



RULE 4.4(A) – SOLICITATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

- Absolute ban on personal *receipt* of campaign contributions
- “Tiered” fundraising events no longer prohibited (eff. 1/1/2013)



FUNDRAISING PERIOD – RULE 4.4

- Fundraising may begin 180 days before the primary—September 12, 2019
- Fundraising ends 120 days after the general election except:
 - If defeated in primary – fundraising may continue until 120 days after the primary
- “Seeding” period (personal funds) – 90 days prior to 180-day fundraising period—June 14, 2019



CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

CANDIDATE FOR:	INDIVIDUAL		ORGANIZATION		POLITICAL PARTY	
	Primary*	General	Primary*	General	Primary*	General
Supreme Court Chief Justice and Justice	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$189,500	\$347,600
Court of Appeals	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$37,900	\$75,900
Common Pleas, Municipal, and County Court more than 750,000	\$600	\$600	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$37,900	\$75,900
750,000 or less	\$600	\$600	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$31,600	\$63,600



CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

- Contested primary: primary limits apply; reset after primary
- No contested primary: general election limits apply throughout fundraising period
- Unlimited contributions from the candidate and the candidate's immediate family
- Contributions from the same source are aggregated – however: lawyers and their law firms are separate contributing entities



PERMISSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family members of court employees • Lawyers who are not court employees or contractors • Court appointees (but must be identified as such in campaign reporting) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPAs, LLCs, or partnerships • Unincorporated labor organizations, union PACs, union PCEs (but verify with the Secretary of State's Office) |
|--|---|



IMPERMISSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS

- Court employees (current and prospective)
- Contractors and others doing business w/ the court (over \$250 in any of the last 6 years)
- For-profit and non-profit corporations (R.C. 3599.03)
- Incorporated labor organizations (R.C. 3599.03) – seek guidance



Ohio Elections Comm. Adv. Op. 96-03

- “Corporation” in R.C. 3599.03 is a for-profit corporation defined in R.C. 1701.02, or a non-profit corporation as defined in R.C. 1701.01;
- “Corporation” does not include an LPA, LLC, Partnership.
 - These entities are considered partnerships or unincorporated businesses.



CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY BY PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

- Rule 4.4(B) – a judicial candidate **must** prohibit all **public** employees subject to his or her direction or control from soliciting or receiving contributions
 - Employees cannot serve as treasurer or member of committee
 - Employees cannot sell tickets or collect money at a fundraiser
- Private practice employees – no restrictions.



**CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY BY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES**

- “Direct report” employees of public officials / employees cannot be involved in solicitation or receipt of funds
 - For judges: same court or division
- Restrictions apply only to public employees and officials
- Campaign volunteering OK if not compelled and not on court time or using court resources



**CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY BY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES**

Disciplinary Counsel v. Horton, 2019-Ohio-4139

- Judge directed staff to perform campaign activities on court time (preparing prospective donor lists and campaign correspondence; attend political/campaign events ; pick-up and deliver campaign checks, accept contributions)
- Blamed staff for not self-policing
- Court: activity was not de minimis; judge is responsible for “imposing clear rules prohibiting campaign work on county time or using county resources and strictly enforcing those rules;” “merely encouraging * * * staff to attend a judicial-campaign seminar did not fulfill his obligation to ensure that his staff did not conduct campaign work on county time.”



**CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY BY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES**

Disciplinary Counsel v. Horton, 2019-Ohio-4139

- **Supreme Court**—activity was not de minimis; judge is responsible for “imposing clear rules prohibiting campaign work on county time or using county resources and strictly enforcing those rules;” “merely encouraging * * * staff to attend a judicial-campaign seminar did not fulfill his obligation to ensure that his staff did not conduct campaign work on county time.”
- **Sanction**—indefinite suspension



MAGISTRATES

- Magistrates are subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct
- Advisory Opinions on magistrate campaign activity
 - 18-04: Campaign activities by magistrates on behalf of judicial candidates
 - 03-8: Appearance in robe when running for office
- *In re Moll*, 2012-Ohio-5674 (magistrate as candidate)



EXPENDITURE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

- Rules 4.1(A)(4), (B)(2) and (3)
- NO political donations– EXCEPT:
 - ✦ A ticket to another candidate’s fundraiser
 - ✦ A contributions to political party for administrative and operational expenses
 - ✦ A tickets to a party social event – contribution must be used for administrative and operational expenses



EXPENDITURE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

- Code of Judicial Conduct does not govern expenditure of campaign funds, other than donations of campaign funds to political parties or other candidates.
- Revised Code defines what are permissible expenditure of campaign funds (legitimate, verifiable, ordinary, and necessary) and the manner of reporting of campaign expenditures and contributions. See R.C. 3517.08 and 3517.13.



USE OF NONJUDICIAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS

- Rule 4.2(B)(3) prohibits a judicial candidate from spending money received by the candidate in a campaign for nonjudicial office
- AKA— “no carry-in” rule
- Must “zero-out” balance in nonjudicial campaign fund before beginning judicial campaign





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**CAMPAIGN GRIEVANCE
PROCESS**

Gov. Jud. R. II,
Section 5
Campaign Grievance
Procedure


- Grievance filed with Board
- Considered on expedited basis by Director
- If facially valid, reviewed by probable cause panel
- Confidential until probable cause is found
- Board hearing if passes probable cause
- Grievant’s burden is clear and convincing evidence
- If hearing panel finds violation, considered and decided by 5-judge commission



Gov. Jud. R. II, Section 5
 Campaign Grievance
 Potential Penalties


- Disciplinary sanction
- Interim cease and desist order
- Cease and desist order
- Fine
- Assessment of costs
- Assessment of attorneys fees

Other options for filing grievance:
 ODC, Elections Commission




BREAKDOWN OF SANCTIONS

Indefinite suspension	Suspension (partially stayed)	Stayed Suspension
Horton (\$12,260)	D. O'Neill ** (\$4,600) Tamburrino (\$2,300)	Hildebrandt* (\$23,000) Beery (\$16,400) Evans ** (\$1,000) Kemp ** (\$8,000)
Public Reprimand, Fine, and Attorney Fees: Burick* (\$13,900) Hein* (\$7,500) Kierulff* (\$6,700) Davis* (\$16,700) OTzolek* (\$6,000)	Public Reprimand and Fine: Lilly II** (\$3,300) Michael II* (\$6,300)	Public Reprimand and Attorney Fees: PerDue II (\$3,700)
Public Reprimand: Harper (\$1,300) Morris* (\$100) Spicer (\$1,800)	Fine and Attorney Fees: Briggs** (\$12,200) Michael I* (\$6,100) Moll** (\$7,100)	Fine Only: Carr (\$2,600) Emrich (\$1,450) Roberts (\$200) PerDue I (\$300) O'Reilly (\$6,600) Lilly I (\$1,600) Sherratt (\$1,900) Lombardi & McCarty (\$1,200 each)
Other: Keyes/Tailor (cease and desist order)	Notes: - Figures in parentheses = total of all fines, costs, and attorney fees - Cases in italics were decided by the Supreme Court	Notes: * Indicates more severe sanction than initially recommended ** Indicates less severe sanction than initially recommended



CAMPAIGN GRIEVANCE LESSONS

- If in doubt, ask for guidance because the candidate is responsible for all campaign activity
- Be wary of local party and outside consultants with little or no judicial campaign experience
- Accuracy is essential
- Be able to document campaign statements
- Avoid “absolutes”



CALL WITH QUESTIONS



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614.387.9370



Conservative / nonbinding advice

Avoid needless disciplinary violations and financial sanctions