



# *for the* **RECORD**

**NEWS FOR THE OHIO COURTS**

## **OHIO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

### **What is Justice?**

It was a winter day in 1981, OSU Law Professor Larry Herman wrapping up his rapid fire testimony in the Ohio Senate Judiciary committee in opposition to the death penalty legislation under consideration when the question came. Senator Ben Skull, not an attorney, pleasantly asked, "Professor Herman, what is justice?" Herman, legendary teacher of the law, and one never at a loss for a persuasive retort was momentarily on his heels.

It is the simple, but profound question that defines your daily life as a jurist. You administer justice. Are you certain? Take a few moments to consider Senator Skull's question. Take half an hour, gather your staff and put the question. Do the same at lunch with friends and at home with family. Revealing? Do the classic words of Justice Potter Stewart in *Jacobellis v. Ohio* 1964 "I know it when I see it" come to mind?

"Justice", elusive in definition, certainly viewed differently depending on one's lifetime experiences, and constantly evolving. Just try explaining how by a seven to one vote the United States Supreme Court in 1896 reached their outcome in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Justice? From today's vantage point, shockingly not.

This past year collectively Ohio's judges, magistrates, court and probation staffs administered "justice" in nearly three million individual cases. Our continued orderly societal co-existence depends largely upon the skill and fairness with which judges deliver the fragile commodity we call justice. Your work is vital.



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# GOOD-BYE REMARKS

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LOU TOBIN  
FORMER DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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To the Ohio Judicial Conference –

I want to thank all of you one final time for allowing me to work for and with you over these past eight years. There have been many ups, downs, and challenges but I think the Judicial Conference, while leaner, is a stronger organization than when I started. Much of that resilience is, of course, due to others who have left and to your remaining staff who do the lion's share of the day-to-day work that makes the Conference effective. I leave knowing that all of you are in their very capable hands.

On a more personal level, I have truly enjoyed my time at the Conference and the opportunity to learn from such a dedicated group of professionals. The issues confronting the judiciary are interesting, challenging, and important, particularly at a time when judges and other public servants come under attack for their decisions and simply the nature of their work. I applaud all of you for your continued dedication and thank you for all that you have done for me both personally and professionally.

With sincere gratitude,

Lou

***Jury Duty and Nursing Moms***  
*Jean Atkin, OJMA Trustee and Elizabeth Stephenson, Court Administrator*  
*Tuscarawas County Common Pleas Court*

A nursing mother, who was back to work but pumping, experienced some difficulty when selected for jury duty. The prospective juror did not advise the court in advance of reporting for service about her situation as a nursing mother. During voir dire, the judge indicated that the options to excuse jurors or postpone service are restricted under Ohio law. The nursing mother had missed the statutory timeframe within which to request a postponement from service and the judge determined that the juror did not meet the statutory standards for an excuse. While the court did try to accommodate her need to pump during the time of her jury service, the accommodations were below standard, which led the juror to contact her local state representative.

Rep. Anne Gonzales, R-Westerville, introduced House Bill 13 in February 2017. The bill has been referred to the Ohio House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee and received a first hearing in May. Under the bill, R.C. 2313.14 would be amended to permit a prospective juror who is a mother who breastfeeds her baby to be excused from jury service. Breastfeeding would be considered, under the statutory definition, an “undue or extreme medical” hardship. A signed affidavit that the prospective juror is a mother who is breastfeeding her baby would be satisfactory documentation to support the request to be excused. It would remain within the discretion of the judge to make the determination that the documentation provided clearly supports the request to be excused.

### **Current Ohio Law**

Statutes in Ohio provide direction regarding an excuse from jury duty (R.C. 2313.14) or the postponement of service (R.C. 2313.15). The law allows judges to determine that jury service would otherwise cause undue or extreme physical hardship to the prospective juror or a person under the care or supervision of the prospective juror. A judge or a court designee makes determinations about excuses based upon undue or extreme physical hardship. The statute allows an excuse for undue or extreme physical hardship if the prospective juror would be required to abandon a person under the prospective juror’s personal care or supervision due to the impossibility of obtaining an appropriate substitute caregiver during the period of participation in the jury pool or on the jury. Jurors may also be excused if the judge determines that the prospective juror would suffer physical hardship that would result in illness or disease. It is the responsibility of a prospective juror who asks a judge to grant an excuse based on undue or extreme physical hardship to provide the court with documentation determined to clearly support the request to be excused. If a prospective juror fails to provide satisfactory documentation, the court may deny the request to be excused. The prospective juror must also take all actions necessary to obtain a ruling on the excuse request not later than the date on

which the prospective juror is scheduled to appear for jury duty. The contact by the prospective juror may be in person, by telephone, in writing or by electronic mail.

The current statutory language allows a judge the discretion to excuse a nursing mother from jury duty if there is a determination that a baby is dependent on the breast-feeding mother or that the potential physical effects of restricting breastfeeding or expressing or pumping breastmilk support granting an excuse. It should be noted that breast engorgement resulting from the failure to nurse or pump can lead to diminished milk production, leaking through clothing, significant breast pain and/or plugged ducts and infection. When a baby is very young, nursing mothers need to breastfeed as often as every two hours.

The court may also postpone the service of a nursing mother. This delay in service may allow a nursing mother to serve on a jury at a time after she plans to keep nursing or pumping. With postponements, it is important to ensure that the court has clearly communicated through the jury summons the process for properly requesting the deferral of jury service. The law provides that, at least two business days before the juror's initial appearance, the juror may request by telephone, in writing, or by electronic mail that her jury service be postponed. The statute requires that the juror has not previously been granted a postponement (except in the event of an extreme emergency) and that the juror and the court agree to a specified date within six months on which the juror will appear for jury service. The court does have discretion to determine that extraordinary circumstances exist, specifying a date on which the juror will appear for jury service that is more than six months after the original service date.

### **Laws in Other States**

A list of the current state laws addressing breastfeeding and jury duty was recently published on the website *AT THE BUMP*, which is dedicated to the interests of parents-to-be and new parents. <https://www.thebump.com/news/state-jury-duty-exemptions-breastfeeding-moms>

- California: A nursing mother can postpone service for up to one year, and then can postpone even further by written request to the Judicial Council of California.
- Connecticut: A nursing mother can postpone for up to 12 months if she is breastfeeding or expressing breast milk for her child. The state is also required to make information for how to request this accommodation available on its website.
- Idaho: In addition to “undue hardship,” “extreme inconvenience” or “public necessity” a nursing mother can postpone jury service if she is breastfeeding. To get permission, she must write a statement to the jury commissioner and provide a date for when the reason for postponement “will no longer exist.” The commissioner might also require a statement from a medical provider.
- Illinois: Upon request, “any mother nursing her child” can be excused from service.
- Iowa: If a nursing mother submits written documentation that she is the “mother of a breastfed child” and is “responsible for the daily care of the child,” she can be excused. The exemption is not applicable for nursing mothers regularly employed outside the home.

- Kansas: A nursing mother gets an automatic exemption if she's breastfeeding her child, until she no longer has to breastfeed.
- Kentucky: A nursing mother is excused from service if she's breastfeeding or expressing breast milk until she's no longer nursing.
- Michigan: A nursing mother can get exempted from jury service while nursing her child. She can get exempted from making the request personally if she provides the jury commissioner a letter from a physician, lactation consultant or certified nurse midwife verifying that she is nursing.
- Mississippi: A nursing mother can be exempted from jury service if she makes an oath in open court that she is breast-feeding.
- Missouri: A nursing mother can be excused from service as a petit or grand juror, as long as she asks to be excused no later than the date which she is scheduled to appear in court.
- Montana: Breastfeeding is one of the reasons to excuse people from service for "undue hardship," as long as the person gives an affidavit to the jury commissioner.
- Nebraska: A nursing mother might be required to give the jury commissioner a physician's certificate to support her request from jury service until she is no longer breastfeeding.
- Oklahoma: A nursing mother can request to be exempt from service.
- Oregon: You have to make a request in writing in order to be excused as a juror while breastfeeding your child.
- Puerto Rico: A nursing mother can be exempt from breastfeeding a child who's younger than 24 months if she provides medical documents to confirm that she is nursing.
- South Dakota: A nursing mother who is breastfeeding a child younger than one year old can be exempted if she submits a request to the court clerk within 10 days of receiving the summons.
- Utah: A nursing mother can be excused as long as she provides an affidavit, sworn testimony, or other evidence.
- Virginia: The law allows a nursing mother to be excused without needing to provide evidence ahead of time or during the court session.

### **Options for Responding To Nursing Moms Summoned to Jury Duty**

- **Postpone Service** - Postponing the service of a juror is preferable to excusing an individual who is otherwise qualified for service. Under existing law, the juror has an option to request a postponement of jury service. By statute, the reason for the postponement does not have to be submitted to the court but the juror does have the responsibility to submit the excuse within the required timeframe. The juror must request a postponement at least two business days prior to the scheduled service. The responsibility of the court is to openly provide information on the opportunity to request a postponement and the required process. The summons and the court's website should clearly and conspicuously provide information on the process for requesting the postponement. Information for making the contact with the court via telephone, in writing, by

electronic mail or in person should be provided. Breastfeeding mothers may very well be willing and able to serve at a time in the near future.

- **Excuse From Service** – When the court is contacted by a prospective juror seeking an excuse due to being a breastfeeding mother, it is essential for the court to both obtain information and provide information. Having a clear understanding about the particular circumstances of the juror will help in making a decision about the request for an excuse. Does the nursing mother work outside of the home? How is the baby fed while the juror is separated from the child? How old is the child? Does she have a statement from her doctor or the child's pediatrician as documentation regarding the necessity for breastfeeding? *Courts should take judicial notice that the American Academy of Pediatrics has established that breastfeeding a child is the healthiest way to feed a baby.* What accommodations would the nursing mother need to serve as a juror? What is the court's policy regarding excusing breastfeeding jurors? There should be a consistent policy followed by all judges and understood by all court personnel who respond to juror inquiries. What accommodations will be provided to the juror during the time of her service? The basis for excusing the juror would typically be a determination that jury service poses an undue physical hardship on the juror or the juror's child.

### **Court Accommodations for Jurors Who Are Nursing**

The court may have already developed accommodations for employees who are nursing mothers which could be extended to meet the needs of jurors. In March 2010 Section 7(r) of the Fair Labor Standards Act was amended by Section 4207 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. This provision calls on all employers to provide reasonable unpaid break time and a private, non-bathroom place for non-exempt employees who are nursing mothers to express milk during the work day.

- **Breaks** - Women typically express their milk every 2 to 3 hours, or around 2–3 times per 8-hour work period. It can take 15–20 minutes to express milk. This does not include time needed to get to and from the room, the time needed to set up the breast pump, or the time to store the milk. A court should anticipate taking breaks of at least one-half hour in the morning and the afternoon. The juror should also be able to express her milk during an appropriately scheduled lunch break. A courtroom staff person should have responsibility for monitoring the scheduling of the breaks. In addition, the juror should be given a discrete means to remind the court of the need for a break.
- **Lactation Space** – A nursing mother should not be expected to use a restroom to express her milk. A clean and sanitary space should be provided. The minimum amount of space needed for a lactation space is 4' x 5'. An empty office, jury deliberation room, witness room, or supply room should be sufficient as long as the

room offers privacy. The basic needs for any space used to express milk include a comfortable chair and a flat surface such as a table, desk, or shelf for the employee's breast pump and supplies. A conveniently located electrical outlet will also be needed. An insulated storage bag is typically included with the pumping kit so access to a refrigerator is not mandatory. If available, the option for storage space in a secured refrigerator should be offered. Having running water in the space or nearby will help manage the time needed for the break.

#### Helpful Hints for Courts

- Train staff to be aware of the issue
- Know the rules on postponement and excuse
- Be ready to accommodate with proper breaks and lactation space

#### Resources

Ohio Department of Health [www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/ns/wicn/Breastfeeding](http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/ns/wicn/Breastfeeding)

Ohio Breastfeeding Alliance [www.ohiobreastfeedingalliance.org](http://www.ohiobreastfeedingalliance.org)

#### Ohio Breastfeeding Coalitions

- Northeast Ohio Breastfeeding Coalition: Contact Lisa Fiorilli, [lfiorilli@metrohealth.org](mailto:lfiorilli@metrohealth.org)
- Southwest Ohio Breastfeeding Coalition
- Southeast Ohio Breastfeeding Coalition
- Sandusky County Breastfeeding Coalition
- Appalachian Breastfeeding Network
- Central Ohio Breastfeeding Coalition
- Tri-County Breastfeeding Connections
- Greater Miami Valley Breastfeeding Coalition: Contact Georgette Hall, [ghall@phdmc.org](mailto:ghall@phdmc.org) or Linda Smith, [lindaj@bflrc.com](mailto:lindaj@bflrc.com)
- Ohio Valley Breastfeeding Coalition
- La Leche League of Ohio [www.lllohio.org](http://www.lllohio.org)

Office on Women's Health in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Slavit W, editor. Investing in Workplace Breastfeeding Programs and Policies: An Employer's Toolkit. Washington, DC: Center for Prevention and Health Services, National Business Group on Health; 2009.



# JUDICIAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Civil Law Tort Reform.</b> Changes should be made to the Civil Rules concerning proportionality in pre-trial procedure and discovery. Recommendations from the Civil Law Tort Reform Task Force may be used as a guide.
<b>Court Administration</b>	
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Court Reporting and Transcripts.</b> Make changes to 2301.18-2301.26 such that they are consistent with current practices and can accommodate future technological changes in court reporting.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Judicial Authority to Operate the Court, Hiring Decisions, and Compensate Court Personnel.</b> Repeal portions of 307.01, 2101.11 and 2151.10, consistent with court rulings declaring changes to these sections to be an unconstitutional expansion of the powers of local funding authorities over court budgets, and modify 1901.31, 1901.33, 1901.331, 1901.36, 1907.20, and 1907.201 to ensure that all judges, regardless of whether in the municipal, county or common pleas courts, have the statutory power to hire and compensate court personnel.
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Exempting Judges' Addresses from County Auditors' Databases, RC 319.28.</b>
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Segregation of Funds Collected by Courts.</b> Enact legislation to direct state and county auditors to keep all monies collected by a court segregated in a separate account from the general revenue fund at the state, county and local level.
<b>Community Corrections</b>	
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Jail Cap, R.C. 2929.16.</b> Under R.C. 2929.16(A)(2), a violation of a community control sanction should include a 6-month cap, equivalent to the other penalties in that section. This change clarifies that a new violation during community control can lead to a jail penalty, even if the original time sentenced has already been served.
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Removing One-Year Minimum, R.C. 2929.13.</b> At R.C. 2929.13(B)(1)(a), the statute currently requires a judge to sentence an offender to a community control sanction for at least one year.
<b>Civil Law</b>	
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Determination of Indigency in Civil Filings.</b> The determination of indigency in civil filings needs to be modernized and made uniform (R.C. 1901.26, 1907.24, 2323.30, 2323.31, 2323.311, 2746.001).
<b>Criminal/Sentencing</b>	
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Criminal Code, Traffic/DUI Law, and Drug Law Simplification.</b> Work with the Criminal Sentencing Commission, the Criminal Justice Recodification Commission, and other interested parties in the criminal justice system to revise and simplify Title 29, Title 39 (Drug Laws), and Title 45 (Traffic Laws/OVI LAW).



<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>F4/F5 45-day Offender Placement Language.</b> Make changes to R.C. §§ 2929.13(B)(1)(b) and 2929.13(B)(1)(c) to remove all of the language creating and explaining the procedures regarding placement of offenders where the court has determined that a community control sanction would not adequately punish the offender and protect the public. This would involve removing 2929.13(B)(1)(b)(iv) and modifying 2929.13(B)(1)(c) to read in its entirety, “(c) The court that is sentencing an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony of the fourth or fifth degree that is not an offense of violence believes that no community control sanctions are available for its use that, if imposed on the offender, will adequately fulfill the overriding principles and purposes of sentencing.”
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>State v. Bodyke (2010).</b> Develop changes consistent with the <i>State v. Bodyke</i> ruling by eliminating R.C. §§ 2950.031 and 2950.032.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Re-Offender Sentencing.</b> Unless the journal entry provides otherwise, a sentence imposed pursuant to R.C. § 2929.141 (Person On Release Committing a Felony) shall be served before any other sentence, including specifications. Various specifications (such as gun specifications) state that the sentence shall be served consecutively and prior to the underlying sentence, but no such direction is given regarding post-release control.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Sec. 2929.19(B)(2)(f).</b> Sections 341.26, 753.33, and 5120.63 lay out the authority of county and municipal jails and the ODRC to conduct random drug testing of inmates. Sec. 2929.19(B)(2)(f) needlessly duplicates these sections and requires a sentencing judge to inform an offender about the prohibition against using drugs. When a judge has overlooked this requirement, almost all appeals have found it to be harmless error, but the appeals are nonetheless unnecessary and costly. Sec. 2929.19(B)(2)(f) should be deleted.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>State v. Nucklos (2009).</b> To change the definition of “affirmative defense” to correspond with recent case law.
<b>Domestic Relations Law</b>	
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Public Pension Reform and Marital Property.</b> Seek changes to Title 31 to clarify that Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) funds constitute marital property, to clarify that certain post divorce and post-dissolution disability benefits are marital property, to codify the <i>Cosby v. Cosby</i> ruling regarding pre-retirement rights of survivorship, and to require the state retirement systems to automatically implement court division of property orders.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Parenting Time Enforcement.</b> Create a procedural mechanism as an alternative to a motion for contempt that would permit a parent to file a motion for parenting time enforcement.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Parental Duty of Support—Age Limit and School Enrollment.</b> Clarify current law regarding a court’s authority to continue a child support order beyond age 18 if, among other things, the child continuously attends a recognized and accredited high school on a full-time basis on and after the child’s eighteenth birthday; permit the court to continue child support if the child is attending an “alternative” type high school such as an internet based high school because there is a question as to whether this constitutes “full time.” Amend R.C. § 3119.86 to establish a statutory requirement to extend child support through age 19 if the child is in high school.

<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Unemployment of Child Support Obligor.</b> To develop an automatic adjustment of a child support obligation when the obligor goes on unemployment.
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Social Security Benefits.</b> To clarify that receipt of social security benefits does not require the judge to find a person legally disabled in domestic relations court.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Permissive Appointment of Use of Private Judge.</b> To make R.C. § 2701.10 permissive in terms of the judge making a referral for adjudication of civil actions or proceedings to a private judge if the parties have agreed to utilize a private judge.
<b>Juvenile Law</b>	
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Planned Permanent Living Arrangements (PPLA).</b> Amend R.C. §§ 2151.353 and 2151.415 to permit juvenile courts to order PPLA if not requested by children services agencies in response to <i>In re A.B.</i> , 2006.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Juvenile Justice Reform-Fixes.</b> Seek changes to the O.R.C. to address issues that have arisen as a result of implementing the juvenile justice reform provisions of House Bill 86.
<a href="#">Judicial Impact Statement</a>	<b>Court Costs in Transferred Cases.</b> To clarify the law that levying a cost in a case when the juvenile is transferred does not automatically create a final disposition of the case.
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Domestic Relations/Juvenile Jurisdiction Transfer.</b> Sections 2151.23, 2151.231, and 2301.03 and Chapter 3105 should be amended to grant Ohio courts with domestic relations jurisdiction authority to hear and determine child support and child custody cases in which the child's parents are still married but living separately and enable juvenile courts to certify certain cases to the division of the court with domestic relations jurisdiction.
<b>Probate Law</b>	
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Structured Settlements.</b> The structured settlement statute should be modernized to provide better standards for approval of transfers of structured settlements (R.C. 2323.58 <i>et seq.</i> ).
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Land Sale Provisions.</b> Under RC 2127.011, the heirs of a decedent's estate may consent to a sale if the consents are filed with the probate court, as long as none of the heirs is a minor. A change to RC 2127.012 would allow the option of selling real estate from the guardianship estate by filing the same type of consents as in a decedent's estate, in other words if all interested parties provide written consent and the sale price is at least 80% of a recent, appraised value (R.C. 2127.10).
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>Trust to Age 25 in Minor Settlements.</b> This would mirror the authority the court has in wrongful death proceedings where a minor is the beneficiary. R.C. 2125.03
<b>Specialized Dockets</b>	
Judicial Impact Statement	<b>"Safe Harbor" Provision for Trafficked Juveniles.</b> Currently, the law allows a charge against a juvenile to be held in abeyance if the juvenile is a victim of human trafficking and the juvenile is undergoing treatment. The law allows only a 90-day time frame for the abeyance, with the possibility of 2 extensions of 90 days each. This time frame should be extended considerably or be left open-ended to allow for the extensive treatment necessary for a trafficked juvenile.

# VISIT THE OHIO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE WEBSITE!

[WWW.OHIOJUDGES.ORG](http://WWW.OHIOJUDGES.ORG)

CONTACT JUSTIN LONG AT THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE FOR LOGIN ASSISTANCE

[justin.long@sc.ohio.gov](mailto:justin.long@sc.ohio.gov)

## OHIO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE



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### WELCOME



#### WEEKLY FYI:



##### NATIONAL NEWS:

- Arkansas's Cruel and Unusual Killing Spree
- I Went to a Town Hall Meeting in a County Ravaged by Opioids. What I Saw Broke My Heart.
- OxyContin Maker Asks Judge to Toss Case Brought by City
- Gorsuch Might Be Tough to Predict on Criminal Justice Cases



##### STATE NEWS:

- Justice Insider: Murderer's Attorney Tries Punctuation Defense in Sentencing
- Summit Prosecutor Campaign Reaches out to Victims in Different Languages
- Drunken Driver Gets 180 Days After Coroner's Office Says Crash Victim Died of Cancer
- Retired Stark County Family Court Judge Michael Howard to Speak at 2017 LEAD Conference at Georgetown University



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FAQS

# SUPREME COURT OF OHIO JUDICIAL COLLEGE COURSE CALENDAR

*(for Judges, Magistrates, Acting Judges, Court Personnel, Judicial Candidates, Probation Officers,  
 Adult Guardians and Guardians ad Litem)*

*Additional Judicial College courses are available online for self-study hours via the link below.*  
<http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/judCollege/calendars/17OnlineSS.pdf>

**Note:** Listed judicial and professional conduct hours are projections. Refer to course announcements for final and approved judicial college hours.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<b>October 2017</b>			
3	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers Dayton
4 - 6	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2019 Level I: Caseflow	CMP 2019 Class Level I Columbus
5	Wed	Search Drills: Juvenile	Probation Officers London
6	Thu	Search Drills: Adult	Probation Officers London
6	Fri	Criminal Rules by the Numbers: Part V	Judges & Magistrates Columbus
11	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Child Development (12:30-4:00 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem Cleveland
12	Thu	Adult Guardianship 3 Hour Continuing Education Course: Medications and Medical Advocacy (8:45 a.m. - noon or 1:00 - 4:15 p.m.) BROADCAST	Adult Guardians Broadcast to various Ohio sites
13	Fri	Delinquency & Unruly Course	Judges & Magistrates Web Conference
17	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers Akron
19	Thu	Domestic Relations Court Personnel Course	Court Personnel Columbus
19	Thu	Traffic Law (1 of 2)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges Cleveland
20	Fri	Judicial Conduct Seminar	Judges & Magistrates Cleveland
24	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers Columbus
24 - 27	Tue - Fri	Ohio Association for Court Administration (OACA) Fall Conference	Court Personnel* Columbus
26	Thu	Retired Judges Course	Retired Judges Columbus
27	Fri	Municipal & Common Pleas Course	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges Web Conference
27	Fri	Presentence Investigation (PSI) Writing Course	Probation Officers Columbus

## November 2017

1	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Divorce (12:30-4:00 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Youngstown
1	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service	Guardians ad Litem	Youngstown
2	Thu	Fundamentals of Adult Guardianship 6 Hour BROADCAST	Adult Guardians	Broadcast to various Ohio sites
3	Fri	Evidence	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
3	Fri	Juvenile Traffic	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
7	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton
8	Wed	Supervisor Series (1 of 2)	Court Personnel	Columbus
9	Thu	Court Security Officers Unit 4: Communication (3 of 3)	Court Personnel	Akron
9	Thu	Domestic Violence and Contempt for Acting Judges (3 of 4)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Dayton
9	Thu	Supervisor Series (2 of 2)	Court Personnel	Columbus
14	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Perrysburg
15	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: The GAL Interview (12:30-4:00 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati
15	Wed	Probate Course	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
15 - 17	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2017 Level I: Graduation and Purposes of Courts	CMP 2017 Class	Columbus
17	Fri	Domestic Relations Judges Winter Seminar	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
17	Fri	Traffic Law (2 of 2)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Columbus
28	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron
29 - 30	Wed - Thu	Court Executive Team	Judges & Court Personnel	Columbus
30	Thu	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus
30 - 1	Thu - Fri	Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges (OAJCJ) Winter Conference (judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus

## December 2017

1	Fri	Judicial Conduct	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
5	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton
6	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
6 - 8	Wed - Fri	Ohio Common Pleas Judges Association (OCPJA) Winter Conference (judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus

## December 2017

8	Fri	Court Security Officers Units 3 and/or 5: Legal Consideration and Civil Process (2 of 2)	Court Personnel	Akron
11 - 14	Mon - Thu	New Judges Orientation Part I (judicial conduct hours will be requested)	New Judges	Columbus
15	Fri	Domestic Violence and Contempt for Acting Judges (4 of 4)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Columbus
19	Tue	Adult Guardianship 3 Hour Continuing Education Course: Medications and Medical Advocacy (8:45 a.m. - noon or 1:00 - 4:15 p.m.) BROADCAST	Adult Guardians	Broadcast to various Ohio sites
19	Tue	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course - Topic TBD (8:30 a.m.-noon or 1:00-4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
19	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron
21	Thu	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus

***WANT TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR NEXT EDITION OF FOR THE RECORD?  
OJC IS ALWAYS INTERESTED IN ARTICLES AND IDEAS TO POST.***

**Please contact Justin Long**  
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## PLEASE NOTE:

This schedule is SUBJECT TO CHANGE. View the Judicial College homepage for course schedule updates, brochures, and additional information, via [www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/judCollege/default.aspx](http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/judCollege/default.aspx)

To register for a Judicial College course or to view a course announcement, please visit our online registration site at [www.judicialeducation.ohio.gov](http://www.judicialeducation.ohio.gov)

1. Every two years, as part of the required 40 hours of CJE/CLE, full-time judges, part-time judges, and retired judges eligible for assignment are required to obtain a minimum of 10 hours of instruction from the Judicial College, to include 3.0 hours of instruction in judicial conduct. (Gov.Jud. R. IV, §3 A-C)
2. Every two years, magistrates are required to obtain 24 hours of CLE. Of the 24 hours of CLE, magistrates must obtain a minimum of 10 hours of instruction from the Judicial College and 2.5 hours of instruction in professional conduct. Magistrates may obtain professional conduct hours from the Judicial College or another approved provider. (Gov.Bar R. X, §12)
3. Every two years, acting judges are required to obtain 24 hours of CLE. Of the 24 hours of CLE, acting judges must obtain a minimum of 10 hours of instruction from the Judicial College. Acting judges may obtain their 2.5 professional conduct hours from the Judicial College or another approved provider. (Gov.Bar R. X, §11)
4. Full-day courses typically consist of 5.5 CJE/CLE credit hours and are from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., unless otherwise noted. Video Teleconferences are now referred to as Web Conferences, typically consist of 2.5 CJE/CLE credit hours, and are from 1:00 p.m. - 3:45 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

Please refer to the course announcement for the approved CJE/CLE credit hours and for course registration information.

5. The Judicial College cannot accept registration for courses until the course announcement has been emailed and online registration opened through Judicial eCademy.
6. (\*) Indicates course registration through an association. Please check the course announcement when it is distributed to confirm the credit hours to be offered.
7. For all non-association courses, please check the Judicial College course announcement when it is emailed to confirm whether judicial and/or professional conduct hours will be offered.
8. (\*\*) Indicates no pre-registration or tuition for the Judicial Candidates Seminars; simply attend the session of your choice.

Abbreviations: AJ = Acting Judge; AdG = Adult Guardian; CJE = Continuing Judicial Education; CLE = Continuing Legal Education; CCM = Certified Court Managers; CMP = Court Management Program; CP = Court Personnel; GAL = Guardian ad Litem; J = Judges; JC = Judicial Candidates; M = Magistrates; NJs = New Judges; OPOTA = Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy; POs = Probation Officers; RJ = Retired Judges; TBD = To Be Determined

To access Gov. Jud.R. IV and Gov.Bar R. X, please go to: [www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/LegalResources/Rules/default.asp](http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/LegalResources/Rules/default.asp)

To access CLE rule changes and FAQs, go to: [www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/AttySvcs/CLE/ruleChanges2014/judgeFAQ.asp](http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/AttySvcs/CLE/ruleChanges2014/judgeFAQ.asp)

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