



for the **RECORD**

NEWS FOR THE OHIO COURTS

The Courthouse - Rock or Rockpile?

Impeachment of a President, an impending constitutional crisis, coming trade wars, climate change fears, drug addiction epidemic; the citizens facing you each day with their personal problems also carry a full information overload of troubling news.

There is a reason our Courthouses are imposing, impressive structures, and often the center of town. The Courthouse or Court Buildings represent a societal symbol of stability in a nation founded upon the democratic rule of law. As judges the community expectations of fairness, consistency, and stability rests directly on your shoulders.

Magnificent court buildings represent the symbol of our collective expectations. For judges, every day's docket provides the opportunity to deliver on the public's unwavering belief in our constitutional democracy. Your demonstration of judicial independence, compassion, fairness and evenhanded judgment should no longer be abstract concepts when citizens leave the Courthouse.

A rock of community stability in an ever challenging world where justice and the rule of law are in full public view being practiced daily, your Courthouse and your Courtroom. It is an awesome responsibility, wear it well, be glad to have it.

Paul

“New” Additions

Trina Bennington returns to the Ohio Judicial Conference. She was first hired at the OJC in August 2003. Trina says it seems like 16 months, but certainly not 16 years. Trina will continue to support the AMCJO and the OCPJA, as well as the work of the OJC including the directory, support of the Executive Committee, and maintenance of the membership database. And “for the record”, she would like everybody to know that she is inspired by the judges of Ohio and the commitment and courage she sees from them daily. When Trina isn’t at the office, she and her husband enjoy traveling and spending time on their 80-acre farm in Pickaway County. She also is known as “Gigi” to her 4.5 grandbabies. She can be reached at 614-387-9761.



Jennifer Whetstone recently joined the Ohio Judicial Conference, and will be supporting the OADRJ, OAJCJ and OAPJ, in addition to several OJC committees. She was previously with the Supreme Court of Ohio where she spent four years working in the Judicial Services Division, supporting the Ohio Association of Magistrates and the Ohio Association for Court Administration, as well as Judicial College education programs. Jenn has 14 years of service with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, as a Parole Officer and Community Corrections program auditor. Jenn, her husband and 3 boys enjoy outdoor adventures and vacationing near National Parks. In her spare time, you’ll often find Jenn enjoying a book if she’s not making a quilt or crocheting a blanket. Jenn is replacing Alyssa Guthrie who has taken a position as Justice Kennedy’s Administrative Assistant. Jenn has already met many of you at our just completed annual meeting. Please join us in welcoming Jenn to the Judicial Conference staff. She can be reached at 614-387-9766.



OJC TIPS AND TRICKS

This is a fluid list that will constantly change. We will always be adding items as they become frequent questions, but if you have anything to add, please feel free to contact [Justin Long](#).

- Feel free to submit any articles you would like to have added to the quarterly For the Record in the future.
- The [Judicial Advisory Group \(JAG\)](#) is available for judges who need need a group to extend its ability to provide confidential assistance to judges.
- There is a “[Who Do You Know](#)” document that is available for judges to fill out if any current legislators they may know could be of assistance to the OJC.
- For help signing into the Ohio Judicial Conference’s website, www.ohiojudges.org, please see this [document](#).
- Annually, the OJC hosts a Judicial-Legislative Exchange program, which allows a day for judges to come to Columbus to shadow legislators, hopefully from their districts. The idea is for the legislators to then shadow the judges in their court for the day.
- Did you know that if you log in to the Judicial Conference website and go to [associations](#), you can choose your judicial association and see the summer and winter meeting dates?
- The Judicial Conference Jury Instructions Committee posts [recently revised jury instructions](#) on the Judicial Conference website.
- The website was recently updated with a few notable changes. One of those changes was the addition of a [calendar](#) which is matched up with our list of events.
- Another addition is the “[Outreach that Works](#)” link, which allows judges to submit any recommendations that help them to reach out to the public, whether it be publications, websites, suggestions on events, etc.
- A notable connection to help all judges is the [National Center for State Courts](#), or the NCSC. This site helps to promote the rule of law and improves the administration of justice in state courts and courts around the world.



Court Employees: Investing in Your Human Capital

Hon. John J. Russo Administrative and Presiding Judge, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, Cleveland, Ohio

How can a court invest in human capital? Here is an administrative judge's answer to that question.

It is no secret that a kind word can work wonders. Nothing will ease the tensions of a bad day better than having someone come up to you and say, "Thank you for what you did. It really meant a lot to me." It takes almost no effort to say something nice, and the payoffs can be incalculable. Consider a kind word as a solid investment of your time.

I speak from experience because as the administrative judge for the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court in Cleveland, I manage a staff of more than 500 people.

We are, by far, the largest court in Ohio and one of the largest in the nation. Our staff serves 34 elected judges, each with dockets that have more than 1,000 cases.

Our court is more than just our judges. To operate such a huge legal machine, it takes buy-in from every single employee. A personal bailiff is no more critical than a judicial secretary. A drug lab technician is every bit as important as a probation officer. Without our IT employees, our court would be at a standstill. Our employees are our human capital. We need to invest wisely.

To be fully engaged in their jobs, I believe every employee needs to feel valued and empowered, and that effort begins at the highest level. Employee satisfaction and involvement is one of the critical components of my job, and I have tried to focus at least a small bit of time on each individual.

Court Employees: Investing in Your Human Capital



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In my five years as administrative judge, our court has hired more than 200 new employees. That creates huge change, and huge opportunity. When new employees arrive for their first week on the job, I spend a few minutes one-on-one with each of them to welcome them to our team. I want to hear their expectations for their personal career growth and the court. Doing so gives me a better perspective as an administrator, and it is a simple, but valuable, investment in human capital.

Being administrative judge allows me to develop programs designed to build a better sense of camaraderie among all our employees. Many of our departments work somewhat independently and that can lead to a sense of isolation, which is not a recipe for success.

Each January, I schedule meetings with every department in the court. We spend about half an hour together, and I challenge our employees with an idea or theme for the year ahead. In 2016 it was "Servant Leadership," and we talked about the citizens we serve as a court. We were "All-In" in 2017 following the Cleveland Cavaliers' NBA Championship. I promoted "Action Leadership/Leadership in Action" in 2018, encouraging our employees take leading roles both in and out of the court.

In 2019 I discussed seeking "Balance" in our lives. We can never truly achieve a perfect balance between our work and personal lives, so I shared with them the lessons I have learned after reading several books on the subject. I encouraged everyone to look at every moment of every day. Live in those moments and balance will find you but be willing to take risks. As Theodore Roosevelt famously said, "It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed."

The court also arranges a small token of appreciation for each employee at these meetings. It always features the court's seal, and is something that they can use while on the job. We have provided thermal mugs, coasters made from recycled car tires, stress balls, mouse pads, and, this year, a desktop cell-phone holder. None of these items have been extremely expensive, but I cannot even begin to calculate the value of providing something tangible to our employees. It is a fun and practical investment in our human capital.

Another way our court has invested in its human capital is by hosting events in which the staff can participate. Our fifth annual "Justice Fore All" September golf outing will take place this year. Financially, it is a break-even event, because the goal is camaraderie. We charge only enough to cover the greens fees and food, but people can gather outside of the courthouse, be themselves, and get to know their colleagues a little better. In December, we also host an annual holiday party at a nearby restaurant. We have a chili cook-off to benefit the local food bank in February, and a corned beef sandwich lunch for St. Patrick's Day. Last fall, our judges hosted an ice cream social as a thank you to our employees.

During the summer, the court collaborates with the Downtown Cleveland Alliance to bring food trucks to the court for lunch on Mondays. We've dubbed it "Memorial Mondays."

In addition to the great cuisine, the event is filled with live music and a chance for people to be outside and enjoy some sunshine. What started as something positive for jurors has evolved into a popular event for people who work downtown.



I encourage every employee to stop by my chambers if something is bothering them or if they have a suggestion. One of the worst things a leader can do is to avoid constructive criticism.





Every other Wednesday (weather allowing), we host “Justice Fur All,” in which the Cleveland Animal Protective League brings in dogs and kittens that are available for adoption. You want to draw a crowd? Have two puppies available for some “pet therapy,” and I guarantee people will stop by.

There are other employee-outreach programs, but these represent how we try to keep our workers engaged.

While engagement is important, even more critical is having an open-door policy. I encourage every employee to stop by my chambers if something is bothering them or if they have a suggestion. One of the worst things a leader can do is to avoid constructive criticism. As a judge, I look at things differently than a courtroom assistant or a staff attorney might. Every idea should be given careful thought. One of my favorite suggestions was that the court install a roof pool and tiki bar. Ultimately, I rejected that idea, but not without serious consideration.

An open-door policy is great, but not everyone is going to feel comfortable going to “the boss” with a concern. Sometimes they want to remain anonymous, which is perfectly understandable. That is why we installed a suggestion box in 2014. Well, not quite a suggestion box, but a suggestion wheel.

In the days before computer databases, jurors were chosen when their names were pulled from a large, rotating wheel that is not too far removed from a bingo hall drum. There are several of these wheels in our courthouse, including a spectacularly ornate wooden wheel from 1931 on display on our first floor.

“

It does not cost much to invest in your human capital, but your efforts and gestures will pay dividends. If someone has ever said something kind to you, then you know exactly what I mean.

”

An employee suggested that we use a wheel from the 1970s and repurpose it for suggestions. A lock was installed on the wheel’s door, and I have the only key. Every Friday, I check the wheel and usually pull out a few slips of carefully folded paper. As you might imagine, not every anonymous suggestion is friendly, but several policy changes have come from these slips of paper. And, yes, the tiki bar idea did come from the suggestion wheel.

If you look back on the efforts I have laid out, the monetary expenditure is minimal. The annual employee gift is usually under \$1,000 total. The golf outing and holiday party are funded through ticket sales and employee Dress Down Fridays; employees can dress casually on those days, but we collect a small fee that goes into a “Fun Account” for court functions. We even donate to local charities with those funds.

Which brings me back around to the beginning and the idea of kind words. Employee events are great, but they do not speak directly to the person. Take a moment in the elevator to say good morning, ask about a person’s day, and compliment a cool pair of shoes. When you are walking down the hall, have your phone in your pocket and make eye contact with people you pass. Tell them to “have a great day.”

When someone goes above and beyond the call of duty, give them a shout out. Stop by their office or cubicle and tell them what a good job they did. Make sure they feel appreciated and that you know about their efforts.

It does not cost much to invest in your human capital, but your efforts and gestures will pay dividends. If someone has ever said something kind to you, then you know exactly what I mean.

It is always going to be the right investment to make.

Based on the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates, about 1 in 5 (21%) of all state and federal prisoners possessed or carried a firearm when they committed the offense for which they were serving time. Handguns were the most common type of firearm possessed by state and federal prisoners during their offense (18%), and 11% of all prisoners used a handgun during their offense. Less than 2% of all prisoners obtained a firearm from a retail source and possessed (1.9%) or used (1.3%) it during their crime.

Controlling-offense characteristics

About 29% of state and 36% of federal prisoners serving time for a violent offense said they possessed or carried a firearm during the offense. Violent offenders were much more likely to have possessed a firearm during the offense than property (5% state, 3% federal) or drug (8% state, 12% federal) offenders.

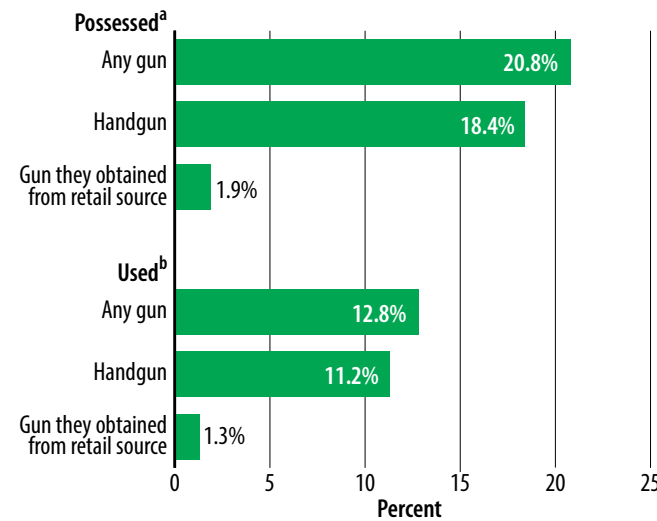
Source of firearms

Overall, an estimated 287,400 prisoners possessed a firearm during their offense. Among prisoners who possessed a gun during their offense, 90% did not obtain it from a retail source. More than half (56%) of prisoners who possessed a firearm during their offense had either stolen it (6%), found it at the scene of the crime (7%), or obtained it off the street or from the underground market (43%). Fewer than 1% had obtained the firearm at a gun show (0.8%).

Demographic characteristics

In state prisons, males were about 2.5 times as likely (22%) as females (9%) to have possessed a firearm during the crime for which they were imprisoned. In federal prisons, males (21%) were about three times as likely as females (7%) to have possessed a firearm during their crime. Among all prisoners, blacks (29% state, 29% federal) were more likely than whites (12% state, 17% federal) and Hispanics (21% state, 13% federal) to have possessed a firearm during their crime.

Percent of all state and federal prisoners who had possessed or used a firearm during their offense, 2016



^aIncludes prisoners who carried or possessed a firearm during the offense.

^bIncludes prisoners who showed, pointed, or discharged a firearm during the offense.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

In general, the likelihood of state and federal prisoners having possessed a firearm during their crime decreased with age. Firearm possession was highest among inmates ages 18 to 24 in both state (32%) and federal (30%) prisons. State prisoners with no military service were more likely to have possessed a gun during their offense (21%) than those who had served in the military (16%).

Use of firearms during crimes

About 1 in 5 state and federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during their offense obtained it with the intent to use it during the crime. Among state prisoners who possessed a gun during their offense, 27% killed someone with it, another 12% injured someone with it, 7% fired it but did not injure anyone, 22% showed or pointed it but did not fire it, and 32% did not use it.

The full report ([Source and Use of Firearms Involved in Crimes: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016](#), NCJ 251776), related documents, and additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics can be found at www.bjs.gov.

TO HAVE ACCESS TO OUR FULL LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM, PLEASE VISIT OUR [WEBSITE](#)

Criminal Law and Community Corrections

TCAP (Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison) and RC 2929.15
TCAP is not working as intended and needs to be reviewed and altered. The 90- and 180-day sanctions caps in RC 2929.15, in many cases, undermine the purpose of probation.

Criminal Code, Traffic/DUI Law, and Drug Law Simplification Title 29, Title 39 (Drug Laws), and Title 45 (Traffic Laws/DUI Law) should be revised and simplified.

Definition of Drug of Abuse Review 4511.19, 3719.011, and 4511.181 and clarify references to “drugs of abuse,” “harmful intoxicants,” and “dangerous drugs,” especially with regard to the establishment of impairment in OVI cases.

Re-Offender Sentencing 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.

State v. Nucklos (2009) The definition of “affirmative defense” should be changed to correspond with recent case law.



Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice Reform

Reform last drafted as 132 HB 394 should be adopted. It includes altering mandatory bindover for juveniles to adult court.

“Safe Harbor” Provision for Trafficked Juveniles Currently, the law allows a charge against a juvenile to be held in abeyance if the juvenile is a victim of human trafficking but allows only a 90-day time frame for the abeyance, with the possibility of 2 extensions. This time frame should be extended or left open-ended to allow for the extensive treatment necessary for a trafficked juvenile.

Family Law

Parenting Time Enforcement

A procedural mechanism is necessary to permit a parent to file a motion for parenting time enforcement, as an alternative to a motion for contempt.

Parental Duty of Support–Age Limit and School Enrollment

A court should have the 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.

Unemployment of Child Support Obligor

To develop an automatic adjustment of a child support obligation when the obligor goes on unemployment.

Social Security Benefits.

To clarify that receipt of social security benefits does not require the judge to find a person legally disabled in domestic relations court.

Planned Permanent Living Arrangements (PPLA)

Amend 2151.353 and 2151.415 to permit juvenile courts to order PPLA if not requested by children services agencies in response to In re A.B., 110 Ohio St.3d 230, 2006.

Public Pension Reform and Marital Property

Title 31 should clarify that Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) funds constitute marital property and that certain post-divorce and post-dissolution disability benefits are marital property. Pre-retirement rights of survivorship should be codified (Cosby v. Cosby (96 Ohio St.3d 228, 2002)), and the state retirement systems should automatically implement court division of property orders.

Traffic and OVI Law

Review and Modernization of License Suspensions and Reinstatement Fees

Unnecessary or ineffective suspensions should be removed from Title 45; reinstatement fees should be uniform – not vary based on reason for suspension; barriers to legal driving privileges should be removed, including for child support suspensions. Language prohibiting driving under suspension of a license should include the language “or whose privilege to obtain a license has been suspended.”

Insurance Verification Modernization

The Department of Public Safety Financial Responsibility Study Committee report (2014) recommends eliminating random verification of financial responsibility. Insurance verification has a tremendous impact on the municipal court caseload and real-time electronic insurance verification method should be implemented. Proof of insurance should also be required upon renewing or obtaining vehicle registration.

Title 45 Corrections

Several drafting errors/ambiguities were identified in Title 45, including F3 OVI Sentencing; enhanced penalties for speeding; and an affirmative defense for emergencies when driving under suspension; and huffing a harmful intoxicant should be considered an impairing drug of abuse in OVI cases.

US/Canada Reciprocity

The Ohio BMV should be authorized to enter into an agreement with Canada or the province of Ontario for the purposes of reciprocal enforcement of traffic violation sanctions.

Probate Law

Probate Modernization

There is a need in many counties for additional mental health professionals to have the authority to testify for involuntary commitment and continued commitment hearings.

Probate Law

Municipal Court Funding and Revenue

RC 1901.31(C)(1) provides that the salary of certain municipal court clerks is set by either the court or the local legislative authority, depending upon whether the court brings in enough revenue to pay for itself. The court should set the salary of its clerk, and the salary and who sets it should not be dependent upon the court's revenue. Retired judges filling in for municipal court judges should be able to more easily complete paperwork for compensation and the county should be collecting the reimbursement from the Supreme Court.

Uniform Computerization Fees

The 129th GA passed an increase in computerization fees for Common Pleas General Division only. Similar provisions in other sections regarding other court jurisdictions should be increased as well.

Court Costs in Transferred Cases

Levying a cost in a case when the juvenile is transferred should not automatically create a final disposition of the case.

Court Reporting and Transcripts

State and county auditors should keep all monies collected by a court in a segregated account, separate from the general revenue funds at the state, county, and local levels.

Segregation of Funds Collected by Courts

State and county auditors should keep all monies collected by a court in a segregated account, separate from the general revenue funds at the state, county, and local levels.

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FAQ

Guardianship Guidebook

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

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO JUDICIAL COLLEGE

COURSE CALENDAR

(for Judges, Magistrates, Acting Judges, Court Personnel, Judicial Candidates, and Adult Guardians)

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

September 2019

4 - 6	Wed - Fri	Ohio Association of Magistrates (OAM) Fall Conference	Magistrates*	Columbus
10	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	Probation Officers	Akron
11	Wed	Ohio Courts of Appeals Judges Association (OCAJA) Fall Conference (judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
11	Wed	Court Security Officers: Court Security Fundamentals	Court Personnel	Columbus
12	Thu	Ohio Court Reporter's Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
12 - 13	Thu - Fri	Ohio Judicial Conference Annual Meeting (judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
18	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Developmental Disabilities (12:55-4:20 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Perrysburg
18 - 20	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2021: Leadership	CCE 2021	Columbus
19	Thu	Guardian ad Litem Pre-Service Course	Guardians ad Litem	Perrysburg
24	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Offender Behavior Management	Probation Officers	Columbus
26	Thu	Acting Judges Essentials 2019 (2 of 4 offerings)	Acting Judges	Cleveland
27	Fri	Bankruptcy in Domestic Relations Court Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar

October 2019

1	Tue	Juvenile Search and Seizure Drills	Probation Officers	OPOTA
2	Wed	Adult Search and Seizure Drills	Probation Officers	OPOTA
2 - 4	Wed - Fri	New Magistrates Orientation (NMO)	Magistrates	Columbus
8	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Motivational Interviewing	Probation Officers	Akron
8	Tue	Staff Attorney Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
11	Fri	Evidence	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
11	Fri	How to Screen & Place Mentally Ill Youth Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar
11	Fri	Beyond the Basics for Probation Officers: Motivational Interviewing Skills (Part 1 of 3)	Probation Officers	Columbus

October 2019

15	Tue	Court Security Officers: Essential Communication Skills	Court Personnel	Columbus
15 - 18	Tue - Fri	Ohio Association for Court Administration (OACA) Fall Conference	Court Personnel*	Columbus
16	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Understanding Child Development: Tools for the GAL (8:55 a.m.-12:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
16	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Divorce – The Impact on Children (12:55-4:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
22	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Assessment and Case Planning	Probation Officers	Columbus
24	Thu	Jury Trial Skills	Judges & Magistrates	Cleveland
24	Thu	Managing Dually Involved Youth	Probation Officers	Columbus
25	Fri	Domestic Violence Course	Probation Officers	Columbus
25	Fri	Judicial Conduct	Judges & Magistrates	Cleveland
25	Fri	Juvenile Traffic Webinar: Violations & Suspensions	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar
30	Wed	Gang Identification: Signs, Symbols and Tactics Webinar	Court Personnel	Webinar

November 2019

5	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Offender Skill Building	Probation Officers	Akron
7	Thu	Acting Judges Essentials 2019 (3 of 4 offerings)	Acting Judges	Dayton
7	Thu	Faculty Development Seminar	By Invitation Only	Columbus
8	Fri	Commercial Dockets Course	Judges & Magistrates	TBD
8	Fri	Beyond the Basics for Probation Officers: Motivational Interviewing Skills (Part 2 of 3)	Probation Officers	Columbus
13	Wed	Court Security Officers: Safety, Legal Authority, Ethics, and Civil Process	Court Personnel	Akron
13	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Understanding Child Protective Services (1:00-4:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati
13 - 15	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2020: Accountability and Court Performance	CCM 2020	Columbus
15	Fri	Domestic Relations Fall Seminar	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
15	Fri	Sex Offender Management Course	Probation Officers	Columbus
19	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Professional Communication: Oral & Written Communication Skills	Probation Officers	Columbus
20	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Psychiatric Issues and Adolescents (12:55-4:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Youngstown

November 2019

20	Wed	Supervisor Series: Creating Organizational Culture (1 of 2 offerings)	Court Personnel	Columbus
21	Thu	Guardian ad Litem Pre-Service Course	Guardians ad Litem	Youngstown
21	Thu	Supervisor Series: Creating Organizational Culture (2 of 2 offerings)	Court Personnel	Columbus
22	Fri	Forfeiture Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar
22	Fri	Domestic Relations Court Personnel Course: Custody Evaluators	Court Personnel	Columbus
22	Fri	Probate Fall Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar

December 2019

3	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Offender Behavior Management	Probation Officers	Akron
4	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: The GAL Interview (12:55-4:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Akron
4 - 6	Wed - Fri	Ohio Common Pleas Judges Association (OCPJA) Winter Conference (judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
5 - 6	Thu - Fri	Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges (OAJCJ) Winter Meeting	Judges*	Columbus
6	Fri	Beyond the Basics for Probation Officers: Motivational Interviewing Skills (Part 3 of 3)	Probation Officers	Columbus
9 - 12	Mon - Thu	New Judges Orientation Part I	New Judges	Columbus
12	Thu	Clerk's Seminar: Protecting the Till	Court Personnel	Columbus
13	Fri	Acting Judges Essentials 2018 (4 of 4 offerings)	Acting Judges	Columbus
13	Fri	Juvenile Clerks Basics	Court Personnel	Columbus
17	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Intro to Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	Probation Officers	Columbus
18	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Ethics and Professionalism for GALs (12:55-4:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
18	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre-Service Course	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
19	Fri	Street Smart on Drugs	Probation Officers	Columbus
20	Fri	Judicial Conduct Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar

PLEASE NOTE:

This schedule is SUBJECT TO CHANGE. View the Judicial College homepage for course schedule updates and additional information via <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 <http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/judCollege/default.aspx#>.

1. Every two years, full-time judges, part-time judges, and retired judges eligible for assignment are required to obtain 40 hours of CLE. Of the 40 hours, 10 hours must be obtained from the Judicial College and include 3.00 hours of judicial conduct. (Gov.Jud. R. IV, §3).
2. Effective January 1, 2019, every two years, magistrates are required to obtain 40 hours of CLE. Of the 40 hours, 10 hours must be obtained from the Judicial College and include 3.00 hours of judicial conduct. (Gov.Bar R. X, §12).
3. Every two years, acting judges are required to obtain 24 hours of CLE. Of the 24 hours, 10 hours must be obtained from the Judicial College and 2.50 hours of professional conduct are required. Acting Judges may obtain professional conduct hours from the Judicial College or another approved provider. (Gov.Bar R. X, §11).
4. Full-day courses of legal education typically consist of 5.5 Judicial College or CLE credit hours and are from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., unless otherwise noted.
5. Webinars qualify for self-study credit hours. Individuals may participate in these courses via their personal/work computers. Check individual course announcements for the time of the courses and approved credit hours.
6. The Judicial College cannot accept registration for courses until the course announcement has been emailed and online registration is opened through OhioCourtEDU.
7. (*) Indicates course registration through an association. Please check the event announcement when it is distributed by your association to confirm the credit hours to be offered.
8. 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.
9. (**) There is no pre-registration or tuition for the Judicial Candidates Seminars. Please note, if elected, new judges must attend New Judge Orientation (NJO) pursuant to Gov.Jud.R. IV, §10.
10. Additional providers and courses for probation officers (e.g., firearms) and court security officers (e.g., subject control, formerly "defensive tactics") can be accessed via the following links <http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/judCollege/courtSecurityEd/default.asp> and <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Ohio-Peace-Officer-Training-Academy/Course-Catalog/Course-Categories/Court-Services>

Please refer to individual course announcements for the approved Judicial College or CLE credit hours and for course registration information.

To access Gov. Jud.R. IV and Gov.Bar R. X, please go to: 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.

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