



for the

First Quarter 2015

RECORD

NEWS FOR THE OHIO COURTS

2015 COURT TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE RECAP

The Twelfth Annual OJC Court Technology Conference was held on April 7th, 2015 at the Crowne Plaza North in Columbus, Ohio. Nearly 200 attendees registered for the event, consisting of judges, court administrators, clerks, and other court professionals throughout the state. A total of 48 vendors had displays set up at the conference, touting all forms of court technology, from case management software to digital imaging to cloud computing, and many other computer services for court, probation department, law enforcement and related purposes.

Presentations and question and answer sessions from 24 vendors throughout the day gave attendees a unique look at new technologies and how they could be applied to increase workflow as well as help cope with limited budgets. The Judges of the Court Technology Committee staffed a booth aptly named *The Judges Corner* wherein they were able to display technology they are currently using in their courtrooms and were available as a sounding board to attendees looking to solve a problem in their respective courtroom.

Two lengthier feature presentations highlighted the day, covering a range of interesting topics concerning advancements in courtroom technology. Attendees witnessed a thorough presentation by Court Technology Committee members Judge Jonathan Hein and Judge Ronald Forsthoefel discussing ways to integrate video conferencing and evidence presentation equipment into the courtroom. Also back again due to popular demand was Barron Henley, Esq. of the Affinity Consulting Group with another informative and exciting presentation. Attendees were given tools to maximize their budgets in the presentation titled '*Champagne Technology on a Beer Budget: 60 Tech Tips, Tricks, Gadgets, and Websites.*

A well-portioned lunch buffet added to an exciting and interesting day of technology at this year's Court Technology Conference. Attendees this year also received a complimentary 16GB flash drive brimming with information from the featured presentations and vendors alike.

A special thank you to the judges from the Ohio Judicial Conference Court Technology Committee, who served as room proctors throughout the day, helped answer questions and gathered feedback from attendees for future improvements. As technology in our world moves along at break-neck speeds, the Court Technology Committee is dedicated to keeping court professionals informed and ahead of the pack. Keep an eye out for next year's flyer, as the annual Court Technology Conference is thought to be a 'must-attend' for any court professional, regardless of your technological expertise or the extent of your budget.

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JUDGES IN THE NEWS

Judge Wins Prestigious National Award

Franklin County Municipal Court Judge Paul Herbert today received a national award from the U.S. Department of Justice in recognition of his efforts in combating the human trafficking cycle. He's the only judge across the nation receiving the Award for Professional Innovation in Victim Services.

"I'm extremely honored to receive this award," Judge Herbert said. "I give all the credit to the awesome judges of the Franklin County Municipal Court, our staff, and the brave women of the CATCH Court program."

Founded in 2001, the Award for Professional Innovation in Victim Services recognizes a program, organization, or individual who has helped victims' rights and services. It's given in memory of Susan Laurence, a U.S. Department of Justice employee who helped professionals effectively serve victims.



Judge Paul Herbert

Ohio Judicial Conference 2015 Annual Meeting

September 3 - 4
Hilton Columbus at Easton

Save the Date!

SUPREME COURT TASK FORCE ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE FINAL REPORT: A SUMMARY

Yvette McGee Brown, Esq., Partner, Jones Day
Hon. Diane M. Palos, Cuyahoga County Domestic Relations Court
Minerva B. Elizaga, Sr. Attorney Services Counsel, Supreme Court of Ohio

The Task Force on Access to Justice submitted its Final Report and Recommendations to the Supreme Court earlier this month. The following is a brief summary, including a description of the Task Force's eleven recommendations.

Ohio courts have significant numbers of self-represented, civil litigants whose access to justice is impeded by the limitations of their understanding of the legal system and inability to afford an attorney. Many *pro se* litigants require extraordinary amounts of time and support to appropriately move through the system, placing a strain on courts, which must balance accommodating litigants' needs while maintaining neutrality and impartiality.

In response to the funding crisis that has dramatically cut the staff of civil legal aid programs in Ohio while the number of Ohioans with unmet legal needs has increased, Chief Justice O'Connor established the Task Force on Access to Justice in July 2014. The Task Force's work and activities were supported by a grant from the American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education. Starting with the principle that all Ohioans must have access to the civil justice system, the Task Force members studied Ohio's civil legal aid system and the barriers faced by litigants, and recommended practical, measurable solutions. These solutions will require collaboration and support from all stakeholders – the bench, the bar, and community leaders.

The Task Force members included Hon. Judith French, Supreme Court of Ohio; Hon. Diane M. Palos, Cuyahoga County Domestic Relations Court; Hon. Rosemary Grdina Gold, Cuyahoga County Domestic Relations Court; John Holschuh, Jr., Partner, Santen & Hughes and President-elect of the Ohio State Bar Association; David Alexander, Partner, Squire Patton Boggs; Angela Lloyd, Executive Director, Ohio Legal Assistance Foundation; Richard Pogue, Senior Advisor, Jones Day; William Weisenberg, Consultant, Ohio State Bar Association; Karen Wu, Attorney, Advocates for Basic Legal Equality, Inc.; and Timothy Young, the Ohio Public Defender. Former Justice Yvette McGee Brown, now a partner at Jones Day, chaired the Task Force.

The funding crisis has resulted in the loss of 120 legal aid attorneys and the closure of legal aid offices in Ohio over the past few years. Individuals unable to secure legal representation in their civil matters are left with no choice but to navigate an unfamiliar, complex court system alone. Some *pro se* litigants, lacking the knowledge to move forward, abandon their claims and defenses.

The Report of the Task Force includes eleven recommendations to alleviate some of the impediments. The most obvious is additional funding for civil legal aid in Ohio, which would assist in placing attorneys in courts where they can help low income litigants navigate the system. However, other proposals involve assisting all civil litigants, regardless of income. This includes adopting simplified, standardized forms, and using technology to provide guidance and more direct access not only to information but to court proceedings.

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The Task Force also recommends clarifying the ethical implications of limited scope representation, also referred to as unbundled services, so that attorneys are less constrained to perform those services. The availability of unbundled services would enable litigants to hire counsel on the difficult aspects of their civil litigation, as would creating programs to foster unbundled representation. This would benefit Ohio courts, the litigants, and attorneys. The litigants will have access to representation, attorneys would have clients, and the courts would be able to manage the dockets more successfully.

The Task Force's Charge

Chief Justice O'Connor issued the following four-part directive to the Task Force, which drove all task force meetings and discussions:

- (1) Identify gaps in and obstacles to accessing the civil justice system in Ohio;
- (2) Review those entities established by other states to address access to justice issues;
- (3) Determine whether the creation of a Supreme Court operated or affiliated entity focused upon access to justice would assist in addressing or resolving the gaps in and obstacles to accessing the civil justice system in Ohio;
- (4) If the creation of such entity is suggested, present recommendations concerning the organizational structure, membership, and responsibilities of the entity.

With regard to the third directive, the Task Force does not recommend the creation of a Supreme Court operated or affiliated entity to address access to justice issues. Rather, the Task Force recommends that the Supreme Court create an Access to Justice Director position, and the Supreme Court designate an outside entity to operate, report on, and measure the impact of statewide access to justice programs.

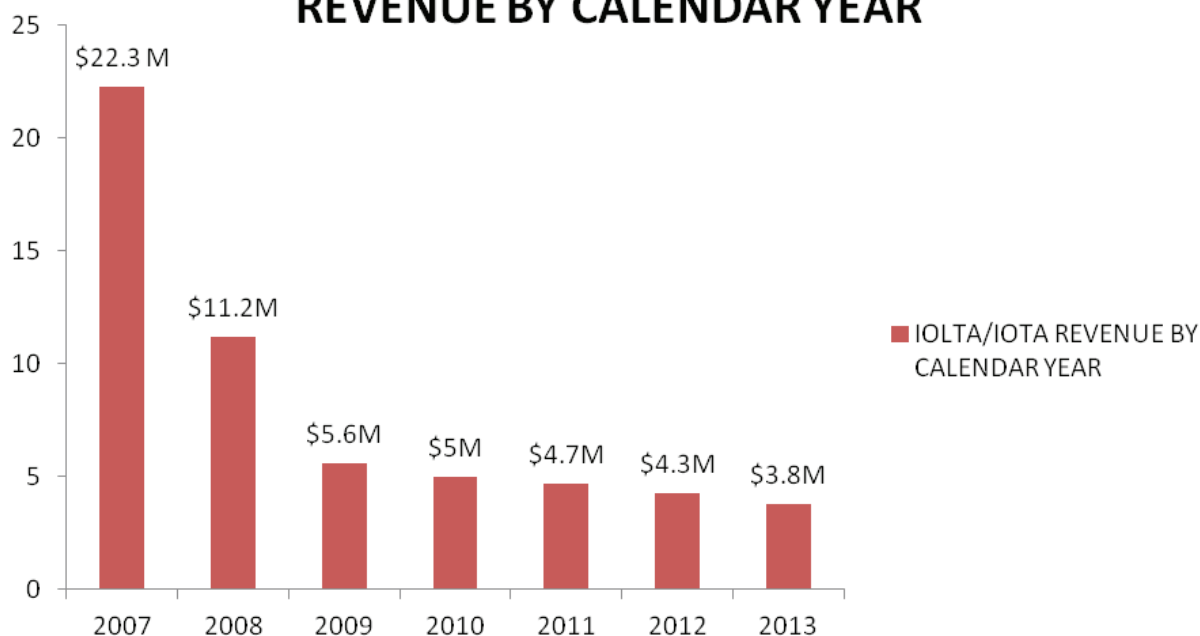
The Obstacles to Accessing Ohio's Civil Justice System- Funding, Structural, and Cultural

The Task Force classifies the gaps in and obstacles to accessing the civil justice system as funding, structural, and cultural. The main funding sources for civil legal aid programs in Ohio are federal funds distributed by the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), the largest funder of civil legal aid in the nation, and fees generated by the interest trust accounts (IOLTA/IOTA).

With the crash of the economy in 2008, low interest rates caused a 90% decline in IOLTA/IOTA revenue. Ohio's IOLTA/IOTA revenue in 2007 was \$22.3 million. By 2013, it was \$3.8 million. During that period, the population eligible for civil legal aid increased from 1.98 million people in 2009 to 2.28 million in 2013.

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OHIO IOLTA/IOTA REVENUE BY CALENDAR YEAR



Structural and cultural barriers are seen in the lack of standardized forms and information available to Ohioans in need of assistance with civil legal matters, as well as a lack of knowledge regarding the role of attorneys, the judiciary, and organizations that may be available to provide assistance.

Recommendations to Address the Barriers in Ohio's Civil Justice System

Based on its review of Access to Justice commissions of several jurisdictions, including Illinois, Maryland, and Texas, the Task Force recommends the following to effectively begin to address access to justice issues in Ohio:

1. A general revenue appropriation should be provided by the legislature for civil legal aid in Ohio.

The decline in funding for civil legal aid is a nationwide phenomenon. In reviewing how other jurisdictions have dealt with the decrease in IOLTA/IOTA fees, the Task Force found thirty-one states that currently provide a legislative appropriation for civil legal aid. The Task Force recommends Ohio follow the lead of the majority of states to ensure access to justice for its citizens.

2. The Supreme Court increase the *pro hac vice* fee from \$150 to \$300 and direct the additional fees to help fund civil legal aid in Ohio. There are currently nine states that direct all or a portion of their *pro hac vice* registration fees to fund legal aid programs.
3. The Supreme Court implement an Add-On Fee for Attorney Registration, which can be directed to fund civil legal aid services.

Massachusetts currently includes a \$51 voluntary annual access to justice "opt-out" fee in its annual attorney registration statement. The fee was set at \$51 to avoid confusion with the \$50 late assessment fee. In 2011, with 55,266 attorneys registered for active status, \$1.1 million was raised in Massachusetts from this "opt-out" fee.

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Ohio's current registration fee is \$350 per biennium (or \$175 per year), and ranks 47th in the nation, with \$416 as the average annual registration fee.

4. The Supreme Court create an Access to Justice Director Position to coordinate ATJ programs by the Supreme Court, to liaise with collaborative agencies, and to ensure that access to justice issues are considered in any policy or rule recommendations submitted to the Court.

Illinois, Maryland, and Tennessee each have access to justice staff at the Supreme Court level. Creating a position within the Supreme Court of Ohio focused on assessing, coordinating, and directing statewide access to justice efforts is an important component to ensure sustained commitment and leadership.

5. An Access to Justice Impact Statement should be developed and filed with any proposed rule amendment to the Supreme Court. The impact statement should address factors such as how many Ohioans will be impacted by the proposed change; whether the proposal will increase or decrease access to Ohio's courts for low-income Ohioans; and what impact the proposal will have on the ability of Ohioans with limited English proficiency to access justice.
6. Develop and maintain a statewide website that provides free and accurate legal information, including videos describing how to navigate the civil justice system and standardized forms.
7. Promote Self-Help Centers (SHCs) as an option to respond to the needs of those who are unable to afford legal services. These centers, usually located in the courthouse, have staff who assist pro se litigants with completing forms and preparing for hearings. SHCs have shown to have a positive impact on court procedure, with pro se litigants filing more complete paperwork.

An Assisted Civil Self-Help Center at the Franklin County Municipal Court is scheduled to open this fall. The project is the result of a workgroup that includes Marion Smithberger of the Columbus Bar Foundation and is chaired by Judge Carrie Glaeden. This SHC will be staffed by an attorney, who will provide information to pro se litigants but will not provide legal advice or representation. To fund the center and its operations, the Franklin County Municipal Court adopted a special projects fund, pursuant to R.C. 1901.26(B)(1), adding a \$1 court cost to all civil, criminal, and traffic cases. To address potential conflict of interest issues with having the center staffed by a court employee, the municipal court is contracting with The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law to provide staff for the self-help center.

This SHC is modeled after the SHC at the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch, which has been in operation for several years.

8. The Board of Professional Conduct should provide guidance regarding Rule 1.2(C) of the Rules of Professional Conduct, regarding when a lawyer may provide limited-scope representation. Limited-scope representation, also known as unbundled services, is being successfully used in other states to provide much needed legal services to low and moderate income individuals.

Limited scope representation can be used to provide litigants with legal representation when they need it most. In a survey conducted by the Dispute Design Workshop of The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law, attorneys reported they would be more likely to provide unbundled services if there were safeguards regarding malpractice and ethics complaints.

9. Consider revising Ohio's License Requirements in Support of Military Spouse Attorneys.

10. Consider adoption of an Emeritus Rule to permit senior attorneys who are no longer actively engaged in the practice of law to provide pro bono legal services.
11. The Supreme Court continue its work in the area of standardization of forms by prioritizing the creation of forms based on an assessment of current needs.

The report will be reviewed at the upcoming Ohio State Bar Association Annual Convention, which includes an Access to Justice Summit sponsored by the Supreme Court, the OSBA, the Ohio State Bar Foundation, and the Ohio Bar Liability Insurance Company. The Summit will include a panel discussion moderated by Justice French and panelists Yvette McGee Brown, Task Force Chair; Judy Martinez from the ABA; Scott Turow, attorney and author; and William Weisenberg, consultant at the OSBA. Opening remarks will be delivered by Chief Justice O'Connor.

While the Task Force has completed its report, the work to address access to justice obstacles in Ohio must continue. Ohio judges play a vital role in the access to justice discourse, and communication and collaboration among all stakeholders are absolutely essential to make a difference.

The entire report can be accessed at <http://supremecourt.ohio.gov/Publications/accessJustice/finalReport.pdf>.

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WELCOME

WEEKLY FYI:



NATIONAL NEWS:

- West Virginia Elects America's Youngest State Lawmaker
- Are Our Courts for Sale?
- 'Soft on Crime' TV Ads Affect Judges' Decisions, Not Just Elections
- Are Law Schools Getting Less Gloomy About the Future?



STATE NEWS:

- Cleveland, Maple Heights voters smack down red-light cameras
- French, Kennedy retain seats on Supreme Court
- Unofficial Judicial Election Results
- Ohio State psychologist says drug addicts are no longer the people you love

Citizens Guide Brochure Series

The Ohio Judicial Conference has created a series of brochures to help judges inform the public about Ohio's judicial system. The series consists of eight tri-fold brochures with general information regarding aspects of the judicial system as well as one 25-page guide to small claims court.

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THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO LAW LIBRARY

WITH A COLLECTION OF NEARLY A HALF-MILLION VOLUMES, THE LAW LIBRARY IS ONE OF THE LARGEST STATE SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARIES IN THE NATION.

The history of the Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library began around 1860. The initial collection of nearly 2,000 volumes of law books was originally a part of the State Library collection, which was transferred to rooms assigned to the Supreme Court of Ohio in the State Capitol building upon the completion of the building in 1860. The first law librarian, who served between 1858 and 1860, was Richard Riordan, a court crier. Riordan's successor was Herman Ruess, also a court crier, who served as librarian from 1860 to Feb. 11, 1866.

The law officially creating the office of law librarian was an act passed by the 57th General Assembly of Ohio on Feb. 16, 1867. The first law librarian elected under this law was James H. Beebe, who served until July 12, 1880. Frank N. Beebe, who became the second law librarian upon the death of his father in July 1880, served until his own death in office in September 1903. The size of the collection was increased from 2,500 volumes to 7,500 volumes in 1880 under the elder Mr. Beebe. At the time of the death of his son, the collection was about 20,000 volumes. In 1901, while the younger Mr. Beebe was in office, the library moved into its new quarters in the State House Annex, and the law librarian's title was changed to marshal and law librarian.

E. Howard Gilkey served as marshal and law librarian from Oct. 3, 1903 to Sept. 1, 1913. A count in 1907 showed that the library had 28,000 volumes. Edward Antrim, who succeeded Mr. Gilkey, served from Sept. 1, 1913 through 1921. A catalog published by Mr. Antrim in 1914 had a collection of 35,000 volumes.

During the 50 years from 1921 to 1971, the library had steady growth under the directorship of the following men: John W. Shaw, 1921-1923; Louis McCallister, 1923-1935; Alfred A. Morrison, 1936-1937; Alfred E. Hetherington, 1938-1941; Raymond M. Jones, 1941-1963, and Wilbur G. Cory, 1963-1971. An entry in the 1970 American Library Directory showed that the library had a collection of 114,833 volumes. Paul S. Fu became the director in 1971 and served until mid-2000. During Mr. Fu's tenure the collection increased to 400,000 volumes. Upon Mr. Fu's retirement the assistant director, Diane Kier, served as interim director until 2003, when Kenneth Kozlowski assumed the directorship.

After having remained in the State House Annex for more than 70 years, the law library moved to new quarters in the Rhodes State Office Tower on Aug. 25, 1974, and then to the Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center in February 2004.

The Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library was established and is maintained primarily for the use of the Justices and staff of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Following long-established tradition and with permission of the Court, the library is also open to other government agencies, members of the bar and the public.

The library staff is dedicated to the organization and maintenance of a high-quality law collection and the provision of the best professional service to all patrons. The library staff constantly evaluates and analyzes its services to patrons and studies new methods and techniques to improve on existing services.

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Chief Justice C. William O'Neill, in his State of the Judiciary address delivered at the 93rd Ohio State Bar Association convention in Dayton on May 10, 1973, pointed out that “when we move into our new library. . . our Court will have charted the course that will soon provide for the bar of this state one of the great law libraries in America.” This remains the library’s ultimate goal.

Collection

The Law Library has a comprehensive collection of Ohio materials, as well as a collection of United States federal and state session laws, codes and statutes, administrative agency rules and regulations, and practice books. The collection also includes treatises, textbooks, law reviews and bar association journals.

The audiovisual collection includes microfilm and microfiche covering titles such as the back issues of the Code of Federal Regulations, state session laws, presidential papers, American Bar Association publications, and U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs (from 1930 to date). There are also legal education videocassettes and audio cassette tapes on various legal topics.

Rare and out-of-print law books on the laws of Ohio, the United States, and Great Britain are housed in the Rare Books Room on the 11th floor. Some examples from the English section are **La Graunde**, 1565; **Registrum Omnium Breviu**, 1595; **Statutes of England**, 1618; and **Laws of Womens Rights**, 1632. The United States section includes the complete set of **Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Laws of England** published in New York in 1822. The Ohio section houses books on the law of the Northwest Territory, early Ohio session laws and executive documents, Constitutional Convention debates, land and canal laws of Ohio, and early Ohio reports.

The collection of the Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library has been organized into categories: General Reference, Ohio materials, Federal materials, Annotated and National Reports, State materials, Treatises and Textbooks, and Legal Periodicals.

There are three jurisdictional groups: Ohio, other states, and federal. Materials within each jurisdiction, state, or province are arranged to follow a logical progression from session laws to codes and statutes, then reports and digests, administrative rules and regulations, and practice books — a recurring pattern that helps patrons locate books and materials quickly.

The majority of the Law Library collection is arranged by Library of Congress classification. The Rare Books collection in the Rare Books Room on the 11th Floor has been organized into English, U.S. and Ohio sections. Within each section, the books are placed on shelves in alphabetical order by title.

Services

Reference - The law library has a trained and experienced staff to provide reference service to patrons. Reference staff frequently suggest or search for appropriate reference books, indexes and bibliographies, and advise patrons on problems of research method and suggest alternatives or related source material. The reference staff also aids patrons by explaining and interpreting the online catalog and other library records. The law library policy prohibits staff members from rendering legal advice.

Copy - There are copy machines in the library for patrons. Patrons are expected to make their own copies and pay for the copies at the circulation desk after finishing. There is a 10 cents per page charge.

Patrons who work for state government agencies are allowed free copies for official use after properly identifying themselves and signing the record book at the circulation desk. This privilege is extended to agencies and personnel who wish to copy only pages or part of a publication. An attempt to copy an entire book or a substantial part of it in order to avoid buying the book itself is not covered by the privilege to receive free copies. Microfiche or microfilm copies also cost 10 cents per page.

Special Services - In addition to the regular services the Law Library staff, upon request, is prepared to provide for a handicapped patron additional help, such as retrieving books and material from the shelves, reserving a study table at a convenient location and making photocopies.

Citizens Guide Brochure Series

The Ohio Judicial Conference has created a series of brochures to help judges inform the public about Ohio's judicial system. The series consists of eight tri-fold brochures with general information regarding aspects of the judicial system as well as one 25-page guide to small claims court.



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THE ALIUNDE RULE

Judge Reeve W. Kelsey, Wood Co. Common Pleas Court

Juror misconduct during voir dire was before the United States Supreme Court this year. Randy Shauers driving a truck collided with Greg Warger on a motorcycle. Greg was badly injured. Greg sued Randy for his injuries. The jury verdict came back in favor of defendant Randy Shauers.

A juror subsequently contact plaintiff's counsel stating that Juror Whipple had "spoken during deliberations about 'a motor vehicle collision in which her daughter was at fault for the collision and a man died,' and had 'related that if her daughter had been sued, it would have ruined her life.'" Juror Whipple had stated during voir dire that she could be fair and impartial.

Juror misconduct during voir dire can lead to a new trial if the juror failed to answer honestly a material question during voir dire, and a correct response would have provided a valid basis for a challenge for cause. *Grundy v. Dillon*, 120 Ohio St.3d 415, 900 N.E.2d 153, 2008-OHIO-6324 On the other hand the Aliunde Rule (Evid.R. 606(B)) states that during an inquiry into the validity of a verdict a juror may not testify about any statement made during the jury's deliberations. The federal and Ohio versions of Evid.R. 606(B) are materially the same.

The Aliunde Rule is designed to promote the finality of verdicts and to deter losing attorneys from dredging through the discharged jurors looking of a basis for a new trial. There are cases both in Ohio and in federal courts that hold that all parties are entitled to a prospective jury free from bias or prejudice and that a court is under an obligation to examine juror misconduct during voir dire regardless of the source of the evidence to insure that the trial commenced with a fair and impartial jury. *Farley v. Mayfield*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 86AP-19, 1986 WL 7491 (June 30, 1986).

The United States Supreme Court, however, just held that a "postverdict motion for a new trial on the ground of voir dire dishonesty plainly entails 'an inquiry into the validity of the verdict.'" As the only evidence of Juror Whipple's potential misconduct during voir dire was the testimony of a fellow juror disclosing what Juror Whipple stated during deliberations, Evid.R. 606(B) barred the testimony. Plaintiff Warger was not entitled to a new trial. *Warger v. Shauers*, ___ U.S. ___, 135 S.Ct. 521 (2014).

Should the matter ever make its way to the Ohio Supreme Court, it is an open question whether the Supreme Court would follow the logic of *Farley v. Mayfield* or that of *Warger v. Shauers*. Note that what a prospective juror might say to fellow workers before departing to the courthouse or what a juror, after the verdict, might state on the courthouse steps are not protected by the Aliunde Rule.

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OJC ALWAYS NEEDS TIMELY AND RELEVANT ARTICLES TO PUBLISH.

CONTACT [JEFF JABLONKA](mailto:JEFF.JABLONKA@SC.OHIO.GOV) AT THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

JEFF.JABLONKA@SC.OHIO.GOV

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO JUDICIAL COLLEGE

COURSE SCHEDULE

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

Note: Listed judicial conduct hours are projections. Refer to course announcements for final and approved CLE/CJE hours. Judicial conduct credit hours will apply toward the professional conduct requirement for magistrates.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
May 2015			
4 - 7	Mon - Thu New Judges Orientation, Part II (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	New Judges	Columbus
4 - 8	Mon - Fri Probation Officer Firearms Course	Probation Officers	London
5	Tue Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
12	Tue Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course (4 of 9)	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati
12	Tue Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
15	Fri Landlord/Tenant Issues in Municipal/Common Pleas Courts (1 of 2)	Judges & Magistrates	Strongsville/Cleveland
19	Tue Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn
27	Wed Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus
May 2015			
28	Thu Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
29	Thu Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
June 2015			
1	Mon Probate Judges Pre-Conference Seminar	Judges	Cincinnati
2	Tue Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
2 - 4	Tue - Thu Probate/Domestic Relations/Juvenile Judges Associations Summer Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Cincinnati
9	Tue Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Beachwood/Cleveland
9	Tue Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
10	Wed Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Beachwood/Cleveland
16	Tue Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn
18	Thu Judicial Candidates Seminar (1:30 - 3:30 p.m.)	Judicial Candidates**	Columbus
19	Fri Landlord/Tenant Issues in Municipal/Common Pleas Courts (2 of 2)	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus

23	<i>Tue</i>	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course (5 of 9)	Guardians ad Litem	Dayton/Beavercreek
23	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus
24 - 26	<i>Wed - Fri</i>	Ohio Common Pleas Judges Association (OCPJA) Summer Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
25 - 26	<i>Thu - Fri</i>	Juvenile Court Clerks Conference	Juvenile Court Clerks	TBD

July 2015

7	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
8	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course 1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Athens
9	<i>Thu</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Cambridge
14	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
14 - 15	<i>Tue - Wed</i>	Supervisor Series (1 of 2)	Court Clerks	Columbus
16 - 17	<i>Thu - Fri</i>	Supervisor Series (2 of 2)	Court Clerks	Columbus
21	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn

July 2015

22	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
22	<i>Wed</i>	Search Drills - Adult	Probation Officers	London
23	<i>Thu</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
23	<i>Thu</i>	Search Drills - Juvenile	Probation Officers	London
24	<i>Fri</i>	Juvenile Detention Train-the-Trainer	Probation Officers	Columbus
27 - 29	<i>Mon - Wed</i>	Association of Municipal & County Judges of Ohio (AMCJO) Summer Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Mason
28	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus

August 2015

4	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
5	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course (6 of 9)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
6 - 7	<i>Thu - Fri</i>	Certified Court Manager Seminar	Court Managers	Columbus
7	<i>Fri</i>	Delinquency & Unruly Web Conference	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
11	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
13	<i>Thu</i>	Judicial Candidates Seminar (1:30 - 3:30 p.m.)	Judicial Candidates**	Columbus
14	<i>Fri</i>	2015 Probate Seminar	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
18	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn

19	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Dayton/Beavercreek
20	Thu	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Dayton/Beavercreek
25	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus
26 - 28	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2016 Module IV	CMP 2016 Class	Columbus

September 2015

1	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
2	Wed	Ohio Courts of Appeals Judges Association (OCAJA) Fall Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
3	Thu	Official Court Reporters Course	Court Reporters	Columbus
3 - 4	Thu - Fri	Ohio Judicial Conference (OJC) Annual Meeting (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
9	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course (7 of 9)	Guardians ad Litem	Boardman/Youngstown

September 2015

9	Wed	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
10	Thu	Criminal Procedure for Acting Judges (2 of 4)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Strongsville/Cleveland
11	Fri	Abuse, Neglect & Dependency Web Conference	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
14	Mon	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Toledo/Perrysburg
15	Tue	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Toledo/Perrysburg
15	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn
16 - 18	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2017 Level II Module II	CMP 2017 Class	Columbus
18	Fri	Criminal Procedure By the Numbers: Part III	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
22	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus
25	Fri	Traffic Law (1 of 2)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Columbus
29	Tue	Supervisor Series (1 of 2)	Court Personnel	Columbus
30	Wed	Supervisor Series (2 of 2)	Court Personnel	Columbus
30 - 2	Wed - Fri	Ohio Association of Magistrates (OAM) Fall Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Magistrates	Columbus

October 2015

2	Fri	Sex Offender Management	Probation Officers	Columbus
6	Tue	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Cleveland

6	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
7	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Cleveland
9	Fri	Juvenile Traffic Web Conference	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
13	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
16	Fri	A Practical Look at Contempt in Municipal/Common Pleas Courts Web Conference	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Web Conference
20	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn
21	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course (8 of 9)	Guardians ad Litem	Cleveland
22	Thu	Traffic Law (2 of 2)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Cleveland

October 2015

23	Fri	Judicial Conduct Course (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges & Magistrates	Cleveland
27	Tue	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Boardman/Youngstown
27	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus
28	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Boardman/Youngstown
30	Fri	Evidence	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus

November 2015

3	Tue	Basic Defensive Tactics (2 of 2)	Probation Officers	London
3	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
4	Wed	Advanced Defensive Tactics (2 of 2)	Probation Officers	London
5	Thu	Domestic Relations Winter Meeting (precedes Association of Family and Conciliation Courts Regional Conference) (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
5	Thu	Interpreter Course (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Court Personnel	Columbus
10	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
13	Fri	Criminal Procedure for Acting Judges (3 of 4)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Dayton/Beavercreek
13	Fri	Paternity, Custody & Child Support Web Conference	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
17	Tue	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati
17	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn
18	Wed	2015 Probate Web Conference	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
18	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati

18 - 19	<i>Wed - Thu</i>	Court Executive Team Seminar, Part II	Judges & Court Personnel	Columbus
19	<i>Thu</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus

December 2015

1	<i>Tue</i>	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course (9 of 9)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
1	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Dayton/Beavercreek
2 - 4	<i>Wed - Fri</i>	Ohio Common Pleas Judges Association (OCPJA) Winter Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus

December 2015

3 - 4	<i>Thu - Fri</i>	Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges (OAJCJ) Winter Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
7 - 10	<i>Mon - Thu</i>	New Judges Orientation, Part I (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	New Judges	Columbus
8	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Toledo/Perrysburg
11	<i>Fri</i>	Judicial Conduct Web Conference (Judicial conduct hours will be requested)	Judges & Magistrates	Web Conference
15	<i>Tue</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (1:00 - 4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
15	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Akron/Fairlawn
16	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course (8:30 a.m. - noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
17	<i>Thu</i>	Criminal Procedure for Acting Judges (4 of 4)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Columbus
17	<i>Thu</i>	Probation Officer Training Program	Probation Officers	Columbus

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.

To register for a Judicial College course or to view a course announcement, please visit our online registration site at www.judicialedcademy.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) (effective 1.1.14)*
- 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) (effective 1.1.14)*
- 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) (effective 1.1.14)*
- 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 e-mailed 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; CJE = Continuing Judicial Education; CLE = Continuing Legal Education; CM = Court Managers; CMP = Court Management Program; CP = Court Personnel; GAL = Guardian ad Litem; J = Judges; JC = Judicial Candidates; JCC = Juvenile Court Clerks; JCP = Juvenile Court Personnel; M = Magistrates; NJs = New Judges; OAM = Ohio Association of Magistrates; OPOTA = Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy; POs = Probation Officers; TBD = To be Determined



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