



for the RECORD

NEWS FOR THE OHIO COURTS

OHIO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Opportunity Comes Calling

Issue 1 lays at the feet of the judiciary a constitutional challenge to the current criminal justice system as it relates to drug offenders, probation violators, and prison population. Certainly many judges would support a reasonable plan to update the drug chapter of the Revised Code moving some offenses down from felony to misdemeanor status. However, there is universal agreement that criminal justice public policy changes should be determined in the General Assembly by amending the Revised Code, not by constitutional amendment.

Recently I asked each of you to consider engagement in opposition to Issue 1. It is an opportunity for you to publically lead your community without fear of crossing some ethical line. Issue 1 strikes at the heart of the administration of justice, matters upon which judges are encouraged to speak out under the Rules of Judicial Conduct.

Many of you have already responded with requests for further guidance, offers to work beyond your local jurisdiction and outlines of your personal action plans, including the use of Facebook and social media. Trust your own creativity and initiative. We will provide some analysis of the amendment, possible talking points and media guidance. The amendment is very poorly drafted leaving much to speculation and differing interpretation.

It is not too soon to recruit drug treatment professionals, medical professionals and probation staff to join you in community outreach explaining how Issue 1 would undermine the ability of judges to incentivize addicts to enter into treatment and succeed at recovery.

Paul

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A REMINDER ABOUT CQE's

Certificates of Qualification for Employment (CQEs) were created in Senate Bill 337, which went into effect in September of 2012. The CQE allows a person to be found qualified for work, despite a criminal history, and provided an employer with some immunity against liability. CQEs have been found to be generally beneficial; in fact, according to a Yale Law Review article (2016) written by Peter Leasure and Tia Stevens Andersen and titled The Effectiveness of CQEs in Ohio, having a certificate of relief increases the likelihood of receiving an interview invitation or job offer more than threefold and certificate holders and their counterparts with clean criminal backgrounds are nearly equally likely to receive an interview invitation or job offer. A job, in turn, provides long-term stability that helps encourage sobriety and jobs increase public safety by being a factor in recidivism reduction.

The 6-year old CQE program has had renewed relevance in a new field. Under the old Medicaid rules, any medical practitioner with a felony could not get reimbursed by Medicaid for services. With the recent Behavioral Health Redesign, more behavioral health professionals can now be reimbursed; some of them are recovered substance abuse addicts with low-level felonies, who now seek to help others by becoming clinical or substance abuse counselors.

Recently, these professionals on probation began getting letters from the Department of Medicaid indicating that anyone on probation will have Medicaid privileges terminated during that period. This would inevitably lead to a loss of employment, because hospitals and other entities require Medicaid eligibility as a condition of employment, and insurance companies also indicate that if a provider is Medicaid-restricted, that provider will also not be eligible for insurance reimbursement. Treatment, including treatment through specialized courts, could be significantly impacted with a workforce shortage.

On June 1, 2018, the Governor signed an Executive Order amending O.A.C. Rule 5160-1-17.8 to address recent Medicaid decisions prohibiting medical practitioners with past felonies from getting Medicaid reimbursement for medical services. The amended rule will now require that a medical practitioner complete probation and get a CQE to be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement.

Judges can expect an increase in CQE petitions and should consider the importance of behavioral and physical health occupations, not just as a necessary component of community treatment but as an important recidivism-reducing factor in individual lives.

The following is a refresher on CQEs:

WHO CAN PETITION FOR A CQE? Individuals subject to one or more collateral sanctions as a result of being convicted or pleading guilty to an offense and who have served a term in a state correctional institution for any offense or has spent time in a department-funded program for any offense may file (on a form prescribed by DRC) for a CQE. Individuals subject to one or more collateral sanctions as a result of being convicted of or pleading guilty to an offense and who has not served a term in a state correctional institution for any offense or has spent time in a department-funded program for any offense may file for a CQE (on a form prescribed by DRC) with the court of common pleas of the county of residence or with the DRC designee.

WHAT DOES A CQE DO AND HOW IS IT USED? A CQE issued to an individual lifts the automatic bar of a collateral sanction. A CQE is admissible in a judicial or administrative proceeding alleging negligence as evidence of a person's due care in hiring, retaining, licensing, leasing to, admitting to a school or program, or otherwise transacting business. And in cases where an employer has hired an individual who has been issued a CQE and that individual subsequently demonstrates dangerousness or is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony, the employer may only be held liable in a civil action if it is proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the person having hiring and firing responsibility had actual knowledge of the dangerousness and was willful in retaining the individual.

WHEN MAY A PETITION BE FILED? If the offense that resulted in the collateral sanction from which the individual seeks relief is a felony, the individual may file one year from the release date of any period of incarceration and all periods of supervision. If the individual was not incarcerated for the offense, the individual may file one year from date of the individual's final release from all other sanctions imposed for that offense. If the offense that resulted in the collateral sanction from which the individual seeks relief is a misdemeanor, the individual may file six months from the date of release of any period of incarceration and all periods of supervision. If the individual was not incarcerated for that offense, the individual may file six months from the date of the final release from all sanctions imposed for the offense including supervision.

WHAT HAPPENS THEN? A DRC designee that receives a petition reviews it to determine whether it is complete. If it is complete, then the designee forwards the petition to the common pleas court of the county in which the individual resides. A court of common pleas that receives a forwarded petition or an original petition (that has not been reviewed for completeness by the DRC designee) has the following mandatory duties:

- Attempt to determine all other courts in Ohio in which the individual was convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense other than the offense from which the individual is seeking relief. Once these courts are identified, the court considering the petition must notify the other courts and invite them to send comments regarding the possible issuance of a CQE.
- Notify the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the individual resides that the petition has been filed.
- Review the petition, the individual's criminal history, all filings submitted by the prosecutor or by the victim in accordance with rules adopted by DRC's division of parole and community services, and all other relevant evidence. The court has permissive authority to order any report, investigation, or disclosure by the individual that the court believes is necessary to reach a decision.
- Decide whether to issue the CQE within sixty days after the court receives the petition and all information requested for the court to make the decision. The court has permissive authority to extend the sixty-day period upon request of the individual.

WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ISSUE A CQE? As currently drafted, the court of common pleas in the county of residence is the only statutory authority with discretion to issue a CQE.

WHAT IS THE CRITERIA FOR ISSUING A CQE? Regardless of whether the court receives a petition directly from the individual or a forwarded petition from the DRC designee, the court has discretion to issue a CQE, if the court finds that the individual has established all of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

- Granting the petition will materially assist the individual in obtaining employment or occupational licensing;
 - The individual has a substantial need for the relief requested in order to live a law-abiding life;
 - Granting the petition would not pose an unreasonable risk to the safety of the public or any individual.
- The statute expressly states that an incomplete petition is not grounds for the court to deny the petition.

WHAT IS THE CRITERIA FOR DENIAL OF A CQE? Issuance of a CQE is at the discretion of the court. If a court denies a CQE, the court is required to provide written notice to the individual of the denial.

WHAT HAPPENS FOLLOWING A DENIAL OF A CQE? If a court denies a CQE, it may place conditions on the individual regarding subsequent petitions. These conditions must be communicated in writing. The court's decision is appealable to the court of appeals only if the individual alleges that the denial was an abuse of discretion.

WHAT COLLATERAL SANCTIONS ARE NOT RELIEVED BY A CQE?

- SORN duties under 2950 and rules adopted pursuant to 2950.13 and 2950.132;
- Driver's license, CDL, or probationary license suspension or revocation under certain provisions;
- Restrictions on employment as a prosecutor or law enforcement officer;
- The denial, ineligibility, or automatic suspension of a license as a health care professional under Title 47 if the individual is convicted of, pleads guilty to, is subject to a judicial finding of eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction under 2951.041, or is subject to treatment or intervention in lieu of conviction for certain charges;
- The immediate suspension of a license, certificate, or evidence of registration imposed on a person holding a license as a health care professional pursuant to 3719.121
- Suspension of licensed person addicted to or illegally distributing a controlled substance.
- The denial or ineligibility for employment in a pain clinic under 4729.552(B) Category III terminal distributor of dangerous drugs; eligibility.
- The mandatory suspension of a license as a health care professional for being in default of child support payments – following board notification by the CSEA pursuant to 3123.43.
- A CQE does not grant the individual to whom the order was issued relief from the mandatory civil impacts identified in 2961.01 (A)(1) (prohibition on voting, jury service, or holding an office of honor trust or profit for convicted felons), and/or 2961.02 (B) (prohibition on holding public office, a position of public employment, or serving as a volunteer if that position requires substantial management or control over state property or a state agency, political subdivision, or private entity for persons convicted of a felony theft, fraud, or deceit offense).

HOW IS A CQE REVOKED? A CQE is revoked if the individual is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony subsequent to the issuance of the order of limited relief.

The OJC website has a page of information about CQEs.

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. This year's Judicial-Legislative Exchange will be on Tuesday, April 24.

OJC LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM

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

PLATFORM ISSUE	ACTIONS/STATUS
Determination of Indigency in Civil Filings. 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)	JIS Adopted Possible Sponsor Identified
Jail Cap, R.C. 2929.16. Under R.C. 2929.16(A)(2), a violation of a community control sanction should include a 6-month cap, equivalent to 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.	JIS adopted Draft language approved Pending in SB 66
Removing One-Year Minimum, R.C. 2929.13. At R.C. 2929.13(B)(1)(a), the statute currently requires the judge to sentence an offender to a community control sanction for at least one year.	JIS adopted Draft language approved Pending in SB 66
Court Reporting and Transcripts. Make changes to 2301.18-2301.26 such that they are consistent with current practices and can accommodate future technological changes in court reporting.	JIS adopted Seeking Sponsor
Indigent Defense. Improve funding for public defenders and appointed counsel, and ensure that any increased funding is used to improve the overall quality of indigent defense.	JIS Adopted Seeking Sponsor
Judicial Authority to Operate the Court, Make Hiring Decisions, and Compensate Court Personnel. Repeal portions of R.C. 307.01, 2101.11, and 2151.10 as amended in Substitute Senate Bill 63 (effective 7-26-79), consistent with court rulings declaring this change to be an unconstitutional expansion of the powers of local funding authorities over court budgets, and modify R.C. 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.	JIS Adopted Seeking Sponsor
Segregation of Funds Collected by Courts. 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. (This entry was adopted and added to the Platform on February 25, 2011.)	JIS Adopted Seeking Sponsors

<p>Exempting Judges' Addresses from County Auditors' Databases.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Pending in HB 341</p>
<p>Criminal Code, Traffic/DUI Law, and Drug Law Simplification. Work with the Criminal Sentencing 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/DUI Law)</p>	<p>JIS adopted</p> <p>Draft language approved</p> <p>Seeking sponsors</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>JIS adopted</p> <p>Possible Sponsor Identified</p>
<p>F4/F5 45-day Offender Placement Language. Make changes to 2929.13(B)(1)(a), 2929.13(B)(1)(b) and 2929.13(B)(1)(c) to reinstate judicial discretion to sentence offenders to a term of imprisonment in cases where the offender has been convicted or pleaded guilty to a felony of the fourth or fifth degree and the court believes that no community control sanctions would adequately fulfill the overriding principles and purposes of sentencing; modify 2951.03 to grant permissive authority for courts to order presentence investigation reports for felony offenders where necessary.</p>	<p>JIS adopted</p> <p>Submitted to Criminal Recodification Committee</p>
<p>State v. Bodyke (126 Ohio St.3d 266, 2010). Develop changes consistent with the <i>State v. Bodyke</i> ruling by eliminating 2950.031 and 2950.032.</p>	<p>JIS adopted</p> <p>Submitted to Criminal Recodification Committee</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Submitted to Criminal Recodification Committee</p>
<p>Sec. 2929.19(B)(2)(f). R.C. 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. R.C. 2929.19(B)(2)(f) needlessly duplicates these sections and requires a sentencing judge to inform an offender about the prohibition against using drugs. In instances where a judge has overlooked this requirement, almost all appeals have found it to be harmless error, but the appeals are nonetheless unnecessary and costly. R.C. 2929.19(B)(2)(f) should be deleted.</p>	<p>JIS adopted</p> <p>Possible Bill Identified</p>
<p>State v. Nucklos (2009). To change the definition of "affirmative defense" to correspond with recent case law.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Submitted to Criminal Recodification Committee</p>

<p>Public Pension Reform and Marital Property. 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> (96 Ohio St.3d 228, 2002) ruling regarding pre-retirement rights of survivorship, and to require the state retirement systems to automatically implement court division of property orders.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Proposal drafted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Parenting Time Enforcement. 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.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Parental Duty of Support-Age Limit and School Enrollment. 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;</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Unemployment of Child Support Obligor. To develop an automatic adjustment of a child support obligation when the obligor goes on unemployment.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking sponsor</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking sponsor</p>
<p>Permissive Appointment of Use of Private Judge. 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.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking sponsor</p>
<p>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 <i>In re A.B.</i>, 110 Ohio St.3d 230, 2006.</p>	<p>JIS Drafted</p> <p>Seeking sponsor</p>
<p>Juvenile Justice Reform. Problems that have arisen as a result of implementing the juvenile justice reform provisions of 129 HB 86 need to be addressed.</p>	<p>JIS Drafted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Make Computerization Fees uniform for all court Jurisdictions. 129th GA passed increase in Cap for Common Pleas General Division only. Similar provisions in other sections regarding other court jurisdictions should be increased as well.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Court Costs in Transferred Cases. 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.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Domestic Relations/Juvenile Jurisdiction Transfer. R.C. 2151.23, 2151.231, and 2301.03 and Chapter 3105 should be amended to grant Ohio courts with domestic relations jurisdiction the 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.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted</p> <p>Seeking Sponsor</p>

<p>Ex Parte Order Expungement. R.C. 2151.34, 2903.213, 2903.214, 2919.26, and 3113.31. The most recent budget included language that requires, on the court's own motion and after the time for appeals has lapsed, the destruction of records relevant to an ex parte protection order if, after a full hearing, a protection order was not issued. The provision presents several practical burdens, and should be corrected to allow for efficient implementation.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Structured Settlements. R.C. 2323.58 <i>et seq.</i> should be modernized to provide a more workable procedure for approval of transfers of structured settlements.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Pending in HB 223 & SB 152</p>
<p>Trust to Age 25 in Minor Settlements. A change is needed to mirror in trust actions the authority the court has in wrongful death proceedings where a minor is the beneficiary.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Possible Sponsor Identified</p>
<p>“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 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 left open-ended to allow for the extensive treatment necessary for a trafficked juvenile.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Pending in HB 56</p>
<p>Title 45 “Corrections.” Several oversights were identified in Title 45, including F3 OVI Sentencing; enhanced penalties for speeding; and an affirmative defense for emergencies when driving under suspension; discrepancy between length of driving suspension and length of vehicle immobilization.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Possible Sponsor Identified</p>
<p>Driving Under Suspension. Current statutory language prohibiting driving under suspension of a license should include the language “or whose privilege to obtain a license has been suspended.”</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Seeking Sponsor</p>
<p>Limited Driving Privileges for Child-Support Suspensions. A person who has had his license suspended in domestic relations court for not paying child support has no mechanism, short of being found in contempt, for asking the court to allow limited driving privileges to work.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Possible bill identified</p>
<p>Insurance Verification Modernization. The Department of Public Safety Financial Responsibility Study Committee report, most recently published in 2014, recommends eliminating the financial responsibility random verification. Because insurance verification has such a tremendous impact on the caseload of a municipal court, a real-time electronic insurance verification method should be implemented. Proof of insurance should also be required upon renewing or obtaining vehicle registration.</p>	<p>JIS Adopted Seeking Sponsor</p>

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OHIO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE



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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



Guardianship
Guidebook

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FAQS

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO JUDICIAL COLLEGE COURSE CALENDAR

(for Judges, Magistrates, Acting Judges, Court Personnel, Judicial Candidates, and 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>

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>
August 2018			
1	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Understanding Child Protective Services (AM Session 8:30-noon)	Guardians ad Litem Columbus
1	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Understanding Child Protective Services (PM Session 1:00-4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem Columbus
7	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Communication	Probation Officers Columbus
9	Thu	Judicial Candidates Seminar (1:30 - 3:30 p.m.)	Judicial Candidates Columbus
15	Wed	Court Educator's Roundtable	Court Personnel Columbus
17	Fri	Managing Mentally Ill Youth on Probation	Probation Officers Cincinnati
21	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Offender Skill Building	Probation Officers Akron
22	Wed	Sex Offender Management Webinar	Probation Officers Webinar
23 - 24	Thu - Fri	Court Executive Team	Judges & Court Personnel Columbus
24	Fri	Delinquency and Unruly Webinar: JDAI	Judges & Magistrates Webinar
29	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: The GAL Interview (12:30-4:00 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem Perrysburg
29	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course	Guardians ad Litem Perrysburg
31	Fri	Adult Guardianship 3 Hour Continuing Education Course: Alzheimer's and Dementia	Adult Guardians Columbus

September 2018

5	Wed	Probation Officer Training Program: Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	Probation Officers Akron
5 - 7	Wed - Fri	Court Management Program (CMP) 2019 Level I	CMP 2019 Class Level I Columbus
6	Thu	Court Security Officers: Court Security Fundamentals	Court Personnel Athens

September 2018

7	<i>Fri</i>	Acting Judges Course (2 of 4 offerings)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Cleveland
12	<i>Wed</i>	Ohio Courts of Appeals Judges Association (OCAJA) Fall Conference (Judicial Conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
13	<i>Thu</i>	Ohio Court Reporter's Association (OCRA) Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
13 - 14	<i>Thu - Fri</i>	Ohio Judicial Conference Annual Meeting (Judicial Conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
19	<i>Wed</i>	Probation Officer Training Program: Behavioral Management	Probation Officers	Columbus
20	<i>Thu</i>	Beyond the Basics for Probation Officers: Motivational Interviewing Skills (Part 1 of 3)	Probation Officers	Columbus
26 - 28	<i>Wed - Fri</i>	Ohio Association of Magistrates (OAM) Fall Conference	Magistrates*	Columbus
27	<i>Thu</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Psychiatric Disorders in Children (AM Session 8:30-noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
27	<i>Thu</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Report Writing (PM Session 1:00-4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
27 - 28	<i>Thu - Fri</i>	Search Drills	Probation Officers	OPOTA

October 2018

2	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program: Motivational Interviewing	Probation Officers	Akron
4	<i>Thu</i>	Evidence	Judges & Magistrates	Cleveland
5	<i>Fri</i>	Judicial Conduct	Judges & Magistrates	Cleveland
5	<i>Fri</i>	Law Clerk/Staff Attorney Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
16	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program: Assessment and Case Management	Probation Officers	Columbus
17	<i>Wed</i>	Beyond the Basics for Probation Officers: Motivational Interviewing Skills (Part 2 of 3)	Probation Officers	Columbus
18	<i>Thu</i>	Adult Guardianship 3 Hour Continuing Education Course: Alzheimer's and Dementia (AM Session: 8:45-noon)	Adult Guardians	Columbus
18	<i>Thu</i>	Adult Guardianship 3 Hour Continuing Education Course: Alzheimer's and Dementia (PM Session: 1:00-4:15 p.m.)	Adult Guardians	Columbus
19	<i>Fri</i>	Criminal Rules by the Numbers: Part V	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus

October 2018

19	<i>Fri</i>	Domestic Relations Court Personnel Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
19	<i>Fri</i>	Probate Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar
23	<i>Tue</i>	Court Security Officers: Essential Communication Skills	Court Personnel	Cambridge
23 - 26	<i>Tue - Fri</i>	Ohio Association for Court Administration (OACA) Fall Conference	Court Personnel*	Columbus
24	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Psychiatric Issues in Adolescents (12:30-4:00 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati
24	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course	Guardians ad Litem	Cincinnati
26	<i>Fri</i>	Acting Judges Course (3 of 4 offerings)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Dayton
26	<i>Fri</i>	Juvenile Traffic Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar

November 2018

1	<i>Thu</i>	Ohio Association of Municipal and County Court Clerks Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
2	<i>Fri</i>	Judge Course	Judges	TBA
6	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program: Offender Skill Building	Probation Officers	Akron
7	<i>Wed</i>	Court Security Officers: Safety, Legal Authority, Ethics, and Civil Process	Court Personnel	Columbus
8	<i>Thu</i>	Pretrial Services	Court Personnel	Columbus
9	<i>Fri</i>	Juvenile Clerks Basics	Court Personnel	Columbus
9	<i>Fri</i>	Municipal Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar
13	<i>Tue</i>	Probation Officer Training Program: Communication	Probation Officers	Columbus
14 - 16	<i>Wed - Fri</i>	Court Management Program (CMP) 2020 Level I	CMP Class of 2020 Level I	Columbus
16	<i>Fri</i>	Beyond the Basics for Probation Officers: Motivational Interviewing Skills (Part 3 of 3)	Probation Officers	Columbus
16	<i>Fri</i>	Domestic Relations Fall Seminar	Judges & Magistrates	Columbus
16	<i>Fri</i>	Retired Judges Course	Retired Judges	Columbus
28	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Divorce (AM Session 8:30-noon)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
28	<i>Wed</i>	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: Child Development (PM Session 1:00-4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus

November 2018

29 - 30	Thu - Fri	Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges (OAJCJ) Winter Conference	Judges*	Columbus
30	Fri	Acting Judges Course (4 of 4 offerings)	Judges, Magistrates & Acting Judges	Columbus
30	Fri	Street Smart	Court Personnel	Columbus

December 2018

4	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Behavioral Management	Probation Officers	Akron
5	Wed	Supervisor Series (1 of 2 offerings)	Court Personnel	Columbus
5 - 7	Wed - Fri	Ohio Common Pleas Judges Association (OCPJA) Winter Conference (Judicial Conduct hours will be requested)	Judges*	Columbus
6	Thu	Supervisor Series (2 of 2 offerings)	Court Personnel	Columbus
7	Fri	Sex Offender Management Webinar	Probation Officers	Webinar
10 - 13	Mon - Thu	New Judges Orientation Part I	New Judges	Columbus
13	Thu	Clerk's Course	Court Personnel	Columbus
14	Fri	Judicial Conduct Webinar	Judges & Magistrates	Webinar
18	Tue	Probation Officer Training Program: Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	Probation Officers	Columbus
19	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: GAL Symposium (AM Session 8:45-12:15 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
19	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Continuing Education Course: GAL Symposium (PM Session 1:00-4:30 p.m.)	Guardians ad Litem	Columbus
19	Wed	Guardian ad Litem Pre Service Course	Guardians ad Litem	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:

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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 A-C).
2. Every two years, magistrates 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. 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, 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. **NEW:** “Webinars” now replace “Web Conferences” formerly delivered via local host sites. Individuals may now participate in these courses via their personal/work computers. Webinars will qualify for self-study credit hours. 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.
10. **NEW:** 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.*

OHIO JUDICIAL COLLEGE

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