AnnuAL RepoRt
2010

Thomas J. Moyer
Chief Justice (Jan. 1 to April 2, 2010)

Paul E. Pfeifer
Acting Chief Justice (April 2 to May 3, 2010)

Eric Brown
Chief Justice (May 3 to Dec. 31, 2010)

Paul E. Pfeifer
Evelyn Lundberg Stratton
Maureen O’Connor
Terrence O’Donnell
Judith Ann Lanzinger
Robert R. Cupp

JusticeS

Steven C. Hollon
Administrative Director
2010 was a year marked by great loss and fundamental growth, not only for the Ohio judiciary but also for the Supreme Court as an institution.

The sudden death of Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer on April 2, eight months shy of his retirement after 24 years, was a blow to the court and to the Ohio legal community. For weeks, staff at every level thoughtfully planned and executed the appropriate remembrances while carrying out the normal business of the Court.

Seven months after the Chief’s death, Ohio elected its first woman Chief Justice in Maureen O’Connor, welcoming the appointment of its first African-American woman Justice, Yvette McGee Brown, shortly thereafter.

T.S. Elliot wrote: “April is the cruellest month, breeding / Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing / Memory and desire, stirring / Dull roots with spring rain.”

April 2 marked 2010 as a year of great loss. But the legacy Chief Justice Moyer left behind is fertile ground out of which springs renewal and growth in the Ohio judicial branch.
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The Supreme Court of Ohio is established by Article IV, Section 1, of the Ohio Constitution. Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution sets the size of the Court at seven — a Chief Justice and six Justices — and outlines the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Chief Justice and six Justices are elected to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot. Two Justices are chosen at the general election in even-numbered years. In the year when the Chief Justice runs, voters pick three members of the Court.

To be a candidate for the Supreme Court of Ohio, one must be a qualified elector residing in Ohio, and be admitted to the Ohio bar and have at least six years of experience in the practice of law or served as a judge of a court of record in any jurisdiction in the United States (R.C. 2503.01).

Appointments are made by the governor for vacancies that occur between elections.

Like all judges in the state, Justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio do not have term limits. However, under Article IV, Section 6, no person can be elected or appointed to any judicial office, if on or before the day the term begins, he or she attains the age of 70 years.

Complete biographies of all of the Justices are available at www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/SCO/justices.
CHIEF JUSTICE THOMAS J. MOYER

At the time of his untimely death April 2, 2010, at age 70, Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer was the longest-serving Chief Justice in the country, and the second longest-serving Chief Justice in Ohio’s history. Chief Justice Moyer was elected to his first term in November 1986 and took office Jan. 1, 1987. He was re-elected in 1992, 1998 and 2004.

Chief Justice Moyer was a leader in court innovations. He sought to provide improved access to the courts through alternative dispute resolution and computer technology, and to ensure equal access with a certification process for court interpreters. The Chief Justice worked with leaders of the judiciary and the General Assembly to develop family courts, a comprehensive approach to resolving criminal and civil issues confronting families. As chairman of the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, he led efforts to revise Ohio felony, misdemeanor, traffic and juvenile sentencing laws. Chief Justice Moyer also was at the forefront of efforts to improve the method of selecting judges in Ohio and worked with interested parties to develop legislative proposals to increase reporting requirements for judicial campaign contributions and to increase the minimum professional qualifications required of judicial candidates.

Chief Justice Moyer also worked with lawyers and judges in other countries, such as Ukraine, Argentina and Chile, to help establish their independent judiciaries.

More information on Chief Justice Moyer’s life and legacy is available on pp. 8-12.

JUSTICE PAUL E. PFEIFER

Justice Paul E. Pfeifer was first elected to the Supreme Court in 1992. He was elected to his fourth Supreme Court term in November 2010.

Justice Pfeifer grew up on his family’s dairy farm near Bucyrus and raised purebred Yorkshire hogs as a teenager to finance his college education. His first job after graduating from the Ohio State University College of Law was as an assistant attorney general. In 1972, he became a partner in the law firm of Cory, Brown & Pfeifer, where he practiced — primarily as a trial and tax lawyer — for 20 years. He also served several years as an assistant county prosecutor.

Justice Pfeifer served in both houses of the Ohio General Assembly, including one term in the House of Representatives and four terms in the Senate. He held a variety of leadership posts in the Senate, and served as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 10 years. His proudest legislative accomplishment was crafting the legislation creating the Ohio Tuition Trust Authority.
Chief Justice Eric Brown was appointed by former Governor Ted Strickland to serve the remainder of the term of the late Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer.

Before his appointment, Chief Justice Brown was the Franklin County Probate Court judge, presiding over the largest single-judge court in Ohio as both judge and clerk, overseeing staff of 50 that included seven magistrates. Before that time, he was a judge and magistrate on the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, General Division. His experience also includes business proprietorship and school board membership. As a former Ohio assistant attorney general, he worked on the state’s tobacco marketing settlement case. The former Chief Justice started his legal career engaged in a private law practice in his hometown of Cleveland, handling a wide variety of legal matters in both a small firm and solo practice.

Former Chief Justice Brown returned to the local bench in January 2011, with his appointment as a Franklin County Municipal Court judge.

Brown received a bachelor’s degree in history from Cleveland State University in 1975 and a law degree from the Cleveland-Marshall College of law in 1979. He shares his passion for public service with his wife of more than 37 years, Marilyn. They are members of Congregation Tifereth Israel in Columbus.

Justice Evelyn Lundberg Stratton was born to missionary parents in Bangkok, and spent her childhood in Southeast Asia, attending boarding school in South Vietnam at the height of the Vietnam War and later in Malaysia. At age 18, she came to the United States alone to work her way through school, eventually earning a juris doctor from The Ohio State University College of Law.

She began her legal career as a trial lawyer in the courtrooms of central Ohio. In 1989, she was the first woman to be elected judge of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, where she became known as “The Velvet Hammer” for her approach to sentencing in serious felony cases. Her success on the trial bench led to an appointment in 1996 to the Supreme Court of Ohio, where she was elected to a third term in 2008.

Because Justice Stratton believes that the courts, in partnership with the mental health system, can effect positive change in the lives of many defendants whose mental illness leads to criminal activity, she formed the Supreme Court of Ohio Advisory Committee on Mental Illness & the Courts. Nationally, Justice Stratton is co-founder and former co-chair of the Judges’ Leadership Initiative, a professional association that supports cooperative mental health programs in the criminal justice system. Her latest focus in Ohio and nationally is on establishing veterans courts to help those returning veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder and other issues, whose problems may lead to involvement in the criminal justice system.

Justice Stratton is the recipient of many honors and awards, including the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Adoption Excellence Award.
JUSTICE MAUREEN O’CONNOR

Born in the nation’s capital, but raised in Strongsville and Parma, Justice Maureen O’Connor’s 2008 re-election to the Supreme Court of Ohio, and subsequent election as Chief Justice in 2010, are the latest achievements in a long career of public service.

While gaining experience in practice as an attorney during the early 1980s, Justice O’Connor created a home for her family and her legal career in Northeast Ohio. She served as an appointed magistrate from 1985 until 1993, when she became a judge in the court of common pleas, where she was selected by her peers to serve as the administrative judge. Soon after, she became the Summit County prosecuting attorney in 1995, aggressively prosecuting repeat offenders, violent criminals and public officials who committed ethical violations or improprieties. In 1998, Ohioans elected Justice O’Connor as their lieutenant governor — the second-highest official in the state. In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks, Justice O’Connor’s experiences in law enforcement proved invaluable as she led the state in its response to new threats of terrorism.

In 2008, Justice O’Connor won re-election to the Supreme Court with more than 67 percent of the popular vote, the same margin that earned her the Chief Justice position in 2010. Her 2002 election, in which she took more than 57 percent of the vote, made her the 148th Justice to the Court, the sixth woman to join the Court and gave the Court its first-ever female majority. As a Supreme Court Justice, she devotes herself to educational initiatives for Ohio students and to matters of security.

JUSTICE TERRENCE O’DONNELL

Justice Terrence O’Donnell joined the Supreme Court of Ohio in 2003. His efforts to increase professionalism among lawyers and judges across Ohio culminated in the Court’s Lawyer to Lawyer Mentoring Program, recognized as one of the finest in the United States. He regularly speaks on topics of ethics, professionalism and appellate advocacy and continues to support, expand and strengthen mentoring in Ohio.

Justice O’Donnell began his judicial career in 1980 on the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas — the busiest trial court in Ohio. He served there for 14 years until his election to the 8th District Court of Appeals in 1994, where he served for eight years. He began his legal career at the Supreme Court of Ohio as a law clerk to Justice J.J.P. Corrigan in 1971, and then clerked for Judges John V. Corrigan and John M. Manos on the 8th District Court of Appeals. Before beginning his judicial service, he practiced law with the firm of Marshman, Snyder & Corrigan in Cleveland for six years.

Throughout his legal career, Justice O’Donnell has contributed to his profession, serving on numerous bar association and education committees in leadership positions. He has been honored with numerous awards and honorary degrees for his service.
JUSTICE JUDITH ANN LANZINGER

Judith Ann Lanzinger is the only person ever elected to all four levels of the Ohio judiciary. Elected to the Supreme Court in 2004, she was re-elected to a second six-year term in 2010. Her background on the 6th District Court of Appeals, the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas and the Toledo Municipal Court gives her a wide-ranging perspective to understand how Supreme Court decisions affect the work of all judges in the state.

The granddaughter of coal miners and daughter of a carpenter, Justice Lanzinger was the first in her family to attend college. She received a bachelor’s degree magna cum laude in education and English from the University of Toledo. She then taught elementary school and started a family before earning a law degree cum laude at the University of Toledo College of Law as valedictorian of her class.

Justice Lanzinger practiced civil law with a corporation and then with a Toledo law firm before joining the bench. As a judge, she won scholarships to become one of the first to earn a master’s degree in judicial studies from the National Judicial College and University of Nevada, Reno. The college recently recognized her for 12 years of faculty service.

In 2010, she started justicejudy.blogspot.com, a blog to educate the public about the judiciary. She is Ohio’s representative for former Justice Sandra Day O’Connor’s icivics.org, a national website with a similar intent. She has a special interest in the use of technology and wrote more than 200 opinions during her first term with the aid of her ever-present laptop computer.

JUSTICE ROBERT R. CUPP

Before his election to the Supreme Court of Ohio in November 2006, Justice Robert R. Cupp sat on the 3rd District Court of Appeals, where he was selected presiding judge in 2005 and administrative judge in 2004.

Before becoming a judge, Justice Cupp served 16 years as a member of the Ohio Senate from 1985 until term limits ended his Senate career in 2000. An active member of the General Assembly, he served as president pro tempore from 1997 through 2000, and served on numerous committees, including the Judiciary, Education, Commerce and Labor, and Joint Legislative Ethics committees. Before his election to the General Assembly, Justice Cupp was a Lima city prosecutor and assistant director of law from 1976 to 1980, and was elected Allen County commissioner, serving from 1981 through 1984 and 2001 through 2002.

Justice Cupp was born in rural Allen County and grew up on his family's farm. He earned his political science degree with high distinction from Ohio Northern University in 1973 and his law degree from Ohio Northern’s Pettit College of Law in 1976. As a student at ONU, he served as president of the Student Senate.
Defining a public official’s legacy without the proper context of time to reflect on his impact is a nearly impossible task. But when Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer died April 2, 2010, those efforts began in earnest as a heartfelt tribute to a respected colleague among judges nationwide.

As the longest-serving chief justice in the country at the time of his death, Chief Justice Moyer’s experience exuded innovation of national significance in the field of judicial administration. Since he became Chief Justice in 1987, Ohio was a leader in providing citizens with improved access to the courts through alternative dispute resolution, equipping judges with a foundation of knowledge to adjudicate cases with complex scientific issues, and connecting courts and justice system partners through computer technology to access current, accurate and centralized data.

While these career hallmarks speak to the innovative side of Chief Justice Moyer’s leadership, they in no way encompass his impact on the judiciary in his nearly 24 years at the helm. Chief Justice Moyer’s stewardship of the Supreme Court since the late 1980s was instrumental in restoring the impartiality, fairness and dedication to justice. The Supreme Court as an institution largely has the Chief Justice to thank for a rebuilt and refurbished reputation.

Over the years, Chief Justice Moyer received many honors: the Herbert Harley Award from the American Judicature Society for improving the administration of justice in Ohio in June 1989; the James F. Henry Award from the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution for exemplary alternative dispute resolution leadership in the state judiciary in January 2003; and Isaac Hecht Law Client Protection Award from the National Client Protection Organization for demonstrated excellence in the field of law-client protection in 2008.

But a legacy and leadership cannot be defined by longevity, a steady hand or a mantle full of awards alone—all of which Chief Justice
Moyer clearly possessed. Leadership often means a consistent determination and passion to do what is right, even when that means walking a narrow path alone.

Chief Justice Moyer was in the forefront of efforts to improve the method of selecting judges in Ohio and worked with interested parties to develop legislative proposals to increase reporting requirements for judicial campaign contributions, and to increase the minimum professional qualifications required of judicial candidates. In November 2009, he co-hosted a Forum on Judicial Selection to discuss amending the way Supreme Court Justices are selected.

Never one to restrict his gifts to Ohio, Chief Justice Moyer also worked with judicial leaders in Ukraine, China, Argentina and Chile as those nations developed independent judiciaries.

Chief Justice Moyer led many initiatives that exemplify his national leadership and define his legacy, and, as a result, under his watch the Supreme Court of Ohio undertook many innovative practices, including alternative dispute resolution, the Advanced Science and Technology Adjudication Resource (ASTAR) program and the Ohio Courts Network.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Chief Justice Moyer established the Dispute Resolution Section in 2002 to promote statewide rules and uniform standards for dispute resolution programs and develop and deliver dispute resolution services to Ohio courts, including training programs for judges and court personnel. One of those efforts resulted in the nation’s first model foreclosure mediation program to help Ohio courts manage the increase in foreclosure cases.

Designed to provide common pleas courts in each of Ohio’s 88 counties with best practices and support for foreclosure mediation programs, the Foreclosure Mediation Program Model assists

MOYER HONORED

Following the unexpected death of Chief Justice Moyer April 2, several events and posthumous honors recognized his public service career and dedication to the rule of law.

APRIL 9
Chief Justice Moyer lies in state in the Supreme Court Courtroom at the Ohio Judicial Center.

MAY 1
A memorial tribute is held at Chief Justice Moyer’s beloved alma mater, The Ohio State University.
courts in managing the explosion of foreclosure cases on their dockets for a more efficient administration of justice.

The 11-step model enables courts to modify the mediation program based on local needs, resources and communities. The program seeks to give individuals involved in foreclosure cases the same access to mediation provided on a regular basis in other civil cases for more than a decade. Because not every foreclosure case is appropriate for mediation, the model is designed to help courts determine which cases are appropriate through the assessment of information provided by the homeowner and lender.

An April 2008 report by the Pew Charitable Trusts ranked Ohio’s foreclosure response as one of the three best in the country. That same month, a “U.S. News & World Report” story called Ohio’s foreclosure prevention program as one of the country’s most “ambitious” and other states incorporated many of the elements of Ohio’s comprehensive approach. Mississippi developed a foreclosure defense project and reviewed Ohio’s foreclosure legal assistance initiative as part of the project development.

ASTAR PROGRAM

The national ASTAR nonprofit educational institution prepares judges to preside over cases involving complex scientific issues, and equips them to serve as gatekeepers of the admissibility of cutting-edge science and technology issues increasingly coming before Ohio courts.

Judicial leaders formed ASTAR in 2005 after realizing that new developments in science and technology presented new and unique challenges for judges. Chief Justice Moyer served as vice chairman of the ASTAR board of directors and chairman of the National Resource Judge Program Oversight Committee.

Ohio and Maryland spearheaded ASTAR, which offers standardized training to judges around the country to handle the increasing volume of complex, high-tech cases on court dockets. Throughout the year, ASTAR judges participate in sessions focused on forensics, agricultural science, reproductive medicine and computer science. Participating judges make five-year commitments to continue their scientific training through ASTAR.

OHIO COURTS NETWORK

Launched in 2008, the Ohio Courts Network (OCN) serves as a centralized warehouse of case-related data, enabling courts and justice system partners to share information and support functions, such as criminal history reviews, warrant and protection order searches, presentencing investigations, background checks and custody reviews.

As a statewide justice information exchange system connecting nearly 100 courts, OCN allows judges to make better decisions; state agencies to access case disposition data as soon as a court enters it into a local system; and authorized users to search multiple justice-related information

MAY 7
The Ohio State Bar Association announces the Moyer Award for Judicial Excellence.

AUG. 30
The Chief Justice Moyer Legacy Fund is established by the Ohio State Bar Foundation, the Ohio Judicial Conference and the OSU Moritz College of Law.

OCT. 13
Franklin American Inn of Court changes its name to honor Chief Justice Moyer.
databases through a single computer application. Conducting searches of various justice partner databases has never been available before in Ohio.

OHIO JUDICIAL CENTER

But beyond specific programs that have advanced the judiciary in the Buckeye State, Chief Justice Moyer’s legacy also extends to the solidification of the judicial branch as a co-equal third branch of state government. In 2004, the Supreme Court moved to the first building in the Court’s 200-year history devoted solely to the judicial branch. The Ohio Judicial Center provides a fitting home for Ohio’s highest court in a marvelously renovated historic building. Years of planning took a vision first articulated by the Chief Justice and turned it into reality.

That advanced planning and detailed organization enabled the Supreme Court, its staff and files to move to its new home over one President’s Day weekend in 2004 without any interruption in the Court’s operation. To say Chief Justice Moyer deserves all the credit for this feat would be imprecise, but he did set the stage for a Herculean feat by the staff.

Chief Justice Moyer’s contributions to judicial innovation are beyond dispute. His accomplishments have benefited and will continue to benefit Ohioans for many years to come. Ohio was fortunate to have him.
Some years it is difficult to pick one event that stands out from all the other significant happenings over a 12-month period. Understandably, 2010 was not one of those years.

On April 2, the Supreme Court family and the legal and judicial communities in Ohio unexpectedly lost Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer, eight months shy of the end of his fourth and final six-year term on the Court.

Necessarily, his untimely passing resulted in changes in the makeup and in the leadership of the Supreme Court that made 2010 a year in transition.

According to the Ohio Constitution, the most senior member of the Court at the time of the Chief Justice’s death serves as Acting Chief Justice. Justice Paul E. Pfeifer filled that role for about a month, until Eric Brown, former Franklin County Probate Court judge, appointed April 14 by Gov. Ted Strickland to complete the Chief’s term, began serving as Chief Justice May 3.

In addition to the re-election of Justice Pfeifer and Justice Judith Ann Lanzinger to their fourth and second terms, respectively, Ohio voters elected Justice Maureen O’Connor on Nov. 2 to become the first woman Chief Justice in the 207-year history of the state.

Another historic milestone was reached on Dec. 10 with the appointment of former judge Yvette McGee Brown as the first African-American woman Justice to serve on the Supreme Court and fill Justice O’Connor’s unexpired seat as Justice at the start of 2011.
JAN. 4
The Court launches GovDelivery, a comprehensive electronic news delivery system to expand access to information about the Supreme Court and the Ohio Judicial System, becoming the first state court in the nation to offer this customized news service.

FEB. 4
The Clerk’s Office publishes a guide for pro se litigants filing an appeal in the Supreme Court.

FEB. 10
Judges and journalists from around Ohio gather at the Ohio Judicial Center to discuss a national research project on new media and the courts and to learn more about the ways new media affect courts during the 5th Annual Judges & Journalists Workshop.

FEB. 17
In recognition of Black History Month, the Court pays tribute to the historical significance of the Tuskegee Airmen.

FEB. 23
More than 400 prospective lawyers begin taking the three-day Ohio bar examination.

MARCH 10
The administrative director and the Justices conduct the 6th Annual Employee Recognition Ceremony in the Courtroom, recognizing employees for years of service and outstanding professional performance over the previous year.

MARCH 17
Five Russian delegates participating in the Open World Program meet with Supreme Court of Ohio staff as part of a week in central Ohio examining accountable governance with a focus on youth programs in the United States.

APRIL 21
The Justices hear oral arguments at the Huron County Courthouse as part of the Off-Site Court Program.

APRIL 27
During the Court’s third Forum on the Law lecture, Ohio State University Law Professor Sharon Davies tells how her family’s history and the U.S. history of laws banning interracial marriage led her to write a remarkable book about a 1921 revenge killing of a priest and the resulting trial in Birmingham, Ala.

MAY 3
A Court commission establishes the Ohio Judicial Center Foundation Inc., a nonprofit foundation to assist and advise the Court on the preservation and public use of the Ohio Judicial Center.

MAY 10
More than 200 new attorneys who met the challenges of law school, passed the bar exam, and met all other requirements for admission are sworn in at a ceremony officially admitting them to the bar.

JUNE 8
The Clients’ Security Fund celebrates its silver anniversary with a courtroom ceremony.

JULY 6
Former Justice Lloyd O. Brown’s official portrait is dedicated to the Court during a special ceremony. Brown was the second African-American to serve as a Justice on the Supreme Court of Ohio.
JULY 6
The Court and Ohio Attorney General Richard Cordray announce a new connection between the Ohio Courts Network and the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway, a statewide law enforcement database system operated by the Attorney General’s Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

JULY 21
Supreme Court administrators brief a delegation of 10 Armenian attorneys on court responsibilities and operations. The meeting was part of a three-week program for the Armenian lawyers sponsored by Greater Cincinnati World Affairs Council and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

AUG. 18
The Supreme Court Visitor Education Center unveils a lesson plan based on a recent Court decision that requires law enforcement to obtain a warrant to search cell phones. The lesson provides teachers and students with the tools to study, consider and discuss a contemporary case focusing on the Fourth Amendment. The activity is designed for middle- and high-school students who likely will appreciate the details of the case involving cell phones and privacy.

AUG. 19
The Supreme Court releases the 2009 “Ohio Courts Statistical Summary,” which notes a decrease in new traffic filings, as well as the lowest total number of new cases filed in Ohio courts in 10 years.

SEPT. 25
The Interpreter Services Program concludes administering the Spanish oral examination for court interpreter certification to 35 candidates who passed the English written exam.

SEPT. 27
Four Ukrainian judicial leaders participating in the Open World Program are welcomed to the Court with a traditional Bread and Salt Ceremony.

SEPT. 29
The Justices travel to Ohio Northern University to hear oral arguments for the Off-Site Court Program, marking the 60th time the Court has heard oral arguments outside of Columbus during the past 23 years.

OCT. 15
A handful of state agencies welcome three-member county teams involved in the protection of older adults at the Ohio Summit on Aging. Speakers encourage counties to build on existing initiatives and foster new inter-branch efforts. Local and probate court judges serve as leaders of teams that include law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, adult protective services workers and senior service providers.
NOV. 2
Voters take to the polls, electing Maureen O’Connor as the first female Chief Justice in Ohio history and re-electing Justices Paul E. Pfeifer and Judith Ann Lanzinger to new six-year terms.

NOV. 8
Close to 900 new attorneys are sworn in during two bar admissions ceremonies.

NOV. 16
During the fourth Forum on the Law, a United States Holocaust Memorial Museum historian tells an audience at the Court that pre-World War II German courts set the stage for Nazi atrocities by falling for promises of restoring order, professionalism and judges’ authority.

DEC. 1
Experienced attorneys, new lawyers, judges and law school deans, professors and students gather at the Ohio Judicial Center for a one-day seminar to discuss ideas for enhancing Ohio law school students’ professionalism.

DEC. 10
Justice Yvette McGee Brown is appointed to the Supreme Court bench by Gov. Ted Strickland.
Administrative Operations

Supreme Court employees work in offices, sections, programs and work groups comprising eight divisions: Administrative, Clerk, Legal Resources, Attorney Services, Judicial & Court Services, Fiscal & Management Resources, Information Technology and Facilities Management. The Court also has four affiliated offices with a quasi-independent status because of the nature of their work: the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, the Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline, the Clients’ Security Fund and the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission.

Steven C. Hollon is the administrative director of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which is a constitutional position in Ohio government serving at the pleasure of the Court. As the Court’s senior nonelected officer, the administrative director works in conjunction with the Chief Justice, Justices, Ohio Judicial Conference and state judges to develop and communicate the long-term vision, values and direction of the Court and the judicial branch. In addition, the administrative director provides oversight to the Court’s eight divisions and 260 employees, and administers a Supreme Court/judiciary budget of more than $136 million. The administrative director also provides staff support for special projects, initiatives and task forces; monitors legislative activity on matters of interest to the Court and the judicial branch; maintains liaison activity with the bar associations and law schools of the state; supervises staff assistance to the Commission on the Rules of Superintendence, the Commission on the Rules of Practice and Procedure, and follow-up monitoring to the Ohio Courts Futures Commission and the Ohio Commission on Racial Fairness.

Administrative director since March 1999, Hollon is an attorney who began his legal career as a judicial law clerk with the Ohio 12th District Court of Appeals, later becoming court administrator. He then engaged in the private practice of law in Hamilton, Ohio, before becoming the administrator and senior staff attorney of the Ohio 2nd District Court of Appeals in Dayton, where he served until he assumed his current duties.
THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO
2010 Administrative Structure

CHIEF JUSTICE & JUSTICES
The Supreme Court of Ohio

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
Office of the Administrative Director
Office of Public Information
Civic Education Section

CLERK’S DIVISION
Office of the Clerk

LEGAL RESOURCES DIVISION
Office of Legal Resources
Office of the Reporter
Law Library

ATTORNEY SERVICES DIVISION
Office of Attorney Services
Office of Bar Admissions

JUDICIAL & COURT SERVICES DIVISION
Office of Judicial & Court Services
Judicial College
Case Management Section
Children, Families & the Courts Section
Dispute Resolution Section
Specialized Dockets Section

FISCAL & MANAGEMENT RESOURCES DIVISION
Office of Fiscal & Management Resources
Office of Human Resources

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION
Office of Facilities Management
Office of Court Security

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
Office of Information Technology
Office of Network & Technology Resources
The Administrative Division is the lead division of the Supreme Court. It consists of the Office of the Administrative Director, the Office of Public Information and the Civic Education Section. The Administrative Division assists in developing and communicating the long-term vision, values and direction of the Court and the judicial branch of Ohio government.
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

During 2010, the Office of the Administrative Director led senior staff in updating the first Supreme Court strategic plan, developed in 2008. In February, senior staff met to review the progress on completing the goals and activities identified in the strategic plan and to discuss the planning process for the next two-year period, which begins July 1, 2011. In February and March 2010, senior staff met with members of their staffs to identify goals and activities for the office within the three strategic directives established for the Court administration: fostering uniformity, achieving internal efficiencies, and supporting the judiciary. In June, senior staff participated in a daylong strategic planning retreat to discuss and adopt a series of administrative goals and activities consistent with the mission and vision statement developed in 2008 and to correspond to one or more of the three strategic directives.

Further, the office presented a preliminary budget for state fiscal years 2012 and 2013 to the state Office of Budget and Management in November. Staff also worked with representatives from the Ohio Attorney General’s Office to execute a memorandum of understanding regarding the role of the Attorney General’s Office in unauthorized practice of law prosecutions and in providing representation to court of appeals judges and staff who are sued in their official capacities.

Office staff also facilitated the establishment of the Ohio Judicial Center Foundation in 2010. The foundation is responsible for undertaking activities to preserve and promote the educational, architectural and historic integrity of the Ohio Judicial Center. In 2010, the foundation received more than $21,000 in contributions made in memory of Chief Justice Moyer and cosponsored the November 2010 Forum on the Law held at the Ohio Judicial Center.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Office of Public Information is the Court’s central communications office. The office manages the Court’s website, publishes the Court’s print and electronic publications, corresponds with constituents, responds to media inquiries, staffs the Court’s main phone lines and receptionist desk, and writes articles about Court cases and administrative activities for distribution as news releases, guest articles and Web content.

In the first quarter of 2010, the Office of Public Information launched a new electronic service that significantly enhances the Court’s ability to deliver timely and important information to its many audiences. Used by federal courts and other federal entities, including the FBI, White House and Department of Homeland Security, GovDelivery enables individuals to subscribe to e-mail updates on topics of interest to them. The Supreme Court of Ohio is the first state supreme court in the United States to offer the service.

The office also helped Justice Judith Ann Lanzinger launch a blog focused on civic engagement. The blog site is intended to encourage a better understanding about the judiciary by school-age children and to try to engage students in participating in democracy.
In 2010, the Office of Public Information also:

- Provided the design services and other assistance for the memorial service for Chief Justice Moyer and other special events hosted by Court staff
- Generated 263 items for posting to the Web as news stories or distribution as news releases
- Designed and published more than 290 print and electronic publications and materials
- Researched, wrote and distributed 107 previews of oral arguments before the Court and 147 summaries of merit decisions
- Fielded 606 media inquiries
- Answered 16,061 phone calls, an average of 64 per day, to the Court’s main phone lines
- Prepared 173 written responses to constituent letters and e-mails.

Public Information Director Chris Davey and Public Information Officer Regina Koehler, working with representatives from the Conference of Court Public Information Officers and staff from the National Center for State Courts, designed and executed a survey on the use of new media by judges and staff in state courts. In August, the results and other findings were presented at the CCPIO annual meeting in Atlanta, completing the initial stage of the CCPIO New Media Project, a collaborative research project to examine and analyze the potential effects of new and emerging digital media on U.S. courts.

CIVIC EDUCATION SECTION

The Civic Education Section was created to provide education programs for visitors to the Ohio Judicial Center and the public at large. These efforts include conducting tours of the building and the Visitor Education Center, coordinating the Off-Site Court program, directing the Court’s lecture series — Forum on the Law, working with international visitor groups and enhancing historical resources.

Staff and volunteer guides conducted 325 tours for 14,099 visitors in 2010, the highest annual guest count since the Ohio Judicial Center opened in 2004. Student and youth groups accounted for 12,015 visitors, or 84 percent of the total. Elementary students comprised 62 percent of the total education attendance. Specialized education programs were presented to a dozen international groups of judges, attorneys and students. Twenty volunteers donated a total of 667 hours, representing a market value of $12,317.
The Civic Education Section also:

- Presented two programs for the Forum on the Law lecture series. In April, Sharon Davies discussed her book “Rising Road,” the story of religious and racial hatred in Alabama during the Jim Crow era. Davies is a professor at the Moritz College of Law. In November, William Meinecke presented his remarks on “How the Courts Failed Germany” to an audience of 195. Meinecke is a historian at the Holocaust Memorial Museum.

- Marked the changing of the guard at the fall Off-Site Court session at Ohio Northern University. Julie Manning assumed coordination duties previously held by Ruth Ann Newcomer, who retired in July. The session attracted an audience of 390. More than 525 students, teachers and attorneys participated in the April 21 Off-Site Court in Huron County.

- Posted a new program online, offering teachers a lesson plan based on a recent Supreme Court decision. It provides learning tools, including the video stream of the oral argument for students to study and discuss the case. Called “Extra Credit,” the plan features the case of Smith v. Ohio, in which the Court held law enforcement personnel are required to obtain a search warrant before searching a cell phone.

- Garnered two awards. The Ohio Museum Association in April gave its annual award for “Best Exhibition” to the education center for the science exhibit, “Identity on Trial,” which opened in October 2009. Harvard University recognized the civic education program as a “Bright Idea.” The designation comes from the Ash Center, which is part of the university’s Kennedy School of Government. It was one of two Ohio programs selected for recognition; nationwide, 173 programs were cited from a pool of 600 applications.

- Presented two briefings for the members of the Ohio Judicial Center Foundation. The presentations focused on the development, current status and future needs of key programs.
COMMISSION ON THE RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
In late April, the Supreme Court filed with the Ohio General Assembly final amendments to the annual update of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, including changes to the criminal discovery process that were developed through a collaborative process led by Chief Justice Moyer and included the criminal defense bar and prosecutors.

The amendments concern changes to the rules of criminal procedure and the rules of appellate procedure. Specifically, the amendments to Crim. R. 16 call for a more open discovery process, and the revision of several rules of appellate procedure implements a procedure for en banc consideration in courts of appeals when separate three-judge panels within the same court of appeals reach conflicting decisions on the same matter of law.

The new discovery process would allow defense counsel access to materials that, under the current rule, prosecutors did not have to divulge. Changes in Crim. R. 16 also call for establishing a defendant’s reciprocal duty of disclosure and seek to protect victims and witnesses from potential harassment. The discovery reforms were developed through an extraordinary cooperative process that involved leaders of the Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association and Ohio Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. Chief Justice Moyer had urged them to collectively develop proposed rules that would be considered for adoption by the Supreme Court.

COMMISSION ON THE RULES OF SUPERINTENDENCE FOR OHIO COURTS
During 2010, the Commission on the Rules of Superintendence for Ohio Courts reviewed proposed Sup. R. 36.02. The proposed rule, developed by the newly created Advisory Committee on Specialized Dockets, creates standards for courts establishing specialized docket programs. The Supreme Court published the proposed rule for public comment on the recommendation of the commission.

The Commission on the Rules of Superintendence also reviewed the Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence’s newly proposed domestic violence and domestic relations forms, which were published and adopted by the Supreme Court in 2010.

COMMISSION ON THE OHIO JUDICIAL CENTER
During 2010, the commission acquired six works of art on temporary loan from two Ohio art museums. In the spring, the commission accepted four works on two-year loan from the Columbus Museum of Art, and in the fall, acquired two additional works on two-year loan from the Southern Ohio Museum in Portsmouth. At the end of the year, the commission was finalizing arrangements to acquire four pieces on temporary loan from the Ohio Historical Society.
The commission also helped launch the Ohio Judicial Center Foundation, pursuant to authority granted by the Supreme Court and the General Assembly. The foundation serves as the charitable arm of the Commission on the Ohio Judicial Center and is charged with the following responsibilities:

- Preserving the artistic, architectural, and historic integrity of the Ohio Judicial Center
- Enhancing the public’s understanding of the significance of the rule of law in a democratic society
- Fostering a greater understanding of the history of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Ohio judiciary and the Ohio Judicial Center.

**TASK FORCE TO REVIEW THE OHIO DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM**

The Task Force to Review the Ohio Disciplinary System issued its report and recommendations to Chief Justice Moyer in December 2009; the Court considered the report and recommendations in January 2010 and published them for comment in February. The Court received 114 written comments during the 60-day public comment period. The task force reviewed the comments in spring 2010 and the Court will consider the comments and the task force recommendations in early 2011.

**TASK FORCE ON COMMERCIAL DOCKETS**

The year 2010 served as an implementation and observation year for the new Task Force on Commercial Dockets. Members of the task force spent the year observing progress of commercial dockets through surveys and communicating with commercial docket judges.
The Clerk of the Court is charged with supervising the filing of all case-related items and maintaining all case files in matters pending before the Court. In addition, the office maintains case dockets, the Court’s journal and relevant trial, appellate, board and agency records. The office also prepares and issues Court orders, schedules oral argument and other case-related matters for the Court’s consideration, and coordinates interagency communication in death-penalty cases.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

The Office of the Clerk is responsible for enforcing the Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court of Ohio and recommending appropriate rule amendments to the Court. Deputy clerks and staff attorneys provide assistance on procedural issues for attorneys, litigants and the public through the Office of the Clerk Web page, written communications, seminar presentations, and phone and office consultations.

On Jan. 1, 2010, new amendments to the Supreme Court of Ohio Rules of Practice became effective. The new rules included a provision for referring discretionary appeals to mediation, and rules for “petition and signature challenges” filed pursuant to Article II, Section 1g of the Ohio Constitution, as amended Nov. 4, 2008. On July 1, 2010, a revision to Rule 2.2 of the Supreme Court Rules of Practice became effective, permitting the tolling of time for filing a Supreme Court appeal when a timely motion for en banc consideration or reconsideration is filed in a court of appeals.

During 2010, staff began investigating a redesign of the case management system; development is under way on a system that includes operations of all case processing-related activities, including those of the Legal Resources Division and the Dispute Resolution Section.

In discipline and unauthorized practice of law cases, the Office of the Clerk collects payments of board costs, publication costs and civil penalties. A review of payments made during the past five years revealed the need for a more active collection process.

CLERK’S DIVISION
2010 STAFF
Valerie Cannell
Kristina Frost
Helka Gienapp
Marcia Gipson
Sandra Huth Grosko
Kimberly Hamiter
Thomas Imber
Joella Jones
Stephen Kahler
Justin Kudela
Amy Reitz
Doris Roche
Michelle Thome
Amie Vetter
Nathan Wasson
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

In 2010, 2,293 new cases were filed with the Supreme Court, a 3 percent decrease in new case filings from the 2,363 cases filed in 2009. It is the second consecutive year for a decline in new cases filed.

The Court disposed of 2,245 cases in 2010, a 9 percent decrease in case dispositions from 2009. The number of cases pending as of Dec. 31, 2010 was 819. The Court’s case clearance rate was 98 percent for 2010, down from 105 percent in 2009.

Pro se filings dropped from 41 percent to 38 percent. In 2010, 875 cases were filed by pro se litigants.

CASES PENDING JAN. 1, 2010 771
CASES FILED 2,293
Jurisdictional Appeals 1,714
Merit Cases 432
Practice of Law Cases 147
CASE DISPOSITIONS 2,245
Jurisdictional Appeals 1,510
Merit Cases 577
Practice of Law Cases 158
CASES PENDING DEC. 31, 2010 819
CLEARANCE RATE 98%

CASES FILED BY LEGAL CATEGORY

On Jan. 1, 2010, the Clerk’s Office began categorizing cases according to the following designations:

- Civil
- Criminal
- Practice of Law
- Domestic Relations, Probate and Juvenile
- Miscellaneous

The categories correspond to those used by Ohio Courts of Appeal. The pie chart reflects the types of cases filed in 2010. In time, use of the categories will permit an additional method for analyzing case dispositions and time to disposition.

*See page 34 for notes.
## CASES FILED IN 2010

### JURISDICTIONAL APPEALS 1,714

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Appeal</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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### MERIT CASES 432

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Case</th>
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<td>Death Penalty Cases</td>
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### PRACTICE OF LAW CASES ³ 147

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<tr>
<td>Bar Admissions Cases</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unauthorized Practice of Law Cases</td>
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### TOTAL CASES FILED 2,293

*See page 34 for notes.*
# FINAL DISPOSITIONS

## JURISDICTIONAL APPEALS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Appeal</th>
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## MERIT CASES

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<td>Habeas Corpus Cases</td>
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## PRACTICE OF LAW CASES

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## TOTAL FINAL DISPOSITIONS

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*See page 34 for notes.
# CASES PENDING DEC. 31, 2010

## JURISDICTIONAL APPEALS

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<td>Discretionary Appeals (felony)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appeals from App.R. 26(B) Applications <em>(Murnahan Appeals)</em></td>
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## MERIT CASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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## PRACTICE OF LAW CASES

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## TOTAL CASES PENDING

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*See page 34 for notes.*
### PRACTICE OF LAW CASES
#### CASES FILED

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<tr>
<td>Cases on Report of Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consent to Discipline Cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attorney Resignation Cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reciprocal Discipline Cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cases upon Felony Conviction</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Cases on Motion for Interim Remedial Suspension</td>
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<td>Judge Disciplinary Cases</td>
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<tr>
<th>BAR ADMISSIONS CASES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character and Fitness Cases</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW CASES</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Consent Decree Cases</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous UPL Cases</td>
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**TOTAL PRACTICE OF LAW CASES FILED** 147

*See page 34 for notes.*
## DISCIPLINARY CASES

<table>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Consent to Discipline Cases</td>
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<td>Public Reprimand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Definite Suspension</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attorney Resignation Cases</td>
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<td>Resignation Accepted - Disciplinary Action Pending</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Public Reprimand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Definite Suspension</td>
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<td>Indefinite Suspension</td>
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<td>Dismissed</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Cases Upon Felony Conviction</td>
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<td>Interim Suspension</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Judge Disciplinary Cases</td>
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<td><strong>Total Practice of Law Case Dispositions</strong></td>
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*See page 34 for notes.*
PRACTICE OF LAW CASES
FINAL DISPOSITIONS, CONTINUED

BAR ADMISSIONS CASES
Character and Fitness Cases
- Applicant Disapproved, May Reapply: 10
- Applicant Approved: 1
- Recommendation to Disapprove Applicant Not Accepted: 1
TOTAL: 12

UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW CASES
Cases On Report of Board
- Respondent Enjoined from Actions Constituting the Unauthorized Practice of Law and Civil Penalty Imposed: 3
Cases On Consent Decree
- Respondent Enjoined from Actions Constituting the Unauthorized Practice of Law: 6
Miscellaneous Cases
- Respondent Found in Contempt: 1
- Ordered to Comply with Discovery Request: 1
TOTAL: 11

TOTAL PRACTICE OF LAW DISPOSITIONS: 158
PRACTICE OF LAW CLEARANCE RATE: 107%

NOTES
1. Miscellaneous cases include Certified Conflict Cases, Certified Questions of State Law, Direct Appeals, Original Actions and Administrative Appeals.
2. This category includes cases in which the appellant sought jurisdiction as a discretionary appeal or as a discretionary appeal and a claimed appeal of right. Claimed appeals of right are an appeal that claims a substantial constitutional question, including an appeal from the decision of a court of appeals under App. R. 26(B) in a noncapital case. Discretionary appeals involve a felony or a question of public or great general interest and invokes the discretionary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
3. See p. 32 for a breakdown of cases relating to the practice of law filed in 2010.
4. This category includes cases in which the Court declined jurisdiction, denied leave to appeal or dismissed the appeal.
5. See note 2.
6. See pp. 33-34 for the final dispositions entered in cases relating to the practice of law.
7. See note 2.
8. There was a significant increase in the number of Character & Fitness cases filed and disposed by the Supreme Court in 2010 compared to the four cases that were filed and disposed in 2009. In 2010, seven cases involving applicants who took the July 2009 bar examination on laptop computers and who violated examination rules by returning to questions after time was called were filed and disposed.
9. Jurisdictional appeals that are accepted for full merit review are appeals in which the Court accepts jurisdiction and orders the cases fully briefed and scheduled for oral argument. Full merit review does not include appeals that are accepted and held for the disposition of another case, or appeals that are accepted and summarily disposed, without briefing, based on the holding of another case.
10. This number does not include the 99 cases that were accepted and held for State v. Bodyke, and also does not include the 47 cases that were accepted and summarily disposed without briefing based on the holding of State v. Bodyke. It does include six cases that were accepted for briefing, but were later dismissed, either for want of prosecution or on application of the appellant.
CASELOAD 2006-2010

JURISDICTIONAL APPEALS FILED IN 2005-2009 AND ACCEPTED FOR MERIT REVIEW

The percent of jurisdictional appeals accepted in any given year is calculated for the year in which the appeal was filed and not the year in which the appeal is accepted. In 2009, for example, the number of jurisdictional appeals filed was 1,817 and, of those, 220 appeals, or 12 percent, were accepted by the Court for full consideration on the merits. The number of jurisdictional appeals filed with the Court in 2010 was 1,714 and, as of Dec. 31, 2010, 502 jurisdictional appeals were pending the Court’s consideration.

TIME TO DISPOSITION

The case processing time reports look at cases from the date of disposition and reveal the mean and median number of days taken to dispose of cases. The median is the middle of the distribution of days where half the days are above the median number and half are below.

ALL CASES
From Filing to Final Disposition

The Court disposed of 2,245 cases in 2010, down 9 percent from the 2,485 cases disposed of in 2009.
TIME TO DISPOSITION

JURISDICTIONAL APPEALS ACCEPTED FOR MERIT REVIEW
From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition

The Court disposed of 101 jurisdictional appeals following a full merit review in 2010, a decrease of 27 cases over 2009. From the date of filing to the date of disposition, the cases averaged 455 days to flow through the Court. This average rose by 20 days in 2010.

JURISDICTIONAL APPEALS NOT ACCEPTED FOR MERIT REVIEW
From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition

The number of days taken by the Court to decide whether to accept a jurisdictional appeal declined for the third consecutive year. The average time to consider acceptance in 2010 was 88 days, down from 95 days in 2009, and 101 days in 2008. Of the total number of cases disposed of by the Court in 2010, 1,396 cases were jurisdictional appeals not accepted for full consideration on the merits, a drop of 397 cases from 2009.

*See page 34 for notes.
TIME TO DISPOSITION

ORIGINAL ACTIONS

During 2010, 233 original actions were disposed of in an average of 76 days. The median number of days for disposition was 65, with *State of Ohio ex rel. Cambridge Home Health Care, Inc./Private v. The Industrial Commission of Ohio and Laura Horvat*, Case no. 2008-1464 taking the longest at 586 days, and *State ex rel. Daniel L. Rittner, Sr. v. Jesse Williams, Warden*, Case no. 2010-0282 taking only 83 days.

![Graph showing time to disposition for original actions from 2006 to 2010]

CASES DECIDED WITH AN OPINION

From Submission to Court Until Issuance of Opinion

The number of cases decided with an opinion dropped from 346 in 2009 to 330 in 2010. The average number of days from submission of the case to the Court until issuance of the opinion was 102, up from 95 in 2009.

![Graph showing cases decided with an opinion from 2006 to 2010]
LEGAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Office of Legal Resources
Arthur J. Marziale Jr., Director

Office of the Reporter
Ralph W. Preston, Reporter of Decisions

Law Library
Ken Kozlowski, Director

The Legal Resources Division includes the Office of Legal Resources, the Office of the Reporter and the Law Library. The Office of Legal Resources is the lead office of the division and assists the Supreme Court in resolving complex legal issues pending before the Court. The Office of the Reporter is responsible for publishing the opinions of the Court, as well as trial and appellate courts of Ohio. The Law Library is one of the largest state law libraries in the nation, with a comprehensive collection of Ohio, federal and state legal sources open to the public.
OFFICE OF LEGAL RESOURCES

The staff attorneys—known as master commissioners—in the Office of Legal Resources provided research and writing support to the Justices on the nondiscretionary portion of the Court’s docket, which in 2010 included the following: death penalty appeals (34 memos, drafts or research projects on conviction and postconviction matters), public utility appeals (25 memos, drafts or research projects), workers’ compensation (25 memos, drafts or research projects), state tax appeals (38 memos, drafts or research projects), extraordinary writs (246 memos, drafts or research projects), attorney discipline cases (76 memos, drafts or research projects); and actively supervised discovery in an original action filed with the Court. They also assisted the Chief Justice with processing 128 affidavits of disqualification, five motions for reconsideration and a supplemental memorandum.

OFFICE OF THE REPORTER

The Office of the Reporter edits all opinions prior to release by the Court and prepares and releases slip opinions, daily Case Announcements and periodic Administrative Actions. The office also publishes the weekly “Ohio Official Reports” advance sheets and the bound volumes of the “Ohio Official Reports.” The office maintains the Court’s Opinions and Announcements Web page, which includes more than 73,000 Supreme Court, court of appeals and trial court opinions, all of which are available to the public at no cost.

During 2010, the Office of the Reporter edited and timely published in the “Ohio Official Reports” advance sheets 392 Supreme Court opinions, 462 court of appeals opinions and 26 Court of Claims and trial court opinions. The 392 Supreme Court opinions required 2,040 pages in the advance sheets, while the 462 court of appeals opinions required 4,637 pages. Overall, the Office of the Reporter was responsible for the content of about 8,900 pages of the “Ohio Official Reports” advance sheets during 2010.

In addition, during 2010, the Office of the Reporter posted to the Supreme Court’s website 410 Supreme Court opinions, 307 Case Announcements and Administrative Actions, 5,387 court of appeals opinions, 527 Court of Claims opinions and 26 trial court opinions.
The Law Library offers research assistance and online database access to Court staff, public patrons and other Ohio government agencies. In 2010, the library served more than 6,000 public patrons, a slight increase over 2009. Library staff also answered nearly 9,000 reference questions, circulated 1,070 books, provided more than 45,000 photocopies and assisted the state’s prison population by responding to 4,386 letters requesting research help or documents, for which the library provided nearly 205,000 additional photocopies. The staff checked in and distributed more than 21,880 items, and processed nearly 12,000 item records from its collection of materials.

The Law Library, like all other government entities, continues to implement policies geared toward cutting its budget while maintaining service to its main constituencies. To that end, the library increased its access to electronic databases, while cutting $136,000 from its print budget during 2010.

Law Library staff members also continue their involvement with projects, associations and committees outside the Court, including the Columbus and Ohio Bar associations, the Ohio Library Support Staff Institute, Statewide Consortium of County Law Library Resource Boards, Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries, Ohio Electronic Records Committee and the Special Libraries Association.
While it wasn’t too long ago that the state of Ohio celebrated its bicentennial, the Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library achieved a milestone in 2010 nearly as impressive, as it marked its sesquicentennial.

The history of the library began around 1860 when an initial collection of nearly 2,000 volumes of law books was transferred to the Supreme Court upon the completion of the Statehouse. That collection now contains 400,000 volumes, making the Ohio Law Library one of the largest state Supreme Court law libraries in the nation.

Among those 400,000 volumes are a comprehensive collection of Ohio, federal and other state laws and international and foreign law books. The library’s most notable and in-depth collections include its treatises and practice books, legal periodicals and microforms.

In addition to providing library services to the Justices and Court staff, the law library also serves the need for legal information and materials for the state legislature, state administrative agencies, attorneys and the general public. The library provides a full range of services to patrons, and is the primary law library for all state agencies located in Columbus.
The Supreme Court of Ohio, by authority of Article IV of the Ohio Constitution, has original jurisdiction in matters relating to admission to the practice of law, the discipline of those admitted to the practice of law and all other matters related to the practice of law. The primary responsibility of the Attorney Services Division is to assist the Supreme Court in its regulation of the practice of law in Ohio.
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY SERVICES

The lead office in this division is the Office of Attorney Services. Its primary function is the licensing and regulation of attorneys after admission, excluding discipline of attorneys under Gov. Bar R. V. The office is responsible for the biennial registration of active and corporate attorneys, and maintains the registration records for more than 80,000 attorneys dating back to the 1920s. In addition, the office regulates those program sponsors seeking approval of continuing legal education courses and maintains attorney and judge continuing legal education records.

In 2010, the Office of Attorney Services began developing forms and processes to implement the new pro hac vice rule that became effective Jan. 1, 2011. In mid-December 2010, out-of-state attorneys could access the online pro hac vice site to register under the new rule. The office also processed more than 5,600 requests for certificates of good standing and other attorney verification forms.

COMMISSION ON PROFESSIONALISM

The commission hosted the Student to Lawyer Symposium in December 2010. Among the program’s highlights was a presentation by David Bateson of the University of St. Thomas School of Law in Minneapolis, who spoke about the three-year externship program he oversees there. Associate Dean and Professor Robert Danforth presented about Washington and Lee University School of Law’s New Third Year, a program that focuses on professional development through simulated and actual practice experiences.

The Lawyer to Lawyer Mentoring Program, which links new lawyers to experienced practitioners, increased its participation rate in 2010: 61 percent of eligible new lawyers admitted in November 2009 or May 2010 applied to the program in 2010. An article about the program written by Justice O’Donnell was featured in the August issue of The Federal Lawyer. In August, Commission Secretary Lori Keating gave a presentation about the program at the National Conference of Bar Presidents at the American Bar Association’s Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Ohio was part of a panel that included panelists from mentoring programs developed in Texas and Utah.

Commission member Marvin Karp was awarded the 2010 American Bar Association’s Michael Franck Professional Responsibility Award, which is given to an individual whose career commitments in areas such as legal ethics, disciplinary enforcement and lawyer professionalism demonstrate the best accomplishments of lawyers. Karp, a partner at Ulmer & Berne LLP in Cleveland and chair emeritus of its Litigation Department, received the award at the 36th National Conference on Professional Responsibility in Seattle in June 2010.
The Commission on Professionalism also developed curriculum on “Promoting Professionalism On and From the Bench” to encourage more judicial involvement when unprofessional, but not necessarily unethical, behavior occurs inside and outside the courtroom. Presentations in this series were made at the Ohio Association of Magistrates, and meetings of appellate and common pleas judges.

BOARD ON THE UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW
The board adopted amendments to Gov. Bar R. VII, which refined and expanded the definition of unauthorized practice of law; added another non-lawyer member to the board; recognized the Ohio Attorney General as a relator with authority to investigate and prosecute unauthorized practice of law cases; permitted the board to elect its own chair and vice-chair; and clarified the settlement procedure.

In November, the board held its 7th Annual Unauthorized Practice of Law Seminar. More than 70 attorneys involved in the unauthorized practice of law field attended.

COMMISSION ON CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
In December, the commission issued monetary sanctions against 334 attorneys for noncompliance with Gov. Bar R. X during the 2010 reporting period. The commission also issued monetary sanctions and suspended an additional 73 attorneys for noncompliance during the same reporting period.

In 2010, the commission reviewed more than 13,600 activities for accreditation for continuing legal education.

COMMISSION ON CERTIFICATION OF ATTORNEYS AS SPECIALISTS
The commission reviewed a request to add “Insurance Coverage Law” as a specialty area subject to specialization certification. The commission approved the specialty area and will submit its recommendation for the Court’s consideration in 2011.

COMMITTEE ON THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN CAPITAL CASES
Throughout 2010, the Committee on the Appointment of Counsel for Indigent Defendants in Capital Cases continued to certify and decertify attorneys in accordance with Sup. R. 20.

Committee members also worked on proposed rule amendments and publishing a guide on best practices for appointed counsel in the defense of indigent defendants in capital cases.
OFFICE OF BAR ADMISSIONS

The Office of Bar Admissions supports the Supreme Court in its constitutional responsibility to regulate the admission of applicants to the practice of law in Ohio. The office processes applications for admission, including registration applications, applications to take the bar examination, and applications for admission without examination; and oversees character and fitness investigations of applicants.

The biannual administration of the Ohio bar exam and subsequent bar admissions ceremonies are highlights in the Attorney Services Division each year. In 2010, the Office of Bar Admissions administered the state’s two bar examinations to more than 1,600 prospective attorneys, 413 in February and 1,192 in July.

The office also held public admissions ceremonies at the Ohio Theatre in Columbus during which successful applicants took their oaths: one was held May 10 for the February applicants, and two were held November 8 for the July applicants.

The Office of Bar Admissions also issues miscellaneous certificates relating to bar admission, including legal intern certificates for law students working in clinical programs, temporary certificates for attorneys licensed in other states and working in law school clinical programs or other legal services programs, and certificates for foreign legal consultants.

The office also provides support to the Board of Bar Examiners and the Board of Commissioners on Character & Fitness.

In 2010, the office processed nearly 3,200 applications, including 1,325 law student registrations, 1,768 bar exam applications, and 99 applications for admission without examination. The office also issued 462 legal intern certificates and four new temporary certifications.

Additionally, office staff continued to work closely with the Office of Network & Technology Resources to add additional functions to the office’s new computer application, which includes plans for an applicant portal, as well as electronic storage and transport of documents.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CHARACTER & FITNESS

The Board of Commissioners on Character & Fitness performed duties pursuant to Rule I of the Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar. During the year, the board conducted 38 hearings on the character and fitness of applicants for admission. The board’s review committees reviewed applicant files throughout the year and considered reports regarding 43 applicants who had merit hearings before board panels.

BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS

The Board of Bar Examiners performed duties pursuant to Rule I of the Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar. The board drafted and reviewed essay questions for the bar examinations, engaged in calibration sessions to prepare for grading exams, and graded exams for the February and July 2010 bar examinations.
The Judicial & Court Services Division supports all Ohio trial and appellate courts in the administration of justice by helping develop policies and procedures, training judicial offices and court staff, and providing access to funding and resources. The division provides traditional and innovative court services in response to and with respect for the needs of local courts and the public they serve, with specialization provided by the Judicial College; the Case Management, Dispute Resolution, Specialized Dockets, and Children, Families & the Courts sections; and the Domestic Relations and Interpreter Services programs.
The Office of Judicial & Court Services is the lead office of the division, leading, supporting and coordinating the efforts of the various sections and programs therein. The office maintains the Supreme Court database of Ohio judges and assists local courts with the development of proposals for additional judgeships.

JUDICIAL COLLEGE

In 2010, the Judicial College offered 162 courses to 11,875 attendees, up from 2009, when it offered 157 courses for 11,393 attendees.

The college continued to diversify the method of delivering course offerings by adding six Internet-delivered courses for judges, magistrates and acting judges. These courses were offered for Judicial College credit in the category of self-study. Those who took the courses could earn up to six hours of their total continuing education credit-hour requirement. These courses remain available online, thus eliminating travel and other expenses related to attending live courses.

Judicial College staff continued to serve on a national level during 2010. Christy Tull completed her term as president of the National Association of State Judicial Educators (NASJE) in August 2010 after leading the group’s national conference in San Antonio. Phil Schopick continues to serve NASJE as editor of the organization’s national publication. Debra Weinberg also serves on the NASJE nominating committee and Milt Nuzum is chairman of the NASJE Futures Committee, which is responsible for identifying emerging trends and issues in adult and judicial education.

Additionally, Margaret Allen and Milt Nuzum worked closely with the National Center for State Courts Institute for Court Management in its Court Management Program (CMP) by assisting in the development of program curriculum. The Judicial College entered a partnership with this organization to film two CMP modules for online delivery. Titled “Managing Human Resources” and “Managing Technology Projects and Technology Resources,” the courses were free to access for Ohio court personnel.

In addition, the Judicial College worked with the Court’s Public Information and Information Technology (IT) staff to develop the Web presence for judicial and court personnel education, the Judicial eCademy. Funded by an ASTAR Byrne Grant, online courses were deployed in September 2010. These asynchronous Internet-delivered courses were the first in what is expected to be an increasing inventory of online courses for judges, magistrates, court personnel and guardians ad litem.

Further, a major functionality of the college’s course registration system was vastly improved by IT staff in 2010 by reprogramming the Judicial College course database to give non-judicial court personnel access to online registration. This function will be deployed in early 2011.
JUDICIAL COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Judicial College Board of Trustees met four times in 2010, developing a policy regarding course behavior expectations for Judicial College course attendees. Staff members currently are implementing this policy to assure the integrity of the learning environment.

Additionally, Gov.Jud.R. IV places the responsibility on the Judicial College Board of Trustees to approve attendance at the New Judge Orientation program and the New Judge Mentor Program. The board considered and approved compliance with the rule when attendees were absent or tardy for brief periods of time with good cause.

The board also served in an advisory capacity on Judicial College course offerings. The members participated in the annual course planning conference and were instrumental in planning the substance of courses to be offered in 2011.

COURT PERSONNEL EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMITTEE

The Court Personnel Education & Training Committee includes 14 members who represent 10 court personnel associations. Its goal is to share information about education opportunities for non-judicial court personnel. The committee met for its annual meeting in April 2010 and conducted several meetings by conference call. The committee’s primary project in 2010 was planning the SuperMeeting, a triennial event for numerous court personnel associations. On Oct. 21, 2010, about 300 court personnel attended the 2010 SuperMeeting themed, “Excelling in Changing Times: Taking Performance to the Next Level.”

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIAL FAMILY NETWORK

Activity in 2010 included three advisory committee meetings, two of which were operational planning meetings for the group, and one executive committee meeting. During summer operational planning meetings, the advisory committee’s mission statement was reviewed and revised; the group set goals for the coming years, created an operational plan to reach those goals, and established three subcommittees and a work group (Program Subcommittee, Resource Subcommittee, National Subcommittee, and Mail Survey Work Group).

The committee’s educational program was held during New Judges Orientation in December 2010. “My Spouse/Partner is a Judge: Now What Do I Do” was designed to provide information about judicial family life to the partners of new judges. New judge partners received resource contacts and resource notebooks with judicial family life material, and the committee expanded the resources available on its Web page.
CASE MANAGEMENT SECTION

The Case Management Section provides three primary services to courts in Ohio: caseflow and court operational management assistance and training; statistical report collection and analysis; and visiting judge assignments.

Section staff provide caseflow and court operational management assistance by identifying where preferred practices, such as calendar management, trial management, backlog reduction and technology, can enhance case management efforts.

The Case Management Section also provides guidance on the caseload statistical reports required of Ohio courts, and administers the judicial assignment program of the Chief Justice, who is authorized by law to assign sitting and retired judges to preside in Ohio courts to ensure the timely and efficient administration of justice.

In 2010, section staff provided caseflow and court operational management assistance to courts in Brown, Butler, Carroll, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Henry, Holmes, Lucas, Ottawa, Shelby, Stark and Union counties.

The Case Management Section provided caseflow management training in Cuyahoga County, where attendees learned the fundamentals of caseflow management and basic court performance measurement techniques. Staff provided specialized training on implementing the National Center for State Courts CourTools to municipal courts in Lucas County and general statistical report form training to a variety of common pleas, municipal, county and mayor’s courts throughout the year, as well as targeted statistical report training for the common pleas courts in Cuyahoga and Delaware counties.

The section also made further reductions in 2010 to the costs borne by both the state and local court funding authorities for assigned judges by encouraging courts to increase the use of sitting judges, who serve at a lower cost than retired judges, implement improved caseflow management procedures, and more efficiently allocate local judicial resources.

The section also tracked all judicial candidates and races in 2010, issuing a final judicial race report Nov. 3, 2010.

CHILDREN, FAMILIES & THE COURTS SECTION

The Children, Families & the Courts Section provides technical assistance, training and policy recommendations to improve court performance in cases involving children and families. In 2010, projects included alternative responses to reports of child abuse, neglect and dependency; juvenile defendant access to legal counsel; adult guardianship standards; recruitment and retention of qualified legal counsel serving children and families; domestic relations court forms; and the Ohio Summit on Aging.

With the goal of enhancing the safety and well being of older Ohioans, three-member county teams involved in the protection of older adults
met at the Ohio Summit on Aging Oct. 15, 2010. Modeled after the two previous Summits on Children, the Summit on Aging provided two educational tracks for attendees: elder abuse and guardianship issues. National speakers gave presentations on topics including collecting evidence in elder abuse cases and legal alternatives to guardianship.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, FAMILIES & THE COURTS**

During 2010, the Advisory Committee on Children, Families & the Courts issued five sets of recommendations to the Supreme Court, which included the implementation of an Alternative/Differential Response program for reports of child abuse and neglect; implementation of a set of uniform domestic relations forms; recommendations on standards for nonrelated guardians in probate court matters; recommended revisions to Juv. R. 3 on juvenile defendant waiver of legal counsel; and recommendations regarding the availability of qualified legal counsel in child and family law matters.

**DISPUTE RESOLUTION SECTION**

The primary responsibilities of the Dispute Resolution Section are to promote statewide rules and uniform standards concerning dispute resolution programs; provide training, roundtables and networking opportunities to judges, magistrates, attorneys, court personnel and others who work with court-connected dispute resolution programs; provide technical assistance and program development with new and ongoing dispute resolution programs; and offer mediation services for parties with cases before the Supreme Court to resolve their disputes in a non-adversarial forum.

The Dispute Resolution Section continues to lead the Multi-state Foreclosure Prevention and Mediation Group, which includes 118 members from 20 states, including national organizations such as the American Bar Association, the American Arbitration Association, and the U.S. Department of Justice. All are interested in building foreclosure prevention and/or mediation programs in their geographic area using federal and state resources. Members include judges, magistrates, mediators, attorneys, attorneys general, court administrators, state housing and development authorities, housing finance and legal aid agencies, public policy centers and other community organizations. The group meets monthly to brainstorm issues, share expertise and success stories, and discuss court rules, articles, training, federal and state legislation, and policies and procedures.

In addition, during 2010, the section reviewed 195 Supreme Court cases with a primary focus on state and local tax cases, workers’ compensation matters and extraordinary writs. The section cleared 78 cases. Thomas Wang joined the section as the Court’s primary case mediator.

During the year, the section offered 15 training events, with 395 attendees. Among training topics were those required under Sup. R. 16.
The Advisory Committee on Dispute Resolution continued work on the proposed parenting coordination rule of superintendence and the process and procedure for the application for approval of the 40-hour specialized family or divorce mediation training pursuant to Sup. R. 16.

The Specialized Dockets Section promotes the creation of specialized dockets with the provision of technical support and assistance to individual trial courts in analyzing the need for, and planning and implementation of, specialized docket programs, including drug courts, mental health courts, DUI/OVI courts, re-entry courts, domestic violence courts, child support enforcement courts, sex offender courts and veterans courts. The section also designs, funds and hosts a variety of training and other events for professionals with a stake in specialized docket programs. Additionally, the section provides staff support to the Advisory Committee on Specialized Dockets and the Advisory Committee on Mental Illness & the Courts.

During 2010, staff from the Specialized Dockets Section provided direct technical assistance and support to several courts throughout Ohio in planning, implementing and operating specialized docket programs. In addition to supporting existing programs, staff worked at the municipal, common pleas and juvenile levels to develop 16 new specialized dockets, including drug, mental health, domestic violence, solicitation and veterans dockets, bringing the total of operating specialized dockets in Ohio at the end of 2010 to 147.

One primary method of providing peer support and technical assistance is the Ohio Specialized Dockets Practitioner Network, which is composed of sub-networks that meet by discipline. The sub-network meetings enable practitioners to discuss the challenges and successes they face in their specific role on the specialized docket court team. In 2010, Specialized Dockets staff organized and hosted 11 sub-network meetings.

On Nov. 18, more than 350 specialized docket professionals attended the 7th Annual Conference of the Ohio Specialized Dockets Practitioner Network, which was organized and hosted by Specialized Dockets Section staff. The conference theme, “On a Firm Foundation: the Evidence for Specialized Dockets,” guided the remarks of keynote speaker, Dr. Douglas Marlowe, chief of science, policy and law for the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. The conference offered 24 workshops focusing on the research developed over the last 20 years that supports specialized dockets.

In addition to the annual conference, the Specialized Dockets Section brought in nationally recognized speakers to present one-day workshops throughout the year on the topics of managing and sustaining a specialized docket, comprehensive review of drug detection, offender risk assessment, achieving successful outcomes with offenders under supervision, and grant writing for specialized dockets.
2010 was the second year of a four-year project to help local courts integrate the “Bridges Out of Poverty” concepts into various court programs. Several municipal and juvenile courts opted to participate in this project with an overall goal to develop court programs within a community continuum to serve as learning sites for Ohio communities.

The Specialized Dockets Section issued a request for proposals in 2010 for a formal evaluation of Ohio’s family dependency treatment courts that will include both a process and an outcome component. NPC Research of Portland, Ore., was awarded the contract and started the process evaluation phase of the study with a 134-question survey distributed to all Ohio family dependency treatment courts.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MENTAL ILLNESS & THE COURTS

In 2010, the advisory committee met three times under the direction of its chairperson and founder, Justice Evelyn Lundberg Stratton, to gather and share information related to mental health courts, mental health diversion projects and services available to courts or individuals with mental illness involved or at risk of becoming involved with the criminal or juvenile justice system.

The advisory committee, along with its Re-entry Subcommittee, served as the Diversion and Re-entry Content Working Group for the federal Transformation State Incentive Grant provided to Ohio by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The five-year project ended in September at a public commencement event at the Riffe Center for Government and the Arts in Columbus. Justice Stratton spoke at the event and recognized the collaborative efforts in criminal and juvenile justice over the life of the grant.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SPECIALIZED DOCKETS

Established in September 2009 by Chief Justice Moyer, the purpose of the advisory committee is to provide ongoing advice to the Chief Justice, Justices and staff of the Court on the promotion of statewide rules and uniform standards for specialized dockets in Ohio courts; the development and delivery of specialized docket services to Ohio courts, including training programs for judges and court personnel; and the consideration of other issues the advisory committee deems necessary to assist the Court and its staff regarding specialized dockets in Ohio courts.

The Advisory Committee on Specialized Dockets met four times in 2010, focusing its energies on developing specialized docket program standards (proposed Sup. R. 36.02). The Ohio Judicial Conference endorsed the proposed rule and the Commission on the Rules of Superintendence recommended it be presented to the Supreme Court.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

The Domestic Violence Program complements and expands Supreme Court efforts to assist and support local courts with best practices and procedures in civil and criminal domestic violence and stalking cases; increase victim safety and hold offenders accountable. The program tracks trends in the domestic violence, stalking and sexually oriented offenses and disseminates information to local courts and allied professionals.

In 2010, Domestic Violence Program staff responded to more than 200 requests for information — at least a 25 percent increase over the previous year — from internal and external constituencies on topics including protection order forms, domestic violence and/or stalking statutes and preferred practices. In addition, the program provided technical assistance to courts and allied organizations on domestic violence and stalking protection orders; juvenile civil protection orders; domestic violence data and pending legislation.

The Domestic Violence Program staff made frequent presentations on juvenile civil protection orders, domestic violence and stalking protection orders and related issues. Additionally, the program staff developed two courses in partnership with the Ohio Judicial College. One course was directed to juvenile probation officers, exploring the commonalities and unique characteristics of teen dating violence, human trafficking and teen prostitution. The participants’ experience was enriched by the presentation of a trafficking survivor, who not only put a face to these issues, but also provided a contextual character to their importance. The other course was designed for domestic relations judges and magistrates to demystify and explore parental alienation allegations and discussed strategies for courts to use to ensure the safety and well-being of children and abused parents.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Responding to statutory changes in Am. Sub. H.B. 10, the Domestic Violence Program worked closely with the advisory committee to draft juvenile civil protection order forms. The Court published the proposed forms for public comment in June 2010.

The Domestic Violence Program also provided support for the final adoption of revised and new domestic violence and stalking protection order forms (where the offender is an adult). These forms included updates to the Protection Order Notice to National Crime Identification Center form and instructions for its completion (Forms 10-A and 10-B, respectively); standard motion and judgment entry forms to modify or terminate a civil protection order (Forms 10.01-K to 10.01-M); and contempt motion and instructions for filing (Forms 10.01-N and 10.01-O).

Additionally, the civil stalking and sexually oriented offense protection order underwent significant revision, including improvement on distinguishing between civil stalking protection orders and civil sexually oriented offense protection orders,
clarification on electronic monitoring of respondents, and defining
the scope of the waiver provision (Forms 10.03-D to 10.03-F). The
new and revised forms became effective July 1, 2010.

INTERPRETER SERVICES PROGRAM

In a milestone highlight for 2010, the Interpreter Services Program
opened the first application period for the testing and certification
of court interpreters in Ohio. To establish the testing and proctoring
mechanics, the program offered the first exam to candidates testing
in English-Spanish. A total of 52 applicants applied and submitted the
requested $175 written exam fee. Of those, 49 took the written exam on
May 28 and June 26, 2010, and 43 passed.

Candidates who passed the written exam and paid $300 qualified to take
the oral exam. Candidates who registered were exposed to an 18-hour
training session focusing on interpreter skills, legal terminology and modes
of interpretation.

Thirty-five interpreters took the test over two days, Sept. 23 and 24. A
score of 70 percent or higher in all three parts of the exam is required for
a candidate to be considered “certified.” A score of at least 60 percent in
all three parts is required for a candidate to be considered “provisional.”
Provisional candidates must pass the oral exam within 24 months or lose
their status as a provisionally qualified interpreter.

Because sign language interpreters are certified by a recognized
and credible national entity, the Court does not administer a test to
certify sign language interpreters. Sup. R. 82 requires a sign language
interpreter who received a passing score on the “Specialist Certification:
Legal” examination of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf to
complete an application, submit scores and documentation and meet
other requirements to receive certification from the Court. In 2010, two
applications were received.

Furthermore, interpreters with certifications from other consortium
states or from the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Program may
apply to Ohio for reciprocity. Nine applications were received from Ohio
certified interpreters (certified elsewhere prior to Ohio’s exam) and three
applications were received from outside of Ohio.

The Interpreter Services staff also offered a two-track training series.
Track I involved approximately 210 interpreters trained between April and
October. The courses were primarily designed for novice interpreters.

Track II focused on interpreters with at least 18 hours of previous
Supreme Court training and courtroom experience. Almost 50 candidates
attended a two-day orientation training prior to the written exam.

Additionally, the staff hosted its first series of oral exam preparation
courses. Thirty-five people attended three days of training over a two-
month period. Each pair of dates focused on a mode of interpretation:
consecutive, simultaneous and sight-translation. Candidates spent 18 hours
of classroom preparation for the oral exam.
Also during 2010, the Interpreter Services staff managed a major translation project, which consisted of selecting 27 court forms used throughout the state of Ohio and translating each into the five most commonly requested foreign languages in Ohio courts: Arabic, Mandarin, Russian, Somali and Spanish. The forms enable courts to provide vital information directly to non-English speaking communities. Each of the forms is available on the Interpreter Services Web page.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INTERPRETER SERVICES

During 2010, members of the Advisory Committee on Interpreter Services took part in an educational training DVD. In addition, the committee created a Technology Subcommittee to explore the use of technology in court interpretation.

Rule 88, regarding the appointment of certified court interpreters, was introduced by the committee in October 2010.
The Fiscal & Management Resources Division provides support to the Supreme Court and Ohio judiciary in the areas of fiscal and human resources and records management with the director of Fiscal & Management Resources providing oversight and administrative direction for the operation of the division. The primary responsibilities include managing the budget, providing for sound internal controls consistent with auditing standards and providing accurate reporting for better decision making. The division coordinates the employment process, provides training programs to benefit employees and safeguards the Court's records and assets.
OFFICE OF FISCAL & MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

The Office of Fiscal & Management Resources provided fiscal support to the Supreme Court and Ohio judiciary while providing oversight and administrative direction for the operation of the division. The office managed the Supreme Court of Ohio/judiciary budget of more than $136 million, which is used to support the operation of the Ohio Judicial Center housing the Supreme Court, as well as the payment of the salaries of Ohio judges and courts of appeals staff.

The office was heavily involved during 2010 with planning and preparation for the 2012-2013 operating budget request. The office presented budget training to Court leadership and staff supervisors, including explanation of guidance from the state’s Office of Budget & Management (OBM), as well as the economic challenges facing the state of Ohio. The Court/judiciary budget is about 90 percent payroll, with judicial salaries set by statute. Particularly challenging is the need to reduce costs while planning for increasing fringe benefit rates, a 27th biweekly payroll during fiscal year 2012, and additional coverage of dependents offered through recent legislation. During 2010, the office director assisted in identifying potential opportunities for cost savings, and provided various methodologies and best practices to consider for arriving at an optimal solution.

The Fiscal & Management Resources office continued work on ensuring proper internal controls are in place to maintain compliance with relevant policies and guidelines, particularly with regard to purchasing, travel reimbursements and grants. The office worked with Court leadership in refining administrative policies and guidelines to better serve the operations of the Court and to provide for consistent standards and improved efficiencies.

The office also provided forecasting and analysis of revenues and expenditures; cash-flow planning and management of non-general revenue fund (GRF) dollars; reporting to regulatory bodies as required; internal fiscal reporting for management; and inventory certification of Court assets.

The office participated in tasks involved with transforming the state of Ohio’s general ledger and fiscal reporting systems. Staff became involved with the Business Intelligence Shared Council (BISC) to help navigate change and provide input on prospective improvements, with changes scheduled for implementation in the upcoming fiscal biennium.

The office director also pushed for changes to the allocation methodology of OBM and the Ohio Department of Administrative Services for payroll check-off charges; changes that will reduce allocation costs to the judiciary became effective in fiscal year 2011. The office staff also assisted the Treasurer of State’s office on settling a bank contract overbilling, which affected the interest calculations for more than 25 state funds. The office also reduced paper and postage costs and increased efficiency through the use of technology and document imaging.
OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Office of Human Resources worked to maintain core activities related to safety and health, compensation and benefits, recruitment, employee relations, equal employment opportunity and training. The staff also provided additional support in other areas, such as specialized support to the judiciary in the areas of problem analysis and customized training, which continued throughout the year.

In the area of training and development, the staff developed a half-day safety and health training program, which it provided to all Court staff. The staff also developed and implemented the Cultural Brown Bag series of presentations and offered enhanced team-building training sessions. The office director assisted in the development of the National Center for State Courts Certified Court Management Program and was certified to teach the program to other Court professionals. This came to fruition in October when the first group of emerging court leaders took part in the three-day program. Additionally, the office developed and presented programs to court staff from all over the state on compensation, the basics of human resource management and workers’ compensation management.

The Office of Human Resources staff partnered with the Office of Information Technology to redesign the Court intranet and implemented a new electronic employee bulletin board. The office completed a review of physical requirements and ergonomic demands for all positions, implemented an ergonomics checklist and provided ergonomic evaluation and correction support to enhance work-station comfort and reduce potential for injuries. Wellness programming included a walking challenge.

Throughout the year the office evaluated staffing levels, position descriptions and performance evaluations to better understand and help identify cost-saving opportunities and staffing reductions. Workers’ compensation case management and closure were other tools used to better manage Court expenses.
The Employee Events Committee is an internal committee of the Supreme Court and affiliated office staff whose mission is teambuilding and supporting functions not funded through taxpayer dollars, such as retirement receptions and the annual holiday party for Justices and staff. The committee organizes and orchestrates various competitions throughout the year, raising funds through entrance fees and sales of food donated by employees. Staff participate and attend these events on their lunch hours.

The Records Management Center is the Court’s off-site records storage facility. The center operates under a comprehensive records management policy for retention and storage of the Court’s records.

In 2010, staff added attorney registrations, attorney reinstatements, and financial disclosure statements filed with the Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline to the database of frequently requested documents to scan and to e-mail easily on request. Staff worked with other offices to ensure compliance with records destruction in accordance with the records retention schedule. The Records Management Center labeled, bar coded and entered 1,980 boxes and files into the records information management (RIM) system for storage and recycled more than 16.5 tons of paper and electronic storage media in accordance with the procedures to destroy records according to retention requirements.
## JUDICIARY/SUPREME COURT EXPENDITURES

### FISCAL YEAR 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EXPENDITURES FY 2010</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OHIO JUDICIARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts of Appeals Judges</td>
<td>$11,353,138</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Court Judges</td>
<td>71,022,994</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OHIO JUDICIARY</strong></td>
<td>$82,376,132</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COURTS OF APPEALS STAFF</strong></td>
<td>$21,628,237</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **SUPREME COURT**        |                      |                  |
| Justices and Staff       | $3,983,469           | 2.9              |
| Administrative Division  | 3,901,832            | 2.9              |
| Clerk's Division         | 1,044,464            | 0.8              |
| Legal Resources Division | 3,498,703            | 2.6              |
| Fiscal & Management Resources Division | 1,388,188 | 1.0 |
| Information Technology Division | 2,245,813 | 1.6 |
| Facilities Management Division | 4,283,719 | 3.1 |
| Attorney Services Division | 5,028,860 | 3.7 |
| Judicial & Court Services Division | 4,926,907 | 3.6 |
| Ohio Courts Network Initiative | 2,170,510 | 1.6 |
| Ohio Center for Law-Related Education | 236,172 | .2 |
| Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission | 155,331 | .1 |
| **SUPREME COURT TOTAL**  | 32,863,968           | 24.0             |

**OHIO JUDICIARY & SUPREME COURT TOTAL** 136,868,336 100.0
OHIO JUDICIARY/SUPREME COURT
Fiscal Year 2010 Total Expenditures

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO
Fiscal Year 2010 Total Expenditures
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Office of Information Technology
Robert D. Stuart, Director

Office of Network & Technology Resources
David Saffle, Director

The Information Technology (IT) Division operates the Court’s information technology systems and processes, which include developing and maintaining the Court’s computer networks, databases, software programs, copiers, telephones and audiovisual technologies, as well as designing and implementing strategic and tactical acquisition plans for the purchase of technology resources. The division also develops and implements the Ohio Courts Network, provides guidance to Ohio courts on technology-related matters and facilitates the development of statewide information technology standards for Ohio courts.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Office of Information Technology is the lead office of the division, primarily responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the various information systems and applications used by the Court and its affiliated offices.

In recent years, the Court received numerous inquiries and requests from local courts seeking a feasibility assessment regarding the development and management of a statewide case management system (CMS) for multiple local courts regardless of jurisdiction. In 2010, Chief Justice Moyer and the Commission on Technology & the Courts discussed the concept of a hosted CMS (HCMS). The term “hosted” indicates the application and all necessary hardware would be housed at a central location and centrally managed — in this instance, by the Supreme Court — but would be available for use by any court in the state by way of secure network connections. The initial phase of the project began with the issuance of a request for proposal (RFP) to evaluate suitable CMS application software; evaluation of vendor proposals is under way. Participation in the HCMS will be voluntary, and courts that wish to maintain current case management systems will have the HCMS as an alternative for the future.

During the year, the Office of Information Technology staff also:

- Implemented a terminal services gateway server to provide users with secure remote access to their office computers using a smartcard system.
- Developed an application for the Specialized Dockets Section to manage and track specialized docket activity across the state.
- Developed a new case management system for the Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline.
- Converted the Appeals Court CMS used by many of the Ohio Courts of Appeals to a HCMS housed at the Supreme Court. The hosted system eliminates the expense of maintaining individual servers and computer applications at each appeals court location.
- Built a dynamic hosted webpage for courts of appeals to pull case information from the HCMS and display within their own websites.
- Developed a new application to manage the pro hac vice applications required by new rules enacted by the Court.
- Developed a new application for the Office of Bar Admissions enabling the electronic receipt and distribution of documents.
- Redesigned the Court intranet, CenterSource, making the site more employee-centric. Designed as a one-stop information hub for court employees, CenterSource gives staff access to shared office documents and human resource benefits information.
With development started in 2007, the Supreme Court Information Technology staff in 2010 continued expanding the online connectivity of the Ohio Courts Network (OCN) with local courts and justice partners. When complete, the network will be a centralized data warehouse of court case-related information with a data interface from justice system partners. The network is Internet-based and provides secure access to information.

During the year, the IT staff worked with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections to develop a new data warehouse for jail-booking information from the full-service jails in the state. By the end of 2010, the Jail Booking Data Warehouse was added to OCN as a searchable data source and was receiving information from four jails on a nightly basis. An additional 20 to 30 jails will be added in 2011.

In 2010, about 295 courts were participating with an OCN agreement in place and had registered users accessing the OCN system. In addition, 51 courts had agreements, but had no active users.

### Ohio Courts Network

#### Implementation Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>STATUS DETAIL</th>
<th>COURTS AFFECTED</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL CASE VOLUME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Production</td>
<td>Historical cases loaded; daily updates to OCN occurring</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loading</td>
<td>Case data loading started; some cases visible, but either not all cases loaded or daily updates not yet started</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Court is testing connectivity; no cases loaded</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Queue</td>
<td>Implementation to begin soon</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Court has been or will soon be contacted to schedule implementation</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting</td>
<td>Court has not been contacted or scheduled for connection</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICE OF NETWORK & TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

During 2010, the staff of the Office of Network & Technology Resources:

- Developed a deployment plan for Windows 7 and began upgrading all Court computers to the new Windows 7 system; the upgrade continues into 2011.

- Upgraded e-mail servers from Microsoft Exchange 2007 to Exchange 2010.

- Implemented in-house sharing of certain computer applications, such as Adobe Acrobat and Microsoft Visio, which gives users access to the applications without installing them on each user’s computer.

- Installed a new Virtual Server Cluster to support growing server requirements within the Court and provide fault tolerant capabilities and maximizing the use of the physical server capabilities.

- Installed a Blackberry server to support native e-mail, calendar and contact synchronization with Blackberry mobile phones and the Microsoft mail server.

COMMISSION ON TECHNOLOGY & THE COURTS

The Commission on Technology & the Courts was instrumental in 2010 in researching and analyzing the need and viability of a HCMS. With the commission’s support, the Office of Information Technology moved forward with the RFP for the project.
The Facilities Management Division ensures the secure and efficient operation of the Ohio Judicial Center and maintains internal and external comfort, cleanliness and building standards. The division provides building management services to the employees of the Supreme Court and other building tenants, ensures the safety and comfort of guests of the Ohio Judicial Center and offers security assessments and assistance to Ohio courts.
As the lead office of the division, the Office of Facilities Management establishes direction for all facilities staff members that is consistent with the Supreme Court mission and strategic plan, by setting priorities and standards, and monitoring progress. This office manages resources and budget and oversees the work of the division’s offices and work groups. During 2010, the office staff focused on training by computerizing maintenance and other facilities training, which saved the cost of staff member training and travel. The Office of Facilities Management also worked with the Human Resources staff to develop technical skills assessments for maintenance employees, not only to boost career-path training, but also to provide the Court with skilled mechanics. In addition, the office worked with Housekeeping & Grounds and Maintenance operations coordinators to bid, negotiate and contract for outside services, including window cleaning and carpet cleaning services, inspection services for fire sprinklers and fire alarms, emergency electrical generator inspection, and elevator inspection and repair services. The Office of Facilities Management also arranged a new agreement to lower natural gas utility costs, which now saves the Court a substantial cost each month. Further, a new contract for electrical supply from a new provider was completed in 2010, which resulted in a reduced kilowatt cost and likely significant cost savings.

The Maintenance & Operations staff kept busy in 2010. In part, they directed repairs to furniture and other assets within the building, including special repairs to a set of Art Deco passenger elevator doors. The staff also initiated major repairs to the chiller/boilers for the Ohio Judicial Center and completed the necessary work for efficient operation during repairs. In all, the staff managed and executed about 6,000 work order requests during 2010 for internal preventive maintenance.

The Housekeeping & Grounds staff participated in numerous training exercises in 2010, including those for machine safeguarding, safe scaffolding use and inspection, and conducting a personal safety audit. The staff also developed standard operating procedure documents for in-house and contractor-performed work.

During 2010, the Mail Center staff processed more than 548,000 pieces of mail at a postage cost of $160,470. By using and encouraging the use of “pre-sort” services for regular and large-flat mail, the staff saved almost $18,000 in postage costs. The staff also developed and published a mail pick-up and processing schedule, which assists other offices in planning their mail-producing projects.
MEETINGS & EVENTS WORK GROUP

The Meetings & Events staff in 2010 oversaw or managed the planning and setup of more than 2,000 meetings and events at or associated with the Supreme Court. These events hosted about 33,000 people.

In addition to their work on events, the staff also assisted others in the division, by helping with mail processing and delivery, snow removal and office moves.

OFFICE OF COURT SECURITY

The Office of Court Security provides physical and personnel security at the Ohio Judicial Center, security consulting services for judges throughout Ohio and physical security assessments for local courts.

The Office of Court Security is responsible for the security of the Ohio Judicial Center and the safety of all staff and visitors. In 2010, Court security officers conducted more than 50,000 security screenings of visitors during business hours, as well as at after-hours events at the Ohio Judicial Center and the Huron and Hardin County Off-Site Court sessions. All Court security officers are certified in first aid/CPR and two officers are certified as first responders. During the year, security services officers continued providing physical security assessments and training to local courts on security screening equipment (X-ray equipment and magnetometers), as well as Taser certification. Court Security staff trained more than 140 local court personnel on court security issues, continuity of operations and screening equipment.

The Court marshal is responsible for ceremonial duties within the Courtroom, as well as personal protection of the Justices while they conduct official business within the state. As manager of the Inappropriate Communications Program, the marshal is responsible for handling all forms of communication that require monitoring or coordination with federal or other state offices. In 2010, the marshal also trained 93 local court personnel on inappropriate communications.
NATIONAL PUBLICATION CITES
OHIO JUDICIAL CENTER RENOVATION

The latest decennial edition of a national publication on courthouse design projects includes the renovation of the Ohio Judicial Center — home of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Published by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the “Retrospective of Courthouse Design, 2001 – 2010” is the only publication of its kind dedicated exclusively to courthouse architecture that captures noteworthy projects and chronicles the major courthouse design trends over the course of a decade.

As one of only nine appellate court projects cited in the retrospective, the former 1930s-era Ohio Departments Building was restored and opened in 2004, becoming the first building in the state’s history devoted solely to the judicial branch.

The Court, together with Schooley Caldwell Associates, the architect on record for the project, submitted the Ohio Judicial Center renovation to be considered for publication, which was reviewed and selected by a panel of independent jurors from the design and courts communities.

Several photos, a stacking diagram of each floor of the building, and floor plans accompany a project description along with accreditation to the project design/engineering/construction/owner teams. The narrative notes that “recapturing faded historic integrity while fulfilling modern space and functional needs proved to be a primary design challenge” and that the project “continues the integration of art and architecture that characterized the original Depression-era design.”

The NCSC piece is the third edition in a project that began publishing profiles of courthouses in 1992. The newest publication profiles 96 projects, 94 of which are courthouses.
AFFILIATED OFFICES

Office of Disciplinary Counsel
Jonathan E. Coughlan, Disciplinary Counsel

Board of Commissioners
on Grievances & Discipline
Jonathan W. Marshall, Secretary

Clients’ Security Fund
Janet Green Marbley, Administrator

Criminal Sentencing Commission
David J. Diroll, Executive Director

The Ohio Constitution gives the Supreme Court of Ohio responsibility to oversee the practice of law in the state. To fulfill these duties, the Court developed one of the most comprehensive disciplinary systems of any state in the nation by establishing three offices — Office of Disciplinary Counsel, Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline, and the Clients’ Security Fund — to exercise quasi-independent authority to assist the Court. In addition, the Chief Justice chairs the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, which was created by statute in 1990. The commission reviews Ohio’s sentencing statutes and patterns, and recommends necessary statutory changes.
The Office of Disciplinary Counsel investigates allegations and initiates complaints of ethical misconduct and/or mental illness against judges and attorneys under the Code of Professional Responsibility, the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct, the Code of Judicial Conduct, and rules governing the unauthorized practice of law, pursuant to the Supreme Court of Ohio Rules for the Government of the Bar and the Government of the Judiciary.

During 2010, the office received 3,371 matters, including 2,401 grievances filed against attorneys and 528 filed against judges. Of those, 1,560 grievances were dismissed on initial review at intake, while 1,362 grievance files were opened for investigation. The office considered 258 appeals of grievances previously dismissed by the certified grievance committees of local bar associations, 75 allegations of the unauthorized practice of law and nine reciprocal discipline matters. In addition, the office received 26 resignation applications for review and closed 27 resignation cases in 2010.

During the year, Disciplinary Counsel attorneys appeared in 25 hearings before panels of the Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline and one hearing before the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law. They also participated in five oral arguments before the Supreme Court.

This office conducted its annual Fall Bar Counsel Seminar Oct. 21, 2010, hosting about 30 people, most of whom represented the certified grievance committees of the local bar associations across Ohio. Disciplinary Counsel staff helped plan the seminar and participated as moderators, panel members and presenters in the “It’s All About Trust” seminar co-sponsored Oct. 22 by the University of Akron Miller/Becker Institute and the Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline at the Ohio State Bar Association.

Jonathan E. Coughlan continued his service as president of the board of directors of the Association of Judicial Disciplinary Counsel and served on the Supreme Court Task Force to Review the Ohio Disciplinary System. Additionally, Robert R. Berger, senior assistant disciplinary counsel, served as a member of the Program Committee for the National Organization of Bar Counsel, and Amy Stone worked with the Attorney General’s office to draft language for collaborative prosecution of unauthorized practice of law cases that contain elements of consumer protection.
The Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline was established by Rule V of the Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar and is charged with administering, interpreting and enforcing Rule V, which provides for lawyer and judge discipline for ethical misconduct. The board also serves under state law as the ethics commission for the filing of more than 1,800 financial disclosure statements required of Ohio judges, judicial candidates and magistrates. The board, pursuant to Gov. Bar R. V(2)(G), is authorized to issue informal, nonbinding ethical advisory opinions. In addition, pursuant to R.C. 102.01(F)(2) and R.C. 102.08, the board is authorized to render advice regarding Ohio’s ethics law for judges and judicial employees.

The board has 28 members appointed by the Supreme Court Justices. There are 17 lawyers, seven sitting and retired judges and four lay people. Two new members joined the board in January 2010.

The board met on a bimonthly basis with two-day meetings in June, October and December. The board received 100 formal complaints filed by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel and the certified grievance committees of local bar associations across the state. The board had 102 separate days of hearings, including a lawyer disciplinary case requiring 22 separate hearing dates. It also certified 88 matters to the Supreme Court and disposed of 113 cases. The board received judicial campaign grievances and inquiries during the year, but held no hearings on election-related judicial campaign complaints under Gov. Jud. R. II(5). There were 89 matters pending on the board’s docket at the end of the year.

The board, through its secretary and several former members, continued its work on a statewide task force convened by Chief Justice Moyer to study Ohio’s attorney disciplinary system and recommend changes. The task force reviewed the structure of the current disciplinary system, including the local certified grievance committees, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel and the board, concentrating on the most effective and efficient means of investigating grievances and prosecuting complaints. It looked at issues of timeliness, process and the cost of the current decentralized certified grievance committee system. The task force met with the Supreme Court in conference in January and reviewed the public comments the Supreme Court received after publication of the final task force report. It then sent its review of the public comments to the Court.

The board’s staff again assisted certified grievance committees in documenting requests for reimbursement of all disciplinary-related expenses, both on a quarterly and annual basis. The Rule V Committee considered amendments to its regulations regarding subpoenas and worked on a Rule V proposal addressing reinstatement procedures for lawyers who remain on probation with a trial court for the commission of a crime.
The board, in connection with the University of Akron School of Law and the Ohio State Bar Association, sponsored two statewide disciplinary seminars for certified grievance committees and interested lawyers. The board’s legal staff also taught five courses on campaign law and ethics required of Ohio judicial candidates under Canon 4, as well as three ethics courses for hundreds of lawyers in public practice.

Overall, the board participated in 34 continuing legal education programs for board members, Ohio Justices and judges, their spouses, lawyers, judicial candidates, public employees, court personnel, law students and visiting foreign lawyers and judges.

In 2010, the board received 27 requests for advisory opinions and issued seven opinions on ethical questions arising under the Rules of Professional Conduct, Code of Judicial Conduct, Rules for the Government of the Bar, Rules for the Government of the Judiciary and the Ohio ethics law.

Two of the seven advisory opinions rendered advice on the application of the revised Code of Judicial Conduct. In Adv. Op. 2010-4, the board addressed the propriety of judges granting an offender’s request to replace a community control sanction with a financial contribution to a charitable organization. In Adv. Op. 2010-3, the board advised that it is improper for a lawyer to require a client to withdraw or not file a disciplinary grievance against that lawyer as part of a settlement of a legal malpractice claim. At the end of the year, the board released Facebook and social networking advice to judges in Adv. Op. 2010-7. The board’s opinion discusses the many issues that must be satisfied in the Code of Judicial Conduct before a judge decides to participate in a social networking site.

The ABA/BNA Lawyer’s Manual on Professional Conduct reported and discussed six of the board’s advisory opinions. The board has issued 350 advisory opinions since it was given such authority in 1987. All advisory opinions are available online, by e-mail or U.S. mail.

In addition to advisory opinions, Senior Staff Counsel Ruth Bope Dangel issued 12 staff letters addressing various ethical issues. The board’s legal staff responded to more than 1,800 telephone inquiries from judges, lawyers, reporters and members of the public regarding ethics, lawyer discipline and judicial campaign conduct issues.

In December, board Secretary Jonathan W. Marshall announced his retirement from the board effective summer 2011; the board began a search for his successor in early 2011.
The Clients’ Security Fund of Ohio was created in 1985 by the Supreme Court of Ohio to improve the image of the legal profession by providing financial reimbursement to those who lost money or property as a result of the dishonest conduct of their lawyer. Since then, the Supreme Court of Ohio actively promotes and supports the mission and goals of the Clients’ Security Fund.

During the past 25 years, lawyers in the state of Ohio have provided more than $15 million to reimburse 1,940 former law clients harmed by dishonest lawyers.

In celebration of its silver anniversary, the Clients’ Security Fund marked 25 years of promoting public confidence in the legal profession and the attorney-client relationship with a Supreme Court Courtroom ceremony June 8, 2010. The celebration included a tribute to Chief Justice Moyer in recognition of his leadership and outspoken advocacy of law client protection.

H. Thomas Wells Jr., immediate past president of the American Bar Association, delivered the keynote address. Kenneth Donchatz, board chair; Jonathan W. Marshall, Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline secretary; Barbara J. Howard, Ohio State Bar Association president; the Honorable Stephen L. McIntosh of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Columbus Bar Association president; and Janet Green Marbley, Clients’ Security Fund administrator, also spoke.

Claim activity during fiscal year 2010 included the following:

- 275 applications received, with 66 applications dismissed on intake
- 179 claims reviewed by the Board of Commissioners
- $925,266 reimbursed for 145 eligible claims
- 34 claims found ineligible with one dismissed.

During fiscal year 2010, 45 attorneys were involved in claims. The number represents less than 1 percent of Ohio’s more than 58,600 licensed attorneys, 43,022 of whom are engaged in the active practice of law.
The Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission was created by statute by the General Assembly in 1990. Chaired by the Chief Justice, the commission is responsible for conducting a review of Ohio sentencing statutes and patterns, and recommending necessary statutory changes. The commission includes 31 members, 10 of whom are judges appointed by the Chief Justice.

In 2010, the Criminal Sentencing Commission finalized its review of Ohio criminal statutes that do not clearly indicate a culpable mental state and issued a report and recommendation to the General Assembly.

The commission also worked with members of the General Assembly, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and others on prison-crowding issues. Additionally, the staff continued work on an ongoing project to apply more common sense to Ohio drug laws.
The Court relies upon the volunteer services of dozens of committed judges, attorneys, clerks, court administrators and private citizens who serve on the Supreme Court’s many boards, commissions, advisory committees and task forces. These bodies help the Court provide oversight to Ohio courts, regulate the practice of law and provide efficient and helpful services to the judicial branch of Ohio government. For a complete listing of these bodies and the nature of their work, refer to the Court website at www.supremecourt.ohio.gov.
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VISITING JUDGES

According to the Ohio Constitution, in the event of a recusal by a Justice from a pending case, the Chief Justice can select any of the 68 sitting Ohio appellate court judges to sit temporarily on the Supreme Court.

The Court thanks the court of appeals judges who served as visiting judges for Supreme Court oral arguments in 2010.

HON. DIANE V. GRENDELL
11th District
Case No. 2009-0580
Erwin v. Bryan
Jan. 12

HON. JEFFREY E. FROELICH
2nd District
Case No. 2009-1507
Berry v. Javitch, Block & Rathbone, LLP
May 11

HON. VERNON L. PRESTON
3rd District
Case No. 2009-1559
Pickaway Cty. Skilled Gaming LLC v. Cordray
June 9

HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA
4th District
Case No. 2010-0118
Tobacco Use Prevention & Control Found. Bd. of Trustees v. Boyce
July 6
HON. SEAN C. GALLAGHER
8th District
Case No. 2010-0118
Tobacco Use Prevention & Control Found., Bd. of Trustees v. Boyce
July 6

HON. PEGGY BRYANT
10th District
Case No. 2010-0805
Disciplinary Counsel v. Doellman
Aug. 10

HON. TIMOTHY P. CANNON
11th District
Case No. 2009-2307
Sept. 14

HON. JOHN A. CONNOR
10th District
Case No. 2009-1619
State v. Ross
Sept. 15

HON. LARRY A. JONES SR.
8th District
Case No. 2010-0806
Disciplinary Counsel v. Ricketts
Sept. 14

HON. GARY TYACK
10th District
Case No. 2009-1715
Oct. 12

HON. W. SCOTT GWIN
5th District
Case No. 2009-1715
Oct. 12
Former Supreme Court of Ohio Justice J. Craig Wright, 80, died Feb. 4, 2010, in Palm Springs, Calif.

“Craig Wright was an extraordinary jurist,” the late Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer said at the time. “His intellect and his years of experience in the law served him well as a trial judge and Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Craig’s work in the field of alcohol and chemical addiction extended and improved the lives of hundreds of people. I have lost a good friend.”

Justice Wright defeated incumbent Justice James P. Celebrezze in November 1984 to win election to his first term on the Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1990. Before his Supreme Court election, Justice Wright served as a judge on the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, General Division for 14 years, which marked the beginning of his judicial career. Following his retirement from the Supreme Court, Justice Wright entered private practice in Columbus, retiring in 2003, but serving on the Ohio Court of Claims through 2009.

In addition to his judicial and legal activities, Justice Wright was appointed by the governor to serve on the Ohio Chemical Dependency Professionals Board from 2003 to 2006 and, at the time of his death, he served on the Ohio Public Defender Commission pursuant to an appointment from the Supreme Court.

Justice Wright’s legacy includes participation with other lawyers and judges in establishing one of the first efforts in the nation to address substance abuse in the legal profession. This effort was a precursor to the Ohio Lawyers Assistance Program, which has provided treatment services for drug and alcohol dependency and mental illness to thousands of Ohio judges, lawyers and law students since 1991.

Justice Wright was born June 21, 1929, in Chillicothe to Harry Jr. and Marjorie Riddle Wright. He received a bachelor’s degree from the University of Kentucky in 1951 and graduated from Yale Law School in 1954. From 1955 through 1956, he served as a special agent in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps. Upon completion of his military service, he entered private practice with the law firm of Wright, Gilbert and Jones in Columbus.

Justice Wright is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his wife, Jane LaFollette.
FORMER SUPREME COURT OF OHIO CHIEF JUSTICE FRANK D. CELEBREZZE

F ormer Supreme Court of Ohio Chief Justice Frank D. Celebrezze, 81, died March 21, 2010, in Cleveland.

Celebrezze defeated Robert E. Leach in an election to a two-year unexpired term on the Supreme Court in November 1972. Two years later, he campaigned for and won a full six-year term, defeating Sheldon A. Taft.

In 1978, he ran for and was elected to complete the unexpired term of Chief Justice C. William O’Neill. In November 1980, Celebrezze ran for re-election to a full six-year term as Chief Justice and defeated fellow Clevelander Judge Sara J. Harper. For nearly two years in the early 1980s, Chief Justice Celebrezze served with younger brother James P. Celebrezze on the Supreme Court.

Celebrezze’s tenure on the Supreme Court ended after his defeat by Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer in November 1986.

Before his election to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Celebrezze was elected twice to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas. He also served in the Ohio Senate, served as special counsel by appointment for the Ohio Attorney General’s office and worked in private practice.

Born Nov. 13, 1928, in Cleveland to Frank and Mary Delsander Celebrezze, he served with the U.S. Army’s 11th Airborne Division in the Pacific after graduating high school. Discharged in 1947 with the rank of private first class, he received a bachelor’s degree from Baldwin Wallace College in 1952, earned a law degree from the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law in 1956 and was admitted to the Ohio bar later that year.

Among the rule changes adopted by the Supreme Court in 2010 were those that amended the Ohio Code of Judicial Conduct in response to a federal court ruling and those that created a more “open discovery” process.

On Aug. 11, the Court announced amendments to portions of two rules governing disclosure of political party affiliation and solicitations of campaign contributions by judicial candidates. The amendments to the code removed a ban on judicial candidates identifying themselves in advertising as a member of or affiliated with a political party after the primary election. The amended solicitation rule continued to bar judicial candidates from personally soliciting or receiving campaign contributions, but established two exceptions to the personal solicitation ban.

On April 28, the Court filed changes to the criminal discovery process that were developed through a collaborative process led by Chief Justice Moyer and including the criminal defense bar and prosecutors. Specifically, the amendments created a new discovery process that allowed defense counsel access to materials that, under the old rule, prosecutors did not have to divulge. Changes in Crim.R. 16 also called for establishing a defendant’s reciprocal duty of disclosure and sought to protect victims and witnesses from potential harassment.

The year also saw several other rule changes, including:

- Changes to the Rules of Practice that addressed when the clock starts ticking to file an appeal in the Supreme Court after a party seeks reconsideration of a decision of an appeals court, or when a party seeks a full review by all members of an appeals court, also known as an en banc review.
- Changes that expanded mandatory Supreme Court review of the character, fitness and moral qualifications of applicants seeking to be admitted to the practice of law to anyone convicted of aggravated murder, murder, or any first- or second-degree felony.
- Changes to the rules concerning appointment of counsel for indigent defendants in capital cases that clarified the amount of specialized training needed to serve as lead or co-counsel or appellate counsel in these cases.
- Changes to the rules and regulations governing complaints and hearings before the Board of Commissioners on Grievances & Discipline concerning subpoenas issued in the investigation of alleged misconduct by a judge or attorney.
- Changes to the rule governing the Unauthorized Practice of Law in which the Ohio Attorney General was authorized to investigate and prosecute UPL cases starting Sept. 1.
- Changes that clarified the requirements for an equivalency evaluation of applicants educated outside the United States who want to be admitted to practice law in Ohio.
- Changes to Rules 10, 10.01, and 10.03 of the Rules of Superintendence for the Courts of Ohio and related domestic violence and stalking protection order forms.
- Adopting new uniform domestic relations forms, so judges, parents and families, and attorneys could be literally on the same page in divorce and dissolution proceedings.