



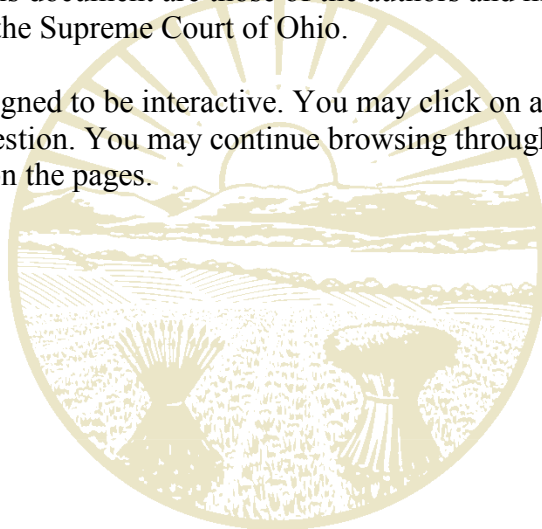
## JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

JUDICIAL & COURT SERVICES: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE *and* RESOURCES *for* OHIO COURTS ▪ JUNE 2011

Am. Sub. House Bill 10 of the 128<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, also known as the Shynerra Grant Law, was enacted on March 17, 2010. This law authorizes common pleas courts with juvenile jurisdiction to issue and enforce civil protection orders against juveniles under 18 years of age. The breadth of the new law has raised myriad questions, which have been compiled and answered by the Supreme Court's Domestic Violence Program staff. This document was created to provide courts issuing and enforcing juvenile civil protection orders a starting point for their own analysis.

The points of view in this document are those of the authors and may not represent the official policies or positions of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

This document was designed to be interactive. You may click on any of the following questions to go directly to that question. You may continue browsing through the document by simply scrolling up and down on the pages.



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## **WHAT OFFENSES OF VIOLENCE FALL WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?**

The law (R.C. 2151.34) includes a broad range of violent behaviors – felonious assault, aggravated assault, assault, aggravated menacing, menacing by stalking, menacing, aggravated trespass and sexually oriented offenses – for which a civil protection order can be obtained against a juvenile respondent.<sup>1</sup> Although these behaviors are consistent with teen dating violence, they may also be consistent with bullying, harassment and other types of juvenile violence. Additionally, a juvenile civil protection order can be obtained when a juvenile respondent engages in domestic violence behaviors or sexually oriented offenses as defined in R.C. 3113.31.

## **IS A CRIMINAL CHARGE NECESSARY TO FILE OR OBTAIN A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?**

While criminal charges are not precluded, they are not necessary to commence a juvenile civil protection order proceeding against a juvenile respondent. Thus, neither R.C. 2151.34, nor R.C. 3113.31 requires a criminal complaint, charges be filed or an arrest be made to trigger the civil protection order proceeding. The intent of the new law is to add another tool in juvenile judges’ toolbox.

## **WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN R.C. 2151.34 AND R.C. 3113.31 AS IT RELATES TO CASES INVOLVING A JUVENILE RESPONDENT?**

Although the process for filing and adjudicating a civil protection order against a juvenile respondent is nearly identical to the process for an adult order, it is important to appreciate the subtle differences between the two statutes. R.C. 3113.31 is clearly recognized as the civil domestic violence statute, because it defines the violent behavior that constitutes domestic violence and requires a specific relationship exist between the petitioner and respondent (i.e., family or household member). Only parties who share a family- or household-member relationship may obtain relief under the domestic violence statute. In contrast, R.C. 2151.34 does not define a specific violent behavior. Instead, it incorporates, by reference, certain violent behaviors.<sup>2</sup> Further, it does not require a particular relationship between the petitioner and juvenile respondent. This means that juvenile courts may grant a juvenile civil protection order pursuant to R.C. 2151.34, even if the parties are related pursuant to the family- or household-member definition found in R.C. 3113.31.

Additionally, two other differences are worth noting. R.C. 2151.34 includes provisions for electronic monitoring of a juvenile respondent and court-appointed counsel. Neither of these provisions is found in R.C. 3113.31. Nevertheless, a juvenile court adjudicating a domestic violence juvenile civil protection order petition is not precluded from availing itself of either remedy.

## WHAT IS TEEN DATING VIOLENCE?

Although Am. Sub. H.B. 10 was initially introduced to create a mechanism to offer protection to victims of teen dating violence, the enacted legislation eliminated references of teen dating violence and expanded the law to address certain instances of youth violence, regardless of the relationship between the parties.

To find guidance about teen dating violence, juvenile courts may consider reviewing the dating violence definition included in the 2005 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization. This definition offers a sensible starting point for legal analysis. According to VAWA, dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person against another with whom the person has a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.<sup>3</sup> In determining if it is a dating relationship, the court may consider, among other relevant factors, the 1) length of the relationship, 2) type of relationship, and 3) frequency of interaction.<sup>4</sup>

Not unlike violence in other intimate partner relationships, teen dating violence is characterized by the attempt of one person to control the thoughts and actions of another through violence.

Indicia of teen dating violence include physical, sexual and emotional abuse, which may manifest through a broad range of behaviors, such as:

<i>Physical abuse</i>	Hitting, i.e., slapping, punching, kicking, etc.	Choking	Shoving	Grabbing	Pulling Hair
<i>Sexual abuse</i>	Pressuring to engage in sexual intercourse	Forcing to engage in unsafe sex	Unwanted touching	Ignoring pleas to stop sexual advances	
<i>Emotional abuse</i>	Being extremely possessive, jealous or controlling	Stalking, harassing or intimidating	Threatening to harm self or others	Using put-downs, name calling & insults	Misusing social network

## DO THE RULES OF JUVENILE PROCEDURE APPLY TO JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS?

No. The Rules of Civil Procedure apply to juvenile civil protection orders proceedings and juvenile domestic violence civil protection orders proceedings.<sup>5</sup>

## WHERE IS THE APPROPRIATE VENUE TO FILE A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

Consistent with the Civ. R. 3(B)(10), the juvenile civil protection order statute and the amended domestic violence statute state that the civil protection order petition against a juvenile respondent (notwithstanding the familial relationship) must be filed in the county of residence of the person to be protected (i.e., presumptively the petitioner).<sup>6</sup>

## WHAT COURT HAS JURISDICTION OVER A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

Regardless of the familial relationship between the petitioner and juvenile respondent, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over all petitions for a juvenile civil protection order where the respondent is under the age of 18.<sup>7</sup>

- **POINTER:** Consider creating a local inter-court communication rule that guides the court to inquire with parties and communicate with other courts regarding the existence of protection orders involving the same parties before the juvenile court and creates a mechanism to revise a protection order to avoid conflict with another order.

## WHO CAN FILE A PETITION FOR A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

R.C. 2151.34 provides three ways for filing a petition for a juvenile civil protection order.<sup>8</sup> First, the person to be protected by the order can file on his or her own behalf. The statute does not provide minimum age for the person filing a petition on his or her own behalf. Second, a parent or another adult family or household member may file on behalf of the minor. In these instances, the parent or other adult family or household members need not be listed as protected parties in the petition. Lastly, another person, who is not a parent or family or household member, can file a petition on behalf of a minor at the discretion of the court.

The court also may consider a local procedure or rule for determining who is an *appropriate person* under R.C. 2151.34(C)(1)(c) to file on behalf of a child.

The domestic violence civil statute has similar provisions. However, there is no provision allowing *another appropriate person*, who is not a parent or adult family or household member, to file a petition on behalf of a minor.

In addition, the court may want to consider if the appointment of a *guardian ad litem* for the juvenile respondent is appropriate where a parent or another family or household member is alleging the juvenile engaged in violent behaviors or when a child files on his/her own and without a parent.

- **POINTER:** The court should adopt a local procedure or practice to address filings when a minor files a petition without a parent. For example, the court may want to consider the appointment of counsel or *guardian ad litem* for the petitioner pursuant to R.C. 2151.352.

## **IF AN ADULT FILES A PETITION ON BEHALF OF A MINOR, DOES THE ADULT BECOME A PROTECTED PERSON?**

Not necessarily. The minor for whom the petition is filed is the petitioner as well as the party to be protected by the protection order. If the adult is a family or household member of the minor, the adult also may be listed as a protected party, if appropriate.

## **CAN JUVENILE COURTS ASSESS ANY FEES RELATED TO JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS?**

No. Although federal law strictly prohibits the petitioner (or victim) in a domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault case from bearing the costs associated with a protection order,<sup>9</sup> state law goes a step farther. In Ohio, fees in connection with the filing, issuance, registration or service of a protection order or consent agreement cannot be assessed against either party (petitioner or juvenile respondent).<sup>10</sup>

The only explicit exception to this policy involves the modification or early termination of domestic violence civil protection orders. If the respondent moves for the modification or early termination of the order, the court may assess costs against the respondent.<sup>11</sup> Presumptively, this provision also could apply to juvenile respondents who are subject to a juvenile domestic violence civil protection order.

## **WHAT CRITERIA SHOULD BE APPLIED TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATENESS OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL?**

Any party to a juvenile civil protection order proceeding may be represented by counsel. However, R.C. 2151.34 provides for the *court-appointed* counsel at the discretion of the court only for juvenile respondents. No mention is made about legal representation for the petitioner. The domestic violence statute does not address court-appointed counsel.

- **POINTER:** The court should consider adopting factors to determine the appointment of counsel. In counties with public defender offices, the court should consider entering into an agreement with the public defender's office regarding the representation of juvenile respondents in civil protection order proceedings. In addition, the court may want to consider if and how juvenile respondents may waive court-appointed counsel.

## **WHAT TYPE OF SERVICE IS PROPER FOR JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS?**

R.C. 2151.34(F)(1) and 3113.31(F)(1) state that a copy of *any protection order* must be delivered to the juvenile respondent *and* his or her parent, guardian or custodian on the *same day* the order is entered. This language suggests personal service, because it is the only type of service that can accomplish the statutory mandate.

Civ R 4.1(B) is instructive in that it informs the clerk of court, who can make service of process of the juvenile civil protection order. Specifically, this rule identifies the sheriff's office or, in the alternative, a person 18 years or older who has been designated by the court to make service of process.

- **POINTER:** Because juvenile civil protection orders fall under the rubric of Rules of Civil Procedure and the rules are not instructive about how a juvenile should be served, consideration should be given to a local rule that provides the sheriff's office or the process server guidance on proper service of a minor. For example, should a juvenile be served at school outside the presence of his or her parent, guardian or custodian? Or, should the preference be to serving the minor and his or her parent, guardian or custodian at the same time?

## WHAT IS THE BURDEN OF PROOF IN A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER PROCEEDING?

As in all civil protection order proceedings, the evidentiary burden of proof for a juvenile civil protection order is the preponderance of the evidence.

If the petitioner requests electronic monitoring of the juvenile respondent, the court must apply a higher burden of proof, clear and convincing, solely for the purpose of determining the appropriateness of ordering electronic monitoring. Specifically, the court must find by clear and convincing evidence that a reasonable person would believe that the petitioner's health, welfare or safety are at risk and the juvenile respondent presents a continuing danger to the petitioner.<sup>12</sup>

## CAN THE COURT ISSUE MUTUAL JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS?

State and federal laws are clear that a juvenile court cannot issue *sua sponte* a civil protection order against a party where no petition for such an order has been filed. However, the juvenile court may grant a juvenile civil protection order against the original petitioner if certain conditions are met. Those conditions are meant to safeguard the due process rights of the petitioner. The Revised Code prescribes the following process:<sup>13</sup>

- The juvenile respondent must file a separate petition alleging the nature and extent of the specific violent behavior
- The petitioner must be served with notice of the juvenile respondent's petition at least 48 hours before the juvenile court holds the hearing or waives the right to notice
- The petitioner's *ex parte* order-request hearing must not be delayed for consolidation of petitioner's and juvenile respondent's petitions
- The juvenile court finds that the petitioner's behavior is *substantially equivalent* to the juvenile respondent's violent behavior to warrant the issuance of a juvenile civil protection order (R.C. 2151.34); OR, the petitioner also acted primarily as an aggressor and not in self-defense (R.C. 311.31).



- **POINTER:** It is unclear whether a juvenile court retains jurisdiction over the cross-petition when the petitioner is over 18 years of age. Hence, juvenile courts should strengthen their relationships with other courts in the county and consider local rules that enable inter-court communication.
- Additionally, juvenile courts should be circumspect about cross-petition filings due to potential harassment or intimidation of petitioner, especially in cases where the parties have had a dating or intimate relationship. Juvenile courts should consider inquiring as a matter of course if a juvenile civil protection order petition has been filed in another court.

### **CAN THE COURT ISSUE A CONSENT AGREEMENT PROTECTION ORDER UNDER R.C. 2151.34?**

R.C. 2151.34 does not provide for a consent agreement protection order. However, from time to time, parties may agree to the terms of the protection order prior to the court date. Upon review, the court may adopt those terms and enter the protection order agreed to by the parties. Since a violation of a protection order agreed to by the parties carries the same civil and criminal penalties as a full hearing order, it is critical that the court ascertain whether the juvenile respondent, if not represented by counsel, understands the rights he/she is foregoing by agreeing to the terms of the protection order.

If the court accepts the terms of such a protection order, the order should indicate that no full hearing was held and the juvenile respondent willingly and knowingly waived his/her right to a hearing.

- **POINTER:** Prior to accepting the terms of a protection order that is agreed to by the parties, the court should conduct a colloquy on the record and determine that the juvenile respondent understands the impact and implication of: waiving his/her right to a hearing; accepting the terms of the order without a hearing; and violating a court order.

### **WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM DURATION OF A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?**

A juvenile civil protection order shall be in effect until a date certain and must not exceed the juvenile respondent's 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.<sup>14</sup> However, the law is not clear on the latter point with regard to a juvenile domestic violence civil protection order. As written, there is some ambiguity whether the maximum length of the protection order is five years from the date of issuance. Further, it is not clear if the length of an existing juvenile domestic violence civil protection order can go beyond the prescribed period if modified.<sup>15</sup>

## WHAT IS THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATING A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

A violation of a juvenile civil protection order pursuant to R.C. 2151.34 or 3113.31 may entail civil and/or criminal penalties.<sup>16</sup>

- **POINTER:** If criminal or civil action is pursued for a violation of a juvenile protection order, the court should consider under what circumstances detention would be appropriate.

## ARE PARENTS ENTITLED TO NOTICE OF THE JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER PROCEEDING?

At the juvenile court's discretion, the court may provide notice to a parent or another person it deems appropriate to receive notice of the filing of a petition for a juvenile civil protection order.<sup>17</sup>

However, the court must provide notice of the full hearing to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the juvenile respondent,<sup>18</sup> even if the juvenile respondent is represented by counsel. The notice provision only applies to juvenile civil protection order proceedings under R.C. 2151.34. No specific requirement is imposed on the juvenile court regarding notification of the petition, proceeding or order to the petitioner's or juvenile respondent's parent, guardian or legal custodian for cases under R.C. 3113.31.

- **POINTER:** Consider creating a local court rule or procedure that describes the circumstances under which the court will notify a parent, guardian or legal custodian. In considering such a rule or procedure, the court also should take into account whether notification about the juvenile civil protection to the petitioner's parent, guardian or legal custodian will pose a risk to the minor or adversely impact the court's ability to effectively carry out its duty.

## CAN A JUVENILE RESPONDENT BE REMOVED FROM HIS OR HER RESIDENCE THROUGH A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

Yes. If the juvenile court, upon consideration of the evidence presented, determines the juvenile respondent must be removed from his or her residence, then the court retains all dispositional powers and remedies provided in the Juvenile Code.

- **POINTER:** The court should consider a procedure or practice for involving children services in a meaningful way, particularly in those instances where the juvenile respondent is to be removed from the home and or there is an allegation of violence in the home.

## ARE SCHOOLS ENTITLED TO NOTICE OF THE JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

The juvenile protection order statutes do not provide any guidance on this question. As a matter of fact, the law does not address issues relating to juveniles who attend the same school district or school. State and federal laws are clear that juveniles cannot be denied an education or excluded from public school, absent very limited circumstances.<sup>19</sup>

While it is improbable that a juvenile court will exclude a student from school through a juvenile civil protection order, it is conceivable that an order may limit a juvenile respondent's (student's) movements in and around school grounds and activities. Thus, the juvenile court must determine whether the terms of the order that relate to a school merit informing the school of the limitations or restrictions being imposed on one of its students for the benefit of another student. The court must further assess, in the instance the juvenile respondent and petitioner do not attend the same school, if the circumstances that gave rise to the terms of the order are such that informing the petitioner's school is important for the safety and protection of the petitioner and community.

Regardless of whether the parties to the order attend the same school, the juvenile civil protection order forms provide for optional notice to the juvenile respondent's and petitioner's school(s). The court must make this determination, as appropriate.

- **POINTER:** As it relates to school matters, the juvenile court's knowledge of the school's layout and resources is critical to craft meaningful and practical orders. The court may consider developing stronger collaborative ties with local schools to facilitate exchange of information. In addition, consideration should be given to a local rule to address what information, if any, will be shared with a school and how the information will be shared.

## WHAT CONSIDERATIONS, IF ANY, SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT REGARDING A JUVENILE RESPONDENT'S RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION IN JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

The law authorizing juvenile civil protection order proceedings does not provide guidance regarding a juvenile's right to obtain an education. Thus, a juvenile court issuing a civil protection order should balance the protected parties' right to safety, protection and an education and the juvenile respondent's right to an education. The standard juvenile civil protection order forms adopted by the Supreme Court of Ohio allow for careful crafting of orders.<sup>20</sup>

- **POINTER:** Juvenile courts should strive to stay current on education law developments to ensure civil protection orders do not conflict with other laws (e.g., R.C. 3313.66, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act<sup>21</sup>, or Section 504 Rehabilitation Act of 1973).<sup>22</sup> Juvenile civil protection orders may not be used to exclude juveniles from school or deny them access to educational services. The court should take particular notice of a juvenile's Individualized Education Program or Section 504 Plan, if any, when crafting specific provisions in a civil protection order that may impact a juvenile's participation in school or educational-related activities.

## ARE FIREARMS LIMITATIONS IMPOSED ON JUVENILES AS RESULT OF A CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER?

Juveniles can legally possess certain firearms under limited situations (e.g., hunting). However, the juvenile may become firearms disqualified if a civil protection order is issued against the juvenile, regardless of the nature of the violent behavior. The court must provide notice (orally or in writing) about the possible firearms disability pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8).<sup>23</sup> This federal law creates a firearm disability when an act of violence is committed against an intimate partner. *Intimate partner*, for the purpose of firearms disability, is defined<sup>24</sup> relative to the juvenile respondent as the spouse, former spouse, an individual who is a parent of a child of the respondent or an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the respondent.

- **POINTER:** Because the firearms disability statute does not include dating relationship, it appears that the disability, per se, would not apply in cases of teen dating violence. However, a court may find it prudent to limit a juvenile respondent's access to firearms during the life of the juvenile civil protection given to the extent and nature of the violence regardless of the parties' relationship.

## CAN A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER BE MODIFIED?

R.C. 3113.31 details a process, including factors to guide the court's analysis, for the modification and early termination of domestic violence civil protection orders.<sup>25</sup> Presumptively, this process and analysis apply to juvenile domestic violence civil protection orders, as well as in those cases of adult respondents. However, R.C. 2151.34 is silent regarding the modification or early termination of a juvenile civil protection order.

- **POINTER:** Juvenile courts should explore how modification or early termination of previously issued civil protection orders will be handled.

## DOES CONFIDENTIALITY BAR ENTRY OF JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS INTO THE NATIONAL PROTECTION ORDER DATABASE?

There is nothing in state law or Supreme Court rules that limits public access of juvenile civil protection orders records.

Pursuant to full faith and credit for the enforcement of protection orders, only qualifying protection orders are to be entered in the national protection order database. A three-prong analysis is applied to determine if the order is a qualifying juvenile civil protection order for the purposes of full faith and credit.<sup>26</sup>

- Notice of the hearing was given to the respondent
- Opportunity to be heard was afforded, and
- The court has proper subject matter and personal jurisdiction.

Since the law clearly authorizes juvenile courts to issue and enforce civil protection orders against juveniles and ensures due process is given to the juvenile respondent,<sup>27</sup> juvenile civil protection orders are qualifying protection orders. The inter-state enforcement mechanism that facilitates full faith and credit is the FBI's National Criminal Identification Center (NCIC) protection order database. The FBI's protocol requires the entry of the respondents' and protected parties' full names and other identifiers. This information ensures prompt and accurate enforcement of the order.

In Ohio, courts use Sup. R. Form 10-A, Protection Order Notice to NCIC, to notify NCIC of qualifying protection orders. Any change (substantive or non-substantive) in a qualifying protection order requires the court to complete Form 10-A, which triggers the updating of the protection order record held in the NCIC database.

### **CAN A JUVENILE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER BE SEALED AND/OR EXPUNGED?**

Juvenile civil protection order records may be sealed in three instances.

- If a full hearing or consent agreement juvenile civil protection order is not granted, all records, including any *ex parte* protection order, must be automatically sealed.<sup>28</sup>
- If a full hearing or consent agreement juvenile civil protection order is granted, all records must be sealed on the juvenile respondent's 19<sup>th</sup> birthday, unless the petitioner provides evidence of non-compliance. To ensure the civil protection order is sealed in a timely fashion, it must specify the date of the juvenile respondent's 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.<sup>29</sup>
- The court may consider evidence of the juvenile respondent's non-compliance with the terms of the civil protection order as it relates to the automatic sealing of the order.
- If the court does not seal the juvenile civil protection order records due to the juvenile respondent's non-compliance with the terms of the order, the court may *sua sponte* or the respondent may petition the court to have the records sealed after two years. The court may require evidence to support the motion and must provide notice and opportunity to be heard to the protected party.<sup>30</sup>

Sealed juvenile civil protection order records may be inspected under certain circumstances by specific persons:

- Law enforcement, prosecution, or parole or probation officers<sup>31</sup>
- Respondent can request that records be inspected by specific persons<sup>32</sup>
- Determination of eligibility to enter a pre-trial diversion program<sup>33</sup>
- Background checks, criminal history records checks or criminal records checks as result of an application for employment or licensure in certain professions or organizations (e.g., elder care worker, child care worker, real estate appraiser, teacher, financial institution, state agencies, sheriff's office, peace officer)<sup>34</sup>
- Determination of sex offender classification.<sup>35</sup>

- **POINTER:** It is unclear if sealed juvenile civil protection order records may also be expunged. And, if expunged, can the records be inspected and for what purposes or circumstances? Given the current uncertainties, juvenile courts should carefully review pertinent statutes, R.C. 2151.356 and 2151.358, and discuss policies relevant to expungement of sealed juvenile civil protection order records.

## REFERENCES

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- <sup>1</sup> R.C. 2151.34 (C)(2)(a)
- <sup>2</sup> R.C. 2151.34(C)(2)(a)
- <sup>3</sup> Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005
- <sup>4</sup> Id.
- <sup>5</sup> R.C. 2151.34(G) and 3113.31(G)
- <sup>6</sup> R.C. 2151.34(A)(1) and 311.31(A)(2)
- <sup>7</sup> R.C. 2154.34(B) and 3113.31(B)
- <sup>8</sup> R.C. 2151.34(C)(1)(a)-(c)
- <sup>9</sup> 42 U.S.C. §§ 3796gg-5(a)(1) and 3796hh(c)(4)
- <sup>10</sup> R.C. 2151.34(J) and 3113.31(J)
- <sup>11</sup> R.C. 3113.31(E)(8)(e)
- <sup>12</sup> R.C. 2151.34(C)(2)(b)
- <sup>13</sup> R.C. 2151.34(E)(3)(a)-(d) and 3113.31(E)(4)(a)-(d)
- <sup>14</sup> R.C. 2151.34(E)(2)(a)
- <sup>15</sup> R.C. 3113.31(E)(3)(a)
- <sup>16</sup> R.C. 2151.34(K)(1)-(2), 3113.31(L)(1)-(2), and 2919.27
- <sup>17</sup> R.C. 2151.34(C)(3)
- <sup>18</sup> R.C. 2151.34(D)(2)(a)
- <sup>19</sup> R.C. 3313.66
- <sup>20</sup> <http://www.supremecourtsohio.gov/JCS/domesticViolence/default.asp>
- <sup>21</sup> 20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq
- <sup>22</sup> 29 U.S.C. 794
- <sup>23</sup> R.C. 2151.34(F)(2) and 3113.31(F)(2)
- <sup>24</sup> 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(32)
- <sup>25</sup> R.C. 3113.31(E)(8)
- <sup>26</sup> 18 U.S.C. 2265
- <sup>27</sup> R.C. 2151.34(B), 2151.34(D)(2)(a), 3113.31(B) and 3113.31(D)(2)(a)
- <sup>28</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(2)
- <sup>29</sup> R.C. 2151.34(E)(6), 2151.358(D) and 3113.31(E)(9)
- <sup>30</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(3)(a)-(b)
- <sup>31</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(4)(a)-(c)
- <sup>32</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(4)(d)
- <sup>33</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(4)(e)
- <sup>34</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(4)(f)-(k)
- <sup>35</sup> R.C. 2151.358(D)(4)(l)

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## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Recognizing the importance of effective and sound domestic violence practices from the judiciary, the Supreme Court of Ohio established the Domestic Violence Program within its Judicial & Court Services division in 2007.

The Supreme Court's Domestic Violence Program:

- Promotes coordination and communication among courts that issue domestic violence protection orders and other relevant orders
- Supports standard domestic violence and stalking protection order forms and practices
- Disseminates cutting-edge domestic violence practices, policies and procedures
- Tracks trends in domestic violence and stalking cases
- Develops trainings and other educational opportunities to highlight current trends in the domestic-violence field.

The Domestic Violence Program staffs the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence. For more information, contact the Supreme Court of Ohio Domestic Violence Program at 614.387.9408, or visit [www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/domviol](http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/domviol).