



MIKE DEWINE
★ OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL ★



Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission
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**OHIO PEACE OFFICER TRAINING COMMISSION MEETING
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 2015
HELD AT THE
OHIO PEACE OFFICER TRAINING ACADEMY
1650 STATE ROUTE 56 S.W.
LONDON, OHIO 43140**

MINUTES

I. OPENING

A. CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson Vernon Stanforth called the meeting to order at 10:06 a.m.
Chief Wiseman led the Pledge of Allegiance.
Ms. Donna Long called the Roll Call.

COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT

Chairperson Sheriff Vernon P. Stanforth
Sheriff Michael Heldman
Chief David Wiseman
Sergeant Troy Mineard
Mr. Willis Amweg
Mr. Stephen Schumaker
Colonel Paul Pride

B. GUESTS AND STAFF PRESENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Amber Aimar
Julia Brinksneider
Jeff Clark
Brodi Conover
Jill Del Greco
Erica Wilson

Attorney General's Office
Attorney General's Office
Attorney General's Office
Attorney General's Office
Attorney General's Office
Attorney General's Office

GUESTS AND STAFF

Geoffrey Barnard

Cleveland Heights P.D.

OHIO PEACE OFFICER TRAINING COMMISSION

Gary Brinker
John J. Gocala Sr.
Charlie Hardman
Anthony Jackson
Catherine Kieley
Richard Kohli
Jim Lewandowski
Nancy Nekoranee
Timothy O'Haire
Kevin Reardon
Jeff Sowards
Michael W. Tussey
Edward Villone
Patricia Wagner
Andrew Welsh-Huggins
Lou Agosta
James Burke
Kelly Cain
Jill Cury
Mary Davis
Gail DeWolf
Jessica Didion
Kim Hahn
Justin Hykes
Donna Long
Alice Robinson-Bond
Eric Schaefer
Sarah Thomas
Brittany Thompson
Scott Whatley

Owens Career
Youngstown State University
WESCC
TRI-C
Kent State
Rhodes State College
Mahoning Co. SO
TRI-C
Cleveland Heights P.D.
COTC
COTC
Eastland
Youngstown State University
Youngstown State University
Associated Press
OPOTA Deputy Director
OPOTC Deputy Director
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Executive Director
OPOTC Staff
OPOTA Deputy Director
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Deputy Director
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Staff
OPOTC Staff
OPOTA Staff

II. CHAIRPERSON REPORT

Sheriff Vernon Stanforth
Chairperson

MOTION

Mr. Schumaker motioned the minutes of the March 12, 2015 meeting be approved, the motion was seconded by Sgt. Mineard. No discussion was forthcoming; a vote was taken and passed unanimously.

Chairperson Stanforth welcomed everyone to the meeting. Due to the large number of attendees it was decided not to do the introduction of guests and staff.

Chairperson Stanforth shared a letter of appreciation for LETOs Scott Whatley and Dan Ozbolt from Ms. Keesha R. Mitchell, Section Chief, Health Care Fraud Section, on recent "Surveillance Operations" training conducted for the Special Agents of the Attorney General's Health Care Fraud Section.

Chairperson Stanforth then introduced Attorney General Mike DeWine. Attorney General DeWine thanked the Chairman and the Commission.

Attorney General DeWine stated in the past week he had the opportunity to speak in the presence of 4-year and 2-year colleges, universities, and institutions of the State of Ohio. The topic was sexual assaults on campus. One of the things that he commented to them was that we would make training available this summer, at their request as their officers weren't as busy and most of the students were gone. The specific training was in regards to investigations of sexual assault cases. Members of the Commission will probably recall we offered this course in the past and didn't get a great turnout. After discussing the course with the presidents of the universities and institutions, if we were to have this course again, we would hope for a better turnout. The Commission would welcome any comments from them, or their chiefs in regard to what should be in this training. As there is great diversity in this state, Attorney General DeWine felt it was important to reach out to all police forces to see what they needed in the training and have it available by the summer.

The next item for discussion was the Ohio Attorney General's advisory group on Law Enforcement Training which was emailed to the OPOTC members and a hard copy now supplied. The link is <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Media/News-Releases/April-2015/Attorney-General-s-Advisory-Group-on-Law-Enforemen> . The working group was put together because we needed to take a look at this from a big picture. With what was going on in the country and in the State of Ohio, it was time for an outside group to take a look. This is a group that represents our state both racially, geographically, and every other way. The group came back with some very good recommendations. This is an outline of where we need to go as a state. The details are obviously left up to the Commission. The funding is left up to the state legislature and the Governor; although he is sure that they will look to you for guidelines, as to where the needs are, plus estimates which will be provided through you by the staff of what the cost of those recommendations will be. We are on a dual path at this point: legislature has to move forward and the OPOTC has to move forward as well.

Attorney General DeWine went through some of the things that were recommended by the advisory group and discussed some of the questions that the Commission will have to answer or the state will collectively have to answer.

These are a few:

The Advisory Group recommended that the following should occur before an applicant starts training:

1. High School Diploma or GED
2. Drug Screening
3. Psychological Exam
4. Truth Verification Test
5. Physical Fitness –**suggested pre-entrance**
6. Additional Criminal Disqualifiers –**suggested pre-entrance**
 - Where will it be done?
 - Will it be done at every academy in the state?
 - Will it be done centrally, by OPOTA?
 - Who will pay for it?
 - Assuming they are done at OPOTA, what supervision is there going to be from OPOTA?

The second part of the report dealt with basic training. One recommendation was that the cap be lifted from the number of hours we have currently for basic training. It was recommended that 605 hours of training required today be substantially increased with emphasis on scenario-based training, mental health, implicit bias, procedural justice, and community policing. So, the question is what is the appropriate number of hours? The Senate President and Speaker of the House at their press conference also recommended the cap be lifted from the current hours, but we're very open and plan on answering the question in saying that the number of hours should be determined by the experts, which is the OPOTC. Attorney General DeWine felt certain the vote to remove the cap would be passed, and then it comes back to the Commission on what the hours would be. One recommendation made by the working group was that Ohio seriously look at establishing a more sophisticated scenario-based training operation; similar to what the F.B.I. or other states have. We are talking about a training village and where that training can actually take place.

Attorney General DeWine has spoken with some members of the legislature, who have also thought about other potential sites. Again, legislators are going to be interested in your thoughts about this and will ultimately have to supply the dollars to do it, rather through a capital spending bill or some other way.

Attorney General DeWine went on to cover another question on a recommendation of supervision of academies; or if the Commission determines who, how much crossing out, what is it going to cost OPOTA?

Another concern is, will testing supervision be increased and all physical tests will have more supervision directly from OPOTA? This is not the case today. Again, is that going to be followed by, where is it going to be done; if done at the academy, how much supervision from OPOTC?

The third major part is the yearly advanced training; training required every year after someone becomes a police officer. The recommendation was that this be increased by 36 hours, taking it from 4 hours currently to 40 hours. The recommendation also stated scenario training be emphasized as well as the whole issue of training police officers to deal with people with mental health problems. The last request questions if 40 hours is the right number, when would it take place, would it be phased in or would it come next year? Then the question that will have to be addressed by OPOTC, also by the Governor, and Legislature, is how that is paid for. We understand what the legislature did in 2007, which was to establish a model or way to pay law enforcement agencies for the loss of time that officer has for taking training. As you all know, that \$20 an hour, you have authorized in the past four hours training, which we had the funding to reimburse. Is this formula the correct formula? Is that going to be funded with additional dollars? Or is there a different way of compensating the local police departments? The General Assembly will have to wrestle with this and they will be interested in your thoughts.

Another question is how should the curriculum be changed to constitute the additional hours? Those are some of the questions you are going to face and many more. You have a very substantial job in front of you that is going to take a while to accomplish. We, as a state, have to answer these questions, and you are the ones who are going to have to take the first crack at them.

I have encouraged the legislature, as well as the Governor's office, to think about funding sources. We can give the General Assembly a pretty good estimate of what the additional cost

will be to OPOTA once the decision is made on what we are going to do in regards to these things that will involve OPOTC/A. Then, Ms. Davis and her team can put a price tag on the 40 hours for the General Assembly. As far as the funding mechanism, there is not a lot we can do until the General Assembly decides how they want to proceed with the Governor's office.

Attorney General DeWine stated these were some initial thoughts. He appreciated being able to speak with everyone and offered to try to respond to any questions. Attorney General DeWine assured that we would be working to obtain the answers in the weeks ahead. The people of the State of Ohio look to us. They want additional training, the police officers want more training, and now it's the question of how we get that done.

Chairperson Stanforth thanked Attorney General DeWine for the work and numerous hours of the Advisory Group and agreed the Commission has many hours to put into it as well. Chairperson Stanforth stated that he appreciated that no limitations were placed on where they could go, that facts could drive them. The Commission will be able to have that same freedom without limitations and number of hours; being driven by the best product we can put out there for educating young men and woman to be police officers in the State of Ohio. Although we don't know where the funding is coming from, we have the freedom to look at this and say, this is how we feel as a Commission. These particular issues may be addressed without arbitrary limitations. Chairperson Stanforth is encouraged by the fact of removing the arbitrary cap on the number of hours that were restricting our academies.

Chairperson Stanforth stated that we have a lot of work ahead of us, stating that we will be changing law enforcement for the next generation and for many generations to come.

Moving on with the Chairperson Report, Chairperson Stanforth reminded Colonel Pride and Sheriff Heldman that they need to work with staff to start the process of their reappointments. The Chairperson went on to recognize Chief Denton who resigned from the Commission on April 1, 2015, whose level headedness and approach to law enforcement was appreciated; he was a valuable asset to the Commission. Chief Denton will be focusing more on his duties as Chief at The Ohio State University Police Department. He was the chairperson for the curriculum committee and did a great job. Chairperson Stanforth announced that Sgt. Troy Mineard would take over the role as chairperson for the curriculum committee. Legislation requires two police chiefs on the Commission; Chief Wiseman is one of those and a new Chief will be appointed.

With nothing else forthcoming that concluded the Chairperson Report.

III. CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

**Sgt. Troy Mineard
Committee Chairperson**

Committee Chairperson Mineard stated the curriculum committee met prior to today's meeting at 9:00 a.m. and had one item to discuss. Committee Chairperson Mineard referred to **(Addendum 1)** which discussed the BAS 7-2 Critical Injury First Aid instructor qualifications. There are three ways an instructor can be certified to teach that unit; the curriculum committee agreed with what the staff presented. The curriculum committee presents this to the full Commission. If passed the instructor course can start in July 2015 and the Critical Injury First Aid instructor qualifications would be introduced and put into the curriculum in January 2016. The instructor course which will start in July 2015 will allow the instructors who took the training to teach that course in January 2016.

MOTION

Committee Chairperson Sgt. Mineard motioned to adopt what the staff has recommended for the instructor qualifications for that unit. Sheriff Heldman seconded the motion. After the brief discussion below, a vote was taken and passed unanimously.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Schumaker asked, if we had an emergency room doctor or a registered nurse that is a trauma nurse on a care flight, what would the individuals have to do in addition to their medical qualifications to become an instructor? Mr. Burke referred to LETO Sarah Thomas for a response. Ms. Thomas stated they are still going to need to have their tactical medical certification, an additional 40 hours. A lot of the current people that are practicing on care flights in that field already have it.

Sgt. Mineard went on to share three bills that could affect training in the future. They were also covered on **(Addendum 1)**:

- Deer Sanctuary draft which would establish requirements for the law enforcement officers authorized to enforce Chapters 1531 and 1533 of the Revised Code regarding humane procedures for euthanizing injured deer pursuant to section 1533.121 of the Revised Code.
- House Bill 64: The attorney general would adopt, in accordance with Chapter 119 of the Revised Code or pursuant to section 109.74 of the Revised Code, rules governing the training of peace officers on companion animal encounters and companion animal behavior.
- Senate Bill 151: Would establish requirements for the training of dog wardens and deputies for the purposes of division (E) of section 955.12 of the Revised Code.

With no further discussion forthcoming, this concluded the Curriculum Committee report.

IV. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

**Chief David Wiseman
Committee Chairperson**

Committee Chairperson, Chief Wiseman, stated there was nothing new to report at this time.

Chairperson Stanforth asked if House Bill 64, the Budget Bill, was approved by the house and if it has gone to the Senate. Mr. Schumaker confirmed that is true.

With no further discussion forthcoming, this concluded the Legislative Committee report.

V. HOUSE COMMITTEE

**Colonel Paul Pride
Committee Chairperson**

Committee Chairperson, Colonel Pride, stated there was nothing new to report at this time. That concluded the Curriculum Committee report.

**VI. CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING COMMITTEE Sheriff Michael Heldman
Committee Chairperson**

Committee Chairperson, Sheriff Heldman, stated there was nothing new to report at this time. Chairperson Stanforth stated the OPOTC and Commission committee meetings are always announced and are open to the public; he encouraged those in attendance to attend and speak out.

With no further discussion forthcoming, this concluded the CPT report.

STAFF REPORTS

**VII. COMMISSION AND ACADEMY UPDATES Executive Director
Mary Davis**

Ms. Davis stated the Attorney General spoke about the work of his advisory group; as everyone knows, if you have people from the outside looking in at your work and are going to make recommendations, they have to be educated and brought up to speed on how things operate. Since mid-December, the OPOTC/A staff have put in countless hours providing requested information and Ms. Davis wanted to publicly acknowledge all their work.

Ms. Davis went on to give acknowledgement to the OPOTC/A and General Services staff for their hard work and preparations over the past several months for the memorial ceremony. She has received many compliments and that all falls back to the hard work of staff.

Ms. Davis gave a follow-up on the SMG/M16/M4 which was approved a few meetings ago. The curriculum has been released to agency chiefs, sheriffs and requalification instructors. This is optional for 2015, but it will be a mandatory course of fire beginning on January 1, 2016. Ms. Davis clarified you can't use this course of fire for the patrol rifle course; there is a specific course of fire for that course. This is for those who have an automatic weapon or a select fire weapon that could be inter-changed between semi-automatic and automatic.

Ms. Davis asked Jeff Clark to give an update on the Morgan 119 appeal. Mr. Clark stated the firearms requalification instructor, who was decertified from Knox County, has filed an administrative appeal – Morgan vs. Davis in Knox County; we are preparing a response. Prior to June 5th, Mr. Clark will be circulating a draft to Ms. Davis and Chairperson Stanforth. The appeal is basically the same as the original appeal to the Commission.

Ms. Davis referred back to the advisory group report, to recommendation # 23 which involves increases to the yearly mandated training of officers. Currently, we only have the requalification course, which every officer has to do annually. The advisory group recommended that there be a review on use of force, on constitutional standards, and also the local agency policy. The ideas they had and how to incorporate that is to put that into the requalification program; which is currently just a proficiency course of fire. That is one of the few programs in code that is approved by the executive director versus by the Commission. Ms. Davis wanted to discuss with the Commission today, their thoughts on adding this training curriculum to the annual requalification program.

Mr. Schumaker asked if she could tell the Commission what the time requirement would be, are we talking an hour? Ms. Davis responded that in basic training, the civil liability and use of

force lesson plan, which is introducing these constitutional standards and concepts to a new recruit, is a 6 hour course. In the refresher program, for when there is a break in service, we also have a 2 hour civil liability and use of force lesson plan, which includes multiple worksheets to bring individuals back up to speed on making use of force decisions. The idea would be to take out a lot of those worksheets, but leave the instructional content in place, which would make the lesson plan about an hour to cover. So, throughout the year, in addition to needing to go to the range and completing the course of fire, they would complete about an hour of use of force.

Chief Wiseman asked if that would be every year. Ms. Davis responded that it would be every year. Chief Wiseman then asked what would be the qualifications for the instructor. We are looking at using the same qualifications currently required to teach the same type in the refresher course: an attorney, officer with 5 or more years' full time law enforcement experience who has been through the legal instructor course. Chairperson Stanforth clarified that would be for in-house instructors; Ms. Davis stated yes.

Chief Wiseman questioned if an agency doesn't have qualified people and their use of force policy is different than other departments, how are we to cover that gap in the small departments to be sure their needs are met if they can't qualify somebody? Sgt. Mineard responded for his agency that could be another instructor who would have to teach that part as opposed to their range staff. Ms. Davis stated the thought is that the department wouldn't have to do it all at once. If everyone does the requalification in April and in August when they do the use of force, that would be acceptable; it would need to be done within the calendar year.

Ms. Davis also stated that they spoke of the generalization of the topic in allowing local prosecutors to be qualified if they weren't currently commission-certified instructors. Chief Wiseman stated that's what makes the hardship on the agency to get that requirement. With nothing to motivate the prosecutors other than having to do it and depending on which use of force is used, department specific or generic, we could be getting into deeper discussions.

Mr. Schumaker replied we are called upon at some point and time to develop a model use of force policy. At the present time, there could be over 900 use of force policies around the state, which may be an issue we have to look at. We had a group who recently visited Quantico, Virginia's FBI Training. The instructors were very surprised that use of force policies can be accurately instructed when you have the possibility of 900 policies in the state. That goes beyond just this component. Chief Wiseman asked what if an agency doesn't have a use of force policy. How is that addressed? Ms. Davis stated currently since it isn't required, it wouldn't be addressed, but regardless if they have a policy or not, they will still be held to the same constitutional standard and case law rulings that they need to be aware of. Chief Wiseman's concern was in the wording, "your use of force policy." We need to mandate policy first, just don't want us to fall by the pit falls and end up with a major problem.

Ms. Davis moved on to advisory group recommendation #25; the advisory group recommends a use of force model policy be developed within the next 4 months. Chairperson Stanforth stated the Governor's task force; the first charge of the Governors Commission established by the governor's executive order is to address use of force within 90 days from the formation of the Commission. Their first charge is to establish a best practice use of force that all the agencies will ultimately adopt. Once the best practice use of force is established by the State of Ohio and its adoption by agencies is what they will be charged with training from that point on. It is a work in progress.

Mr. Schumaker asked as far as the development of a model use of force policy, where does that fall in our structure, does that come down to one of our existing committees, do we appoint a subcommittee, how do we address it, does it come with the executive director's recommendation? Mr. Schumaker explained that requalification would be teaching policy; if an agency doesn't have policy, we would have a model for the instruction. Do we request staff to come up with a model policy and submit to the OPOTC or do we do it structurally different than that? How do we come up with a model policy that we can evaluate and put through a vetting process?

Colonel Paul Pride stated his understanding as a result of the Governor's task force is that there is a panel being put together and that is the first charge of that panel. The question is how many panels and committees are going to be working on the same project? Can we reach out to the Governor's office and/or committee and work with them on this? It is a tight schedule as to when it is to be completed. Chairperson Stanforth agreed.

Mr. Amweg responded we have internal and external coordination issues. We have the Governor's task force which is yet to be formed and we have this report which, in itself, contains 33 recommendations; so to isolate 1 or 2 and try to act independently either internally with respect to the other recommendations in our report and then again try to coordinate with quick turn around with the Governor's task force, we need to look at this as a whole. There will be a point when we will need to isolate and identify these and act on them individually, but first, we need to look holistically at everything that is going on at both the Governor's group and the Attorney General's group.

Chairperson Stanforth asked if we were looking at annual qualifications for calendar year 2016. Ms. Davis responded yes, so that when we look at the timeline of it, when this is an annual requirement. Chairperson Stanforth asked what it would take to make 2016 annual qualifications happen. We aren't looking at Revised Code or Administrative Code changes. Ms. Davis stated her changing the current requalification program to include additional training is all that's needed.

Sgt. Mineard asked if waiting to see what the Governor's task force does was an option? Ms. Davis stated it would be more of a hardship to make it effective for the 2016 calendar year, that it would be fall and when you look at the instructor certification, are they going to be able to find instructors that can teach it for them in 2016? Or do we do a legal update and bring current instructors all back, which again will take time. Chief Wiseman asked if eOPOTA was an option, or would a classroom with discussion be the only option. Ms. Davis voiced concern if it's an annual training; at what point does it come to officers pushing play because they just heard the same thing before? Chief Wiseman was thinking of an easy way to transition this in as a phase in, then adjust as we go into it, rather the classroom setting or student centered learning. That way, if departments don't meet the needs, this is what is out there as a training component goes in place and as we get time and energy what we go to long term. You don't want it to be the same thing every year, there needs to be some freshness to the lesson plan.

Mr. Amweg asked, do we have to have content before we have format or format before content. Because we certainly don't have content, this is one of a couple places where this set of recommendations that touch very directly the charge and recommendations from the Governor's task force. It's important at least to our recommendation #25 and the lead charge of the Governor's group that we work collaboratively on that. I don't think we look to the Governor's group to simply create a model policy when we too have a recommendation to do the same thing. Having said that, I do think it is possible to have a discussion about format

without knowing what the content is, if we know we are going to do something, but just don't know what we are going to do yet, because we haven't formed that content-that's one question. The way we lead into this question is can we take these recommendations in #23 and find a way to implement them in our training model now? I think it would be short sighted of this group to begin issuing comments point by point of these 33 recommendations without having considering all of them at least initially, to see the interaction between this 33 and externally to look at the interaction that they may have with the Governor's recommendations.

Ms. Davis agreed all were good points. The final item was part of the information requested by the advisory group (**Addendum 2**) when they were looking at basic training student success rates. Since 2011, OPOTA has published these figures on the internet. At the last advisory group meeting, there was input from public guests, which were very valid, such as, how the final numbers were calculated on determining the number of students that were successful in the programs. Previously, when we calculated those numbers, we took the total set of numbers on the third day of a basic training academy and looked at the last number at who took and passed the state certification exam and came up with a percent of student success. Through the points that were made, we decided that the better way to tabulate those numbers is to not include the students who dropped out of the academy. Those drops could be for various reasons that would be impossible to determine. However, it is more reflective of the student success if we didn't include the number of students who dropped when we look at those last numbers.

Ms. Davis wanted to let the Commission know staff agrees that there was an error in the way those were calculated and have been presented in the past. Chief Wiseman asked how medical extensions were calculated into the figures. If a student does a medical and is out for a year, how does it come out in the numbers with the medicals? Ms. Davis responded she would think it depends on where it falls. These are tabulated on the calendar year as far as the training academies. Ms. Davis believes we would pick them up once they would come back if they qualified to take the state certification exam. Mr. Hykes confirmed that was how they were tracked. Chief Wiseman asked how they were tracked if they didn't come back? Mr. Hykes stated that he doesn't believe those that didn't come back were tracked. Chief Wiseman's concerns was the amount of energy that went into these numbers, that commanders could look at these numbers and say I want my students and force them into a medical and therefore raise their numbers, with all the focus in the media on the pass/fail rates. Ms. Davis doesn't feel the number of medical extensions is significant in terms of changing the overall state changes. Mr. Hykes responded that we could easily incorporate that. Chief Wiseman just wants people to know what the measuring tool is, and where the numbers are coming from. All of a sudden, we are hitting these numbers real hard, and numbers are being thrown out there; what do these numbers mean and how do we address failure and passing inside these numbers?

Ms. Davis stated if there were no other discussions that concluded the Commission and Academy Updates.

VIII. OLD BUSINESS

**Sheriff Vernon Stanforth
Chairperson**

Chairperson Stanforth asked for any old business.

Chairperson Stanforth stated there was an issue with the new sheriff qualification legislation mandates and there was a review of some of the qualifications that have come to the Commission to act upon. Ms. Davis asked Mr. Hykes to present on this topic. Certification

before service and re-entry requirements 109:2-1-12 (**Addendum 3**) was referred to and included in each Commissioner's packet. Mr. Hykes stated at the previous Commission meeting, the sheriffs asked for us to request an official opinion from the Attorney General's office in regards to a clear language between the statute and the administrative code regarding sheriffs and continuing professional training (CPT). We have an unofficial determination from opinions and their conclusion is pretty similar to what we came up with. Traditionally, we have not required sheriffs take CPT (continuing professional training) because under the CPT statute, sheriffs aren't considered peace officers for that purpose.

Addendum 3 is the proposed language, which the B.S.S.A. appears to be on board with. The language spells it out more clearly that sheriffs wishing to continue to maintain their peace officer certification are required to take CPT from this point forward. Also, it would allow sheriffs to use the current 16 hours sheriffs' training towards CPT every year. For instance, for the 4 hours that were required this year, the sheriff training would count for at least 3 of those because they are general law enforcement and the sheriff association had a training hour on domestic violence and that would count toward that 4th hour. Mr. Hykes stated this would be an administrative rule change.

MOTION

Sheriff Heldman made the motion to accept the recommendation of the changes to 109:2-1-12, Sgt. Mineard seconded the motion. Seeing no discussion, a roll call vote was taken with the following results: Stanforth-yes; Heldman-yes; Mineard-yes; Amweg-yes; Wiseman-yes; Schumaker-yes; Pride-yes; Anthony-absent. Vote passed with 7 yes votes.

Mr. Hykes stated going back to (**Addendum 2**), there are two more things he would like to point out. We went back and looked at the number of students that dropped in open academies verses the number that dropped in closed academies. The drop rate for closed academies was slightly higher than those for open academies; it's just the failure rate for closed academies that is a lot less. Then on the back of the sheet is a list of the top 20 academies by success rate. The top half is the top 20 from the original numbers and the bottom half are the top 20 with the adjusted numbers with the drop rate. The four highlighted schools are the only ones that changed.

Chairperson Stanforth stated the minutes and handouts will be posted on the Attorney General's website upon finalization.

With no further discussion forthcoming, this concluded the Old Business.

IX. NEW BUSINESS

**Sheriff Vernon Stanforth
Chairperson**

Chairperson Stanforth asked for any new business.

Ms. Davis referred to (**Addendum 4 & 5**) as she discussed the state's law enforcement training, which includes the Governor's task force as well as the Attorney General's advisory group. These documents cross reference a starting point to look at both groups as a whole and part of our discussion on how to process.

Handout (**Addendum 4**), cross referencing the final recommendations from the Governor's group, is self-explanatory. Handout (**Addendum 5**) from the Attorney General's report on the

right hand side shows what actions are needed. There are some items we could do pretty quickly if that is your desire; others will require more action.

Chairperson Stanforth suggested they follow the asterisks; starting with the high school diploma or GED. This is only for those wanting to enter into an academy; we could make this rule promptly. Ms. Davis stated that in the cross reference to that first recommendation of high school diploma or GED, Attorney General DeWine referred to the legislative leaders, who this week, introduced House Bill 204, which if passed, will put into law that police officers from this point forward will have to have a high school diploma or GED certificate to be eligible to enter into an academy. If it becomes a law, it becomes a law. But, we also have administrative rule that we could then include that in. Mr. Schumaker asked if it needs to go through the JCARR process. Ms. Davis responded yes, if we wanted to add it into our administrative rule.

If that is something that the OPOTC would like to pursue, they have a draft for review. Administrative Rule 109:2-1-03 (**Addendum 6**) is included in the packets. Chairperson Stanforth stated the only change we are concerned with when the change is being made, would be adding Section D, which reads all people attending the basic course shall possess a high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalency. Mr. Amweg requested the word "attending" be changed to "entering," to be clearer that they have to possess the diploma or GED before entering the academy to avoid the scenario of doing both at the same time. Mr. Hykes stated the way House Bill 204 was written, the high school diploma equivalency was built into 109:7-7 which is the requirement for certification, so before someone can become certified as a police officer, they have to have a high school diploma, have no felonies, and complete peace officer basic training academy. We worked it into the administrative code as a better way to assure they have a high school diploma before they even start.

Mr. Clark spoke making this of a broader question of the whole assortment of statutory and rule changes that might be designed to give effect to parts of the recommendations to both the Attorney General advisory group and the Governor's task force. Mr. Hykes stated that 109:7-3 gives the Commission pretty broad authority over entrance standards and how peace officer basic training academies are to be conducted. In his opinion, we already have the authority. All those pre-entrance standards that were recommended by the Attorney General's advisory group and Governor's task force could be handled just with the administrative code without having to create new statutes.

Chairperson Stanforth responded that we can modify by making administrative rule changes. Mr. Hykes stated the HB204 would put this into statute, but we can do it administratively.

Chairperson Stanforth asked Mr. Hykes to go through the changes. Mr. Hykes stated that was the only change to 109:2-1-03, but we are proposing a few changes to 109:2-1-16, Explanation of the Basic Training Course. Two of the recommendations that we feel should be easy to implement are recommendation #13 which requires the entire lesson plan to be taught at the basic academy. Crossing out Section C is in response to HB204 (**Addendum 7**), which is basically eliminating the 650 hour cap from basic training. In HB204, the way it is written, there is not really a good place in the police officer training statutes to put what you can limit. The wording of HB204 is that the Commission shall pass no rules on providing a limit on basic training academies; there just won't be a maximum number. Section D will be removed prior to going to JCARR.

Mr. Amweg stated the only reference to cap is in the administrative rule. Mr. Hykes stated that there is no statutory cap, just the administrative code. Chief Wiseman asked Mr. Hykes to

explain what the implementations of Section B would be. Mr. Hykes stated that Section B is that you have to actually teach the entire lesson plan, instead of teaching the SPO's and going into war stories or something like that. The change would assure that the entire lesson plan is covered in the allotted time. Chief Wiseman asked what if the lesson plan doesn't get the instructor to the hour, what happens at that point? Mr. Hykes responded that is covered in Section E, the instructor is going to be given latitude to cover the context, however best, as long as the entire lesson plan is covered. If they cover the lesson plan and have time left, they can fill the remaining time however they want to.

Chairperson Stanforth invited the commanders to speak.

Mr. Edward Villone, Commander with Youngstown State University stated that one of the issues that he can see creeping up with extending the curriculum and lesson plans is the restrictions put on it. You are required to get permission to go beyond your time frame; must contact your field agent to get those changes made in a timely manner. There are some logistical issues that go along with it. He would love to lengthen any segment, especially if a good discussion was going on, but were bound by those 50 minute guidelines, breaks, and timelines; which take away the freedom of being able to expand on issues or especially when discussions are going well and get to topics that need to be discussed. His suggestion is to give instructors more latitude to stay on topic when it comes to important areas, like the curriculum.

Mr. Jim Lewandowski, retired Chief Deputy from Mahoning County Sheriff's Office stated that the point that got his attention is this rule that mandates you to stick to the curriculum verbatim. He has been teaching and commanding the corrections academy for years and knows that the curriculum is woefully out of date. There hasn't been a commander's conference for the corrections side of the house. We are all generally focused on basic peace officer training and that's what has everyone revved up because of this recent committee report. In regards to the legal curriculum, if you adopt a rule that says you have to stick to the curriculum and that curriculum hasn't been update then you would be teaching a curriculum that isn't even in compliance with the law. He has gone into a corrections class and even a police booking class where even the curriculum and the state of the law on types of jails in Ohio aren't in sync. So, what is his strategy, here's what the curriculum says and here's what you need to know. So, you have to teach both. He is a little concerned by just the black and white rule that says that we need to stick solely to the curriculum. He thinks there should be a way to temper that so that they can take advantage of the 20-30-40 years of experience from some of the instructors that are in the academy. It always scares him when you just have one solution to an anecdotal problem; we may be over shooting.

Mr. Schumaker asked Mr. Lewandowski to help them identify what he felt was the bad parts of the curriculum. If parts of the curriculum are out of date that is something we need to change. Mr. Lewandowski responded that OPOTC has a mechanism to do that. You have paperwork that we can submit to you and he thinks that is a wonderful idea that has been implemented. He stated that he hasn't sent any of the sheets in that tell OPOTC what is wrong, but OPOTC is certainly trying. Mr. Schumaker responded that OPOTC makes considerable efforts to update the curriculum and the last thing anyone on the Commission wants is for there to be out-of-date or inaccurate curriculum. Mr. Lewandowski stated again that OPOTC has the mechanism to capture that.

Mr. James Burke asked which program Mr. Lewandowski was speaking about; was it CBT (Corrections Basic Training)? Mr. Burke explained that OPOTC had just finished its 3 year review cycle for that curriculum. We were waiting on the Ohio Jail Advisory Board to finish

the full service standards. Upon completion of that, we opened up the entire curriculum which was released on January 1, 2015. In the past, we were waiting on all the new standards because we wanted everything correct, but as of January 1, 2015, all the new standards are in the current lesson plans.

Mr. Lewandowski responded that OPOTC wants to have a rule that says thou shall teach the curriculum. Do you want that taught line by line, put on PowerPoint where they read along the curriculum; where is this flexibility to make examples or use these examples? Mr. Burke responded absolutely; we would never want to stifle that in the slightest. In the Administrative Rule that Mr. Hykes refers to not just the lesson plan, but to lesson plan content. We just want to make sure the entire content in the lesson plan is covered. We want information from the instructor. It is valuable information to the students and we never want to stifle that for any commander or instructor.

Mr. Lewandowski asked Ms. Davis if she ever considered floating any of these major course correction changes downstream to the academy commanders, to solicit some feedback. That was one of his disappointing observations when attending the committee meeting last time; you have such a girth of experience among the commanders, and some outstanding programs. Large attendances of commanders were at the last meeting, their concerns about the statistics were voiced and the appropriate changes were made based on the information the commanders were able to supply.

Mr. Lewandowski asked the OPOTC to have staff have these meetings or to communicate via email to the commanders and some of these ideas so that the commanders can work in tandem with OPOTC.

Ms. Davis stated that in terms of utilizing the commanders and instructors for curriculum revisions, we do that. In the last 4 years, we have been convening Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) groups that are not just experts in content but also experts in instructional design and delivery. We include our field agents in terms of processes, making sure the changes the group suggests will work in the field. The SME forms are on-line, and we encourage instructors and commanders to submit applications, but hope that everyone will respect that when you put a working group together if you get much larger than 8-10 people it gets unproductive. There are hundreds of commanders and thousands of instructors for various topics. We can't choose everyone who is going to have valuable input.

Sheriff Heldman responded to using commanders. Sheriff Heldman along with Sheriff Stanforth are affiliated with the Ohio Jail Advisory Board. When we revised the standards, they worked with James Burke, utilized Jail Administrators, and looked for people to come. If the sheriffs aren't relaying the information that goes back from our association or the jail advisory board to you, we can't help that and you can't come forward and help. But, that offer has been out there. They have looked for people to provide input on the academy training for corrections.

Ms. Davis responded that currently the way the rule is written, for instructors to be in compliance with teaching our curriculum, they only have to cover the student performance objectives (SPOs). The advisory group and Ms. Davis somewhat agreed there needs to be more regulation on what they teach. With the implementation of the education and policy group, a lot of instructional design criteria have gone into the curriculum. We've put a lot of effort into giving the instructors the tools they need to help the students, including the content to help them retain what we've seen as the important learning objectives, which they will be tested on.

Currently, instructors don't have to do that. The best and dedicated instructors that are sitting in here today or even aren't here today they utilize some of that good stuff. But, we have hundreds who don't. When we look at the rules and regulations of the state, we have to look at all those individuals, not just the ones that are going to go out on their own and supplement information with positive experiences, but still give good instruction.

Mr. Lewandowski responded to Ms. Davis that the commander already has the authority to kick those instructors to the curb. You can't afford to send inspectors to sit through these classes even with this rule, and not become the curriculum police. Can you stiffen the results of the commanders to assure that the instructors are sticking to the curriculum? Make the commander the curriculum police who oversee the instructor, as he is hiring and firing them now.

Ms. Davis responded that was actually one of the recommendations down for further discussion. We have briefly spoken about that. It's the evaluations, the actual instructors and commanders that make up the academies. How can we make up an evaluation process that gives the Commission something to look at in determining who gets to keep their certification, who needs some remedial training on being an instructor. So that is part of the bigger discussion of the recommendations that are in the report.

Mr. Kevin Reardon, Director of Public Services and Safety at the Central Ohio Technical College, thanked the Chairperson for asking the question and allowing input from the group. He wished the task force would have done this, turned to those in the colleges, to the commanders and asked them questions about whatever your concern is. The task force on his personal view didn't come to the colleges, the career centers, and ask them or bring to them their concerns. They talked about closing 80% of them in the dark. So, again he thanked the Chairperson for throwing that question out there and involving this community in trying to work through these issues.

Chairperson Stanforth asked if there were any other questions regarding Administrative Rule 109:2-1-03 and 109:2-1-16. Hearing none, he asked Ms. Davis where they go from here. Ms. Davis responded that she and staff just want to be prepared for whatever direction the Commission decides to go forth with today; she referred to the "Recommendation Roadmap" handout. (**Addendum 8**). The commissioners went over the roadmaps, discussing each step they would take to arrive at the finished product, effective dates, and curriculum release date. That could be done for all or a few of the rule changes discussed today. The tasks highlighted were the high school diploma, the lesson plan content, and removing the hour cap. If the commission would like a couple weeks to look over the information provided and get together to discuss a special meeting could be scheduled. Staff just needs direction from the Commission on how they want to proceed.

Chairperson Stanforth asked if there were any questions that would help direct how we are going to proceed on the recommendations: the high school diploma, lesson plan content, and removing the cap of 650 of basic training hours. Chief Wiseman asked if "D" would still be a part of 109:2-1-16. Ms. Davis responded no; it should not have been in there.

Mr. Schumaker responded that the issue is on whether we vote on these issues today or keep it open until our next meeting to allow for further comment, and then vote at the next meeting. Chairperson Stanforth stated that if we move forward, we've already extracted "D". Sgt. Mineard stated that the concern he has heard from the commanders is in regards to the lesson plan content; it hasn't been the high school diploma or the lifting of the hours. He was comfortable moving forward with those and leaving the lesson plan content open for further

discussions from the staff, field reps, and the academy commanders who want to weigh in before we advance it to JCARR.

Mr. Schumaker asked if there was a way that the commanders could submit written comments on all these recommendations. Having the information prior to the meetings and being able to digest it a head of time could be helpful. Chief Wiseman agreed. We need their input and discussion points to look into it deeper and know where they are coming from.

Chairperson Stanforth stated that we've had one commander comment on the lesson plan content; do any of the other commanders agree or disagree? Ed Bolin, Youngstown stated he had no issue with covering the content that is offered and then being able to add to it. He doesn't see why that is an issue. Sometimes you have to take into consideration too, that new topics have been added and very few people have that certification; so someone new is coming into that and they just got certified maybe they are utilizing all of the content OPOTC has supplied, learning the material, and then the next time they teach it, they add more to it. What's being provided are the basics for the new instructor who says thank goodness you gave us something to work with and the old instructors can roll through the material and add to it? Our instructors have turnovers; you are always bringing in new people and nurturing them as instructors to make sure that you have quality. Your concern is that material is going to stay with the student for the final exam; that's what it's about, having someone who can provide that kind of information that is going to stick with you for the final exam. They have instituted a supplemental instruction program, which is where the lesson plans are retaught to the student at a later date to stay fresh in their mind. All this material is brought to the student by another instructor to retain the information until the final exam. All of it is important; a lot of good can come out of this, as well as having the curriculum. We add this to the academy to benefit the cadet.

Gary Brinker, Owens Community College, commented that one of the areas that he gets hung up on as an instructor in sticking strictly to the OPOTA curriculum, one legal topic; if a state law is passed during the academy, you are not going to catch up with it until the next revision of the topic comes out. So we have to teach this for the test but, in reality, when you get on the street, this is what you need to know. Ms. Davis responded that was a very good point, and she respects that. With all of the academies starting up at different times, and laws becoming effective at different times, there's no way we could ever have that in real time. We are always going to have that issue. Mr. Brinker stated his concern is the time frame allotted for each topic. If one fills the full time frame, we have to visualize this prior to and add more time to the topic when the scheduling is done or wing it and do the best we can, and the student isn't getting the best teaching that way.

Mr. Hykes pointed out that these are minimum hours. Regardless of what we set, that's the minimum. It's not us saying you have to teach only (example) 8 hours. If you want to build in more, you are encouraged to do so. With the hour cap, we had to say this is as much as we can require right now. Mr. Brinker replied that's fine. If we know the law is going to change during the academy, we can adjust the hours; we give 80 hours of firearms verses 60 hours.

Mr. Amweg asked on the time line provided, is May 26, 2015 the last date to file in order to get 109:2-1-16? Mr. Hykes responded no, we have plenty of time. May 26th is the earliest we could file, but would need to file sometime in July 2015.

Mr. Schumaker responded one thing that he would be interested in; we've had several speakers who have spoken about communication as far as with the academy and the advisory group. Do

we need to come up with a mechanism because communication is always a two way street, and we can certainly accept our failings if we have failed to communicate. But we have to make sure that if commanders are out there and see a deficiency; they can and will be able to communicate that to us in a timely manner. He doesn't know what we have to do differently, but we have to open the channels of communication. There has either been a failure of some communication or at least some folks believe there has been a failure of communication. How do we remedy that? He doesn't believe that will happen with individual commanders calling us, although they are encouraged to do so; he asked the commanders to think as if they were in our chairs; what would you have us do to improve communication and input from the commanders? Things do constantly change, we know it and if we don't have an open line of communication or a process for that, the communication is going to fail. He invited the commanders to let us know how to open the line of communication.

Chairperson Stanforth seeks clarification for himself; correction training was referenced to as having deficiencies and that has been addressed, but do you feel the basic training is outdated? Mr. Lewandowski stated that one curriculum and one subject was just wrong because it was behind the change in the law. He believes the curriculum is caught up now, since OPOTC is now doing them every 6 months to stay more current. How do you want to be the curriculum police? You are proposing a rule that says instructors have to follow the curriculum. Chairperson Stanforth responded that "Section E" states that reasonable latitude shall be granted to instructors to deliver the material. We give you the curriculum, not limit how many hours you can teach, but also assuring you are teaching the full curriculum. You as an instructor / commander will have the reasonable latitude to teach how you want to teach and police yourself.

Mr. Lewandowski asked how changing this rule was going to fix that? Ms. Davis responded that if the instructor is given a 6 hour topic, they have to provide 6 hours of content because it's what the Commission approved. They can't just give them an SPO sheet then show a movie; they have to cover that content. That's the first way it would address it. Then if there are instructors who doesn't take shortcuts like that and they cover our materials in 6 hours and want to add their own experiences to supplement that and reinforce it, they have that latitude to do so, because we have only provided the minimum to assure that every student going through that curriculum code has been provided basic instruction in the classroom setting. Chairperson Stanforth added that the first line of oversight of those instructors must be the commanders, who are given the authority to oversee instructors. You are answering to the OPOTC, OPOTA staff, and field agent, but you have authority to say to an instructor that you aren't teaching it correctly. If there's not communication, let's build on that communication. This is legal assurance that the material will be taught.

Mr. Edward Villone stated that at Youngstown State they use evaluations to identify problem areas. The cadets are pretty honest if someone is throwing a video on them and not teaching. You'll find out quickly and that helps to keep instructors in line and assure things are being done properly. You mentioned removing the hour cap, and as always schools , allowed to go one above and beyond; the restriction he has the problem with is, when doing the schedule months ahead of time, it is easy to add time to an area, but the moment making changes, we're bound by the rules that as to quick changes. In law enforcement, quick changes are what it's all about. If we can't make those kinds of changes, what good are we? Things can't be kept in a box; it won't help if we're too restricted.

Chairperson Stanforth doesn't think that part will be addressed today, but it is worthy of being addressed. Ms. Davis stated that breaks, etc., were in the administrative rules.

Mr. Villone thanked Ms. Davis for working with him through email regarding a make-up for physical fitness. Ms. Davis was able to give them clarity of the rule.

Chairperson Stanforth addressed the Commissioners regarding the high school diploma, the lesson plans content, and the basic training hours. If we take the action today, they can be effective on or after January 1, 2016.

MOTION:

Mr. Amweg made the motion that the Commission considers recommendations #1 High School diploma, #14 Lesson Plan Content, and #15 Basic Training Hours, that were found on page 1 of the roadmap handout, for consideration of passage as stated. Sheriff Heldman seconded the motion. After the brief discussion below, a roll call vote was taken with the following results: Stanforth-yes; Heldman-yes; Mineard-yes; Amweg-yes; Wiseman-no; Schumaker-yes; Pride-yes; Anthony-absent. Vote passed with 6 yes and 1 no votes.

DISCUSSION:

Chief Wiseman asked the Chair to clarify what they were voting on exactly. So, by voting on this, we are agreeing to what it is saying. Mr. Amweg stated yes and the Chair went over the modifications discussed, with Mr. Amweg stating the word "attending" was fine to leave in 109:2-1-03. Chief Wiseman asked if they would be voting on each individually or as a packet. The chair confirmed motion was for packet. Hearing no other discussion; a roll call vote was taken.

Ms. Davis went on to discuss page 2 of the roadway handout; referring to recommendations #17 Mental health panel in basic and #18 Scenario and stress-induced hours in basic. The advisory group has suggested that there be additional information in the basic training curriculum regarding having a mental health panel as part of the mental health topic, which is currently crisis intervention. Also, suggested was increasing some of the scenario-based training hours as far as the exercises that are done in basic training. This is a similar roadmap if you would like the staff to move forward with revising the current peace officer basic crisis intervention lesson plan to add a mental health panel to the topic and then content to add more physical exercises as the curriculum.

Mr. Schumaker asked if staff would work out the details. Ms. Davis responded that would take place as part of the regular curriculum review process, where we will bring in SMEs and the instructional designers, then work with the staff to get updated curriculum releases. If process was started today, it would be recommended to become effective on January 1, 2016 and the OPOTC would vote on that in September.

Chief Wiseman asked if there was any thought to taking the student centered learning to another level by combining topics, similar to what EMT and Paramedics have to go through. We need, somehow, to bring all this together. Ms. Davis stated that they are starting to do that with the Patrol Techniques lesson plan. Chief Wiseman said he was referring to a pullout by itself, where legal and everything else are entwined into a scenario that the cadet has to be able to pass. Ms. Davis pointed out recommendation #19 where, in addition to the knowledge-based state certification exams that we currently give, we also give a skill based assessment where we

bring all them together. Chief Wiseman stated if somehow the student can put all those concepts together and be evaluated, we would end up with a high learning for that student.

Ms. Davis stated that they have had a lot of internal discussions about options and better ways to create a more quality training. One of the ideas is, does the face of program change in terms of having modular where certain topics are taught the first 4 weeks and then the student come to OPOTA and have a scenario week; then go back to academy and do another group of topics. Whether it's us or the academy staff we supplement each other on these activity weeks where they have that reality based training. It is in line with the discussions we've had here in-house. Chief Wiseman stated that we need to make sure we are evaluating the students; can they perform the job when they graduate and can they handle situations?

Ms. Davis stated that this makes sense; that's why we put it up for discussion today. It's not that we would stop and start with scenario-based training by the vote today; it would be something that we continue to build upon throughout the curriculum revisions.

Mr. Schumaker asked whether the vote today would authorize for the staff to develop the curriculum. Ms. Davis said yes, since the recommendations were made by the Commission.

Mr. Villone asked, what if each topic had a section of scenario-based training that they had to perform? Ms. Davis stated that is a natural progression to where we have been going with the curriculum for the past 4 years. We've gone from 3-4 skills topics up to 15-16 that have the mandatory skills.

MOTION

Mr. Schumaker made a motion that the OPOTC authorize staff to develop the Mental Health panel in basic training and also to begin the development of a panel for scenario and stress-induced hours in basic training. Sgt. Mineard seconded the motion. Seeing no discussion, a roll call vote was taken with the following results: Stanforth-yes; Heldman-yes; Mineard-yes; Wiseman-yes; Schumaker-yes; Pride-yes; Anthony-absent. Vote passed with 7 yes votes, 2 absent (Mr. Amweg was excused at 12 noon due to scheduling conflicts.)

Ms. Davis moved to page 3 of the roadmap handout, recommendations #23 Use of Force review and Mental Health lesson plan review and #25 Use of Force model policy. The first part of recommendation #23 was requested earlier in the meeting to hold off on any movement and to collaborate with the Governor's group on their Use of Force drafting of a model policy. The second part of recommendation #23 which is found on page 7 of **Addendum 5**, is talking about increasing the mandated annual training and the advisory group and asked in our advanced training course on Mental Health be reviewed to ensure that it is up to date and the number of hours included in the course are appropriate. So, by bringing this before the Commission today, we meet that piece of the recommendation and see if you would like them to review the advanced training course.

MOTION:

Mr. Schumaker moved to approve the staff to start the curriculum review process of the advanced training course on mental health. Colonel Pride seconded the motion. Seeing no discussion, a roll call vote was taken with the following results: Stanforth-yes; Heldman-yes; Mineard-yes; Wiseman-yes; Schumaker-yes; Pride-yes; Anthony-absent.

Vote passed with 6 yes votes, 2 absent (Mr. Amweg was excused at 12 noon due to scheduling conflicts).

Chairperson Stanforth suggested that the Commission convene on May 28, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. at the academy. This is in addition to the July 9, 2015 meeting.

With no further discussion that concluded the New Business.

X. GUEST FORUM

**Sheriff Vernon Stanforth
Chairperson**

Captain Geoffrey Barnard, Cleveland Heights Police Department, Commander, Cleveland Heights Police Academy stated that there was something that concerned him. Some commanders feel as though the Commission is imposing their will on them and that it's the job of the Commission, the Commission staff, and the field agents to police the police. It's always been my feelings as an academy commander, your goal is to provide the best training to police officers and my goal is to provide the best training for the students. Captain Barnard doesn't feel that there is as big a gap in communication as some people do because he always knows 6 months to a year ahead of time what he can expect as an academy commander. He views his job as an academy commander to communicate with the Commission or at least to be present when the Commission are communicating, so that he knows what is happening and coming down the pike. His hope is that going forward that this is truly a partnership between the Commission, Commission staff, and the field agents to provide the best training for the police officers of the State of Ohio. His concern is that a lot of people think it's the job of the Commission, Commission staff, and the field agents to police the police, but he doesn't think that's the goal or the mission here. The Commission staff has always been willing to work with him as well as his field agent. It's his goal and hopes that we continue in this partnership and continues to foster that partnership with the rest of the academies that are present here today.

Chairperson Stanforth commented that with being cops, they strive for voluntary compliance of the law. It's why we put yellow lines down the middle of the highway; we hope people will voluntarily comply with staying on the right side of that line. The vast majority do. If you have input, we would certainly be interested in listening and hopefully it will have some impact on our discussion making. We don't make our discussion blindly or out of personal interest but out of the interest of serving the people of the State of Ohio and giving them the best law enforcement we can get.

Mr. Vellone asked with the reports from the Governor's and Attorney General's groups, one of the biggest issues that the commanders have been discussing is the reduction of academies with one report showing the academies being reduced to 10. What is the Commission's viewpoint on that?

Chairperson Stanforth replied, you have to realize that there are 62 academies and it varies how many are running at one given time, many 10-12 at a time. We need to look at those numbers, at what service is being provided by our academies and if we limit our academies to 10-12, who is being disfranchised by not getting an academy. Do we regionalize our training by area, or is it feasible that everyone comes to OPOTA and would we providing enough service by limiting the number of academies? Considering the standards and oversights that are being done, some academies may not want to run academies, if it's not cost effective to run an academy, and they will weed themselves out. If they aren't being productive, students are going to look at that academy and say that they are not going to that academy. As an employer, I won't be sending

my deputy to an underperforming school. I think identifying those schools will make schools want to be in the top 20 and they start producing better results.

Chairperson Stanforth stated there are expectations of commanders, and if they aren't meeting them, we should be the first ones to raise the flag and say there's a problem here. You have an obligation to correct those problems or eventually you be removed as a certified academy. He doesn't know if arbitrarily we should start capping ourselves, just to say we have a number that is manageable. There are several formats that we can use to make efficient productive and cost effective schools.

Ms. Patricia Waggoner, attorney from Youngstown University, stated that it's not just the concern of taking the students money, but taking the tax payers money as well. To give an example, they spent over \$60,000 dollars in state monies upgrading their equipment in their academy so that they have state-of-the-art firearms training simulators. Where they do simulations, they have a very high pass rate. She thinks there will be a lot of public blow back, if OPOTC closed an excellent academy that tax payers have spent a lot of money investing in, and how does that improve the quality of education when you are actually making good education hard to get and less available, after spending all these tax dollars building up to this point.

Mr. Brinker stated that he thought the Chairs' comments were right on target, and he appreciates the perspective. But, for the most part, it's refreshing because again, personally he attended the meeting of the task force and really got the feeling that the task force spent all of the time discussing open academies. But, like he mentioned earlier, nobody that was involved with an open academy was ever brought into that discussion. It goes back to having questions, concerns about it and would be very grateful to let them respond. He agrees with keeping the academies fresh and we do provide service to a different group of students than a closed academy does. Does that mean one is better than the other; he doesn't think so. There's a need for both. He asked that the OPOTC understand that when you talk about closing down 80% of the open academies, we get a little sensitive to that; we can't allow our voices to not be heard.

Ms. Davis responded that she wasn't a part of the Governor's task force, but she was at every meeting of the Attorney General's group providing the requested information. On their behalf, the one message on which they were very clear is that everything came back to quality. How can we ensure quality? There are a lot of recommendations. If you look at them in terms of quality control, they make sense. The number of academies was right along with that. It wasn't that they wanted to limit the availability of training; it was all about what was feasible for quality control. That's why there are different options on the model basic training. These are some options that should be considered that go into the quality control of the instruction that the students get. The students may be different, but they are coming out of an open academy or a closed academy with the same certificate, and they can go to the exact same departments and do the same functions. The advisory group was all about quality; whether it was basic training or advanced training.

Ms. Waggoner asked if it would be true to say that if you are going to be closing academies, it will be based on the quality of the academy. Ms. Davis responded no. That was not what she was saying because she doesn't know the answer or how those will be determined. If the Commission would decide to look at that, it would actually be a Revised Code change because right now, there are over 1,000 entities that could open a basic training academy tomorrow if they wanted. But, what she is relaying is that everything comes back to quality. How is it reasonable the quality can be ensured?

Mr. Villone asked if that is how they determined that they were going to reduce it in their reports to 10 academies. They thought by reducing the academies, they could control the quality; so, they were just making it manageable in their minds. Mr. Hykes stated that it was based on resources available, given the resources that we currently have, what's the feasibility of overseeing 10 academies versus 25 academies, versus 50 academies.

Mr. Schumaker responded that as the director stated, in theory, there could be a 1,000 academies in Ohio, and how would this Commission actually supervise that many academies. He is not saying it will happen, but it could. If you were designing a system and you are starting at the beginning, what is the way to have best educated officers in the State of Ohio consistently throughout the state? We don't have a magic number, or how to get to it, but in designing a system, do want a system where, in theory, there are 1,000 academies operating in the state and the OPOTC would be responsible for regulating or supervising 1,000 academies? We currently have 60 plus academies now, and could have 100 next year, or 10 next year. Right now, we have no control whatsoever. What it gets down to is as to how many academies we have, there is very little control over how many instructors. That's where it's essential that academy commanders and this Commission work together to try to come up with a system that ensures the most access to quality education so that the officer coming out of academies is going to be well equipped. There are a lot of complex questions here and Mr. Schumaker doesn't believe it comes down to an actual number. But, there's a lot to talk about, and he hopes that the commanders will be a part of that discussion. There are a whole lot of decisions to be made in the future of law enforcement training in the state in the next 6-9 months and we need the commanders to be a part of that discussion.

Mr. Lewandowski asked for communication. We know how to communicate with OPOTA staff and the director, but do the Commission members want to hear directly from the commanders or do you want comments sent directly to the Commission? Chairperson Stanforth recommends that the commanders communicate to the academy staff. For several reasons, we are talking policy, procedures, and this should not be done in the blind. It needs to be done openly and constructively so that you are communicating with the staff. Remember that your communication is public record, and that's where it should be. Sending everything to the staff will eliminate staff and Commissioners from working against each other. He strongly recommends that all the communication of the commanders go through their contact at the academy or the executive director's office.

Mr. Villone stated that the next 6-9 months are pretty important, should the commanders be having commanders meetings as well? Chairperson Stanforth felt that was a good and valid point. He doesn't know how often the commander's meetings are; we can meet regularly. Mr. Villone responded that if something was needed or new, the information was emailed to the commanders. The last commander's conference was 2 years ago. The Chair feels there is a need for an annual commander's conference. Ms. Davis responded that we were doing that. There are approximately 198 basic peace officer commanders; the majority of them asked why we were wasting their time. If they don't come, their certification can be revoked, if there is nothing new, don't have one.

Mr. Villone feels this is a pretty hot topic. He feels something like that would be beneficial as well as something regional. Ms. Davis stated, in the past, one was held at the OPOTA London campus and one was held at the OPOTA Richfield campus. Mr. Lewandowski felt a commander's conference would give the commanders a chance to talk things out and maybe provide information to the Commission.


Hearing no further comments, that concluded the guest forum.

XI. MOTION TO ADJOURN

Chairperson Stanforth asked if there was anything further to address. With nothing forthcoming, he asked for a motion to adjourn.

Sgt. Mineard moved to adjourn the meeting. Chief Wiseman seconded the motion. The vote passed unanimously. Meeting adjourned.

Time: 1:00 pm


Chairperson

These transcripts are not verbatim. Audio recordings are available upon request.

BAS 7-2 Critical Injury First Aid Instructor Qualifications

In order to become a certified instructor for BAS 7-2 Critical Injury First Aid, he/she will need to meet one of the following criteria:

- Certified peace officer and Self-Aid Buddy-Aid (SABA) or Critical Injury First Aid Advanced Training (CIFA) course and *CIFA Instructor Course (Course will be offered beginning July, 2015)*
- Certified Tactical Medical Provider (e.g., EMT-T, Tactical Paramedic). The Tactical provision of the certification must be completed through one of the Nationally Certifying organizations (e.g., NAEMT, EMT-Tactical, Warrior School)
- Certified peace officer or EMT-B and previous experience as a tactical medical provider (e.g., military medic, combat life saver, assigned to Tactical Emergency Medical Support (TEMS) position on local team) and CIFA Instructor Course. Proof of experience as a tactical medical provider can be shown by providing documentation from team training records with law enforcement agency.

Pending animal legislation that could affect basic training

Deer Sanctuary Draft Rep. Ruhl

- Establishing requirements for the training of law enforcement officers authorized to enforce Chapters 1531 and 1533 of the Revised Code regarding humane procedures for euthanizing injured deer pursuant to section 1533.121 of the Revised Code.
- When a wildlife officer or other law enforcement officer is notified of an accident involving an injured or deceased deer, the officer shall investigate, and, if do one of the following:
 - If the officer finds that the deer is alive, but injured, determine whether to humanely euthanize the injured deer or transport the injured deer to a deer sanctuary licensed under section 901.80 of the Revised Code in accordance with rules adopted under division (D) of that section
 - If the officer determines that the deer must be humanely euthanized, the officer shall do so in accordance with training received under section 109.74 of the Revised Code and shall make every effort to humanely euthanize the deer out of the presence of any person who is under eighteen years of age.

House Bill 64

- The attorney general shall adopt, in accordance with Chapter 119 of the Revised Code or pursuant to section 109.74 of the Revised Code, rules governing the training

of peace officers on companion animal encounters and companion animal behavior. The provisions of the rules shall include all of the following:

- A specified amount of training that is necessary for satisfactory completion of basic training programs at approved peace officer training schools, other than the Ohio peace officer training academy;
- The time within which a peace officer is required to receive that training, if the peace officer is appointed as a peace officer before receiving that training;
- A requirement that the training include training in all of the following:
 - Handling companion animal-related calls or unplanned encounters with companion animals, with an emphasis on canine-related incidents and the use of nonlethal methods and tools in handling an encounter with a canine;
 - Identifying and understanding companion animal behavior;
 - State laws and municipal ordinances related to companion animals;
 - Avoiding a companion animal attack;
 - Using nonlethal methods to defend against a companion animal attack

Senate Bill 151

- Establishing requirements for the training of dog wardens and deputies for the purposes of division (E) of section 955.12 of the Revised Code
- This will be an additional basic training program to develop and oversee (like peace officer, corrections, jailers, bailiffs, private security, humane agents, etc.)
- New creation of instructors and commanders who would be permitted to run these training schools.

| SUMMARY | 2012 - 2014 TOTALS | | | | 2012 - 2014 ADJUSTED NUMBERS | | | | 2012 - 2014 NON PASSING STUDENTS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Number of Students (3rd Day) | Total Pass | # Started / # Passed | Number of students minus drops | Adjusted Success rate | Difference | Drops per academy | Failures per academy | Number of Students (3rd Day) | Total Pass | # Started / # Passed | Avg. Exam Score | Number of students minus drops | Adjusted Success rate | Difference | Drops per academy | Failures per academy |
| CLOSED ACADEMY TOTALS | 884 | 782 | 88.46% | 808 | 96.78% | 8.32% | 2.94 | 1.01 | | | | | | | | | |
| OPEN ACADEMY TOTALS | 5695 | 3844 | 67.50% | 4946 | 77.72% | 10.22% | 2.67 | 2.99 | | | | | | | | | |
| STATE TOTALS | 6579 | 4626 | 70.31% | 5754 | 80.40% | 10.08% | 2.69 | 2.82 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 ADJUSTED NUMBERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Number of Students (3rd Day) | Total Pass | # Started / # Passed | Avg. Exam Score | Number of students minus drops | Adjusted Success rate | Difference | Drops per academy | Failures per academy | | | | | | | | |
| CLOSED TOTALS | 359 | 322 | 89.69% | 91.99 | 333 | 96.70% | 7.00% | 3.25 | 1.38 | | | | | | | | |
| OPEN TOTALS | 2049 | 1424 | 69.50% | 78.72 | 1807 | 78.80% | 9.31% | 2.42 | 2.98 | | | | | | | | |
| STATE TOTALS | 2408 | 1746 | 72.51% | 80.78 | 2140 | 81.59% | 9.08% | 2.48 | 2.86 | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 ADJUSTED NUMBERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 | Number of Students (3rd Day) | Total Pass | # Started / # Passed | Avg. Exam Score | Number of students minus drops | Adjusted Success rate | Difference | Drops per academy | Failures per academy | | | | | | | | |
| CLOSED TOTALS | 290 | 256 | 88.28% | 87.27 | 266 | 96.24% | 7.96% | 2.67 | 1.11 | | | | | | | | |
| OPEN TOTALS | 1868 | 1258 | 67.34% | 76.74 | 1621 | 77.61% | 10.26% | 2.78 | 3.25 | | | | | | | | |
| STATE TOTALS | 2158 | 1514 | 70.16% | 78.17 | 1887 | 80.23% | 10.08% | 2.77 | 3.05 | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 ADJUSTED NUMBERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | Number of Students (3rd Day) | Total Pass | # Started / # Passed | Avg. Exam Score | Number of students minus drops | Adjusted Success rate | Difference | Drops per academy | Failures per academy | | | | | | | | |
| CLOSED TOTALS | 235 | 204 | 86.81% | 85.10 | 209 | 97.61% | 10.80% | 2.89 | 0.56 | | | | | | | | |
| OPEN TOTALS | 1778 | 1162 | 65.35% | 77.24 | 1518 | 76.55% | 11.19% | 2.83 | 2.75 | | | | | | | | |
| STATE TOTALS | 2013 | 1366 | 67.86% | 78.35 | 1727 | 79.10% | 11.24% | 2.83 | 2.55 | | | | | | | | |

| ORIGINAL TOTALS | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| Name of Academy | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Average | Type of Academy |
| Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy | 100% | * | * | 100% | Closed |
| Ohio Department of Natural Resources Rangers | * | 100.00% | * | 100% | Closed |
| Cleveland Heights Police Academy | 96.55% | 97.06% | 94.64% | 96.08% | Other |
| Ohio State Highway Patrol | 91.11% | 89.19% | 95.31% | 91.87% | Closed |
| Lorain Community College | 94.74% | 80.00% | 97.37% | 90.70% | 2-yr college |
| Columbus Police Academy | 88.10% | 89.81% | * | 88.96% | Closed |
| Dayton Police Academy | 92.00% | 79.55% | 91.67% | 87.74% | Closed |
| Toledo Police Department | 82.98% | 93.02% | 87.18% | 87.73% | Closed |
| Henry County Sheriff's Office | 87.50% | * | * | 87.50% | Other |
| Sinclair Community College | 92.50% | 83.19% | 85.48% | 87.06% | 2-yr college |
| Great Oaks | 85.00% | 88.37% | 85.92% | 86.43% | Career Center |
| Cleveland Police Academy | * | 85.43% | 88.36% | 86.90% | Closed |
| Lakeland Community College | 86.84% | 80.00% | 89.66% | 85.50% | 2-yr college |
| Owens Community College | 86.36% | 80.00% | 83.70% | 83.35% | 2-yr college |
| Central Ohio Technical College (COTC) | 73.47% | 87.50% | 75.71% | 78.89% | 2-yr college |
| Kent State University -Kent Campus | 77.78% | 70.69% | 81.10% | 76.52% | 4-yr college |
| Northwest State Community College | * | 84.62% | 68.00% | 76.31% | Open |
| Cuyahoga Community College (Tri-C) | 71.88% | 86.11% | 69.66% | 75.88% | 2-yr college |
| University of Akron | 67.80% | 79.37% | 78.57% | 75.25% | 4-yr college |
| Youngstown State University | 71.93% | 70.18% | 81.67% | 74.59% | 4-yr college |

| ADJUSTED TOTALS | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| Name of Academy | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Average | Type of Academy |
| Ohio Department of Natural Resources Rangers | * | 100.00% | * | 100.00% | Closed |
| Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy | 100.00% | * | * | 100.00% | Closed |
| Ohio State Highway Patrol | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | Closed |
| Toledo Police Department | 100.00% | 100.00% | 95.77% | 98.59% | Closed |
| Columbus Police Academy | 98.67% | 97.00% | 97.67% | 97.78% | Closed |
| Cleveland Heights Police Academy | 98.25% | 98.51% | 96.36% | 97.71% | Other |
| Dayton Police Academy | 100.00% | 92.11% | 95.65% | 95.92% | Closed |
| Henry County Sheriff's Office | 95.45% | * | * | 95.45% | Other |
| Cleveland Police Academy | * | 91.11% | 95.56% | 93.34% | Closed |
| Lorain Community College | 94.74% | 84.21% | 100.00% | 92.98% | 2-yr college |
| Lakeland Community College | 94.29% | 90.91% | 92.86% | 92.69% | 2-yr college |
| Cuyahoga Community College (Tri-C) | 95.83% | 98.41% | 83.78% | 92.67% | 2-yr college |
| Great Oaks | 87.18% | 95.00% | 93.85% | 92.01% | Career Center |
| Owens Community College | 95.00% | 88.89% | 89.53% | 91.14% | 2-yr college |
| Sinclair Community College | 97.37% | 86.84% | 86.89% | 90.37% | 2-yr college |
| Central Ohio Technical College (COTC) | 80.00% | 93.33% | 85.48% | 86.27% | 2-yr college |
| Wayne County Career Center | * | 81.25% | 88.89% | 85.07% | Career Center |
| Grand Lake Law Enforcement Academy (Wright State Univ - Lake Campus) | 66.67% | 100.00% | 86.67% | 84.45% | 4-yr branch college |
| Greene County Criminal Justice Training Academy | 81.08% | 90.57% | 79.41% | 83.69% | Career Center |
| Munroe Falls Police Academy | 93.33% | 72.73% | * | 83.03% | Other |

109:2-1-12 Certification before service and re-entry requirements.

(A)(1) No person shall, after January 1, 1966, receive an original appointment on a permanent basis as a peace officer unless such person has previously been awarded a certificate by the executive director attesting to satisfactory completion of the basic course prescribed in rule 109:2-1-16 of the Administrative Code.

(2) No person shall, after January 1, 1989, be permitted to perform the functions of a peace officer or to carry a weapon in connection with peace officer duties unless such person has successfully completed the basic course and has been awarded a certificate of completion by the executive director.

(3) All peace officers employed by a county, township, or municipal corporation of the state of Ohio on January 1, 1966, and who have either completed at least sixteen years of full-time active service as such peace officer or have completed equivalent service as determined by the executive director, may receive an original appointment on a permanent basis and serve as a peace officer of a county, township, or municipal corporation, or as a state university law enforcement officer without receiving a basic training certificate signed by the executive director.

(B) Credit for prior equivalent training or education:

(1) An individual who has successfully completed prior training or education and who is appointed as a peace officer in Ohio may request credit for that portion of the basic training course which is equivalent to training previously completed. Training or education which shall be accepted includes, but is not limited to, training or education certified by another state, another government agency, military service, the state highway patrol or a college, university or other educational institution.

(2) The applicant shall provide to the executive director documented evidence of the training. The executive director shall review the record of the prior training or education and make a determination of the training the person shall be required to complete in a commission-approved basic training school.

(3) Applicants that have five or more years of full-time experience in a position in another state that is substantially similar to that of an Ohio peace officer within the previous four years shall only be required to complete all statutorily mandated peace officer basic training topics as well as topics that contain material specific to Ohio.

(4) Credit for equivalent training may also be given under this rule for experience when the applicant can, through a means that the executive director has approved in advance, demonstrate to the executive director a level of proficiency that is equivalent to the proficiency required to complete one or more portions of the basic training course.

(5) All applicants, regardless of the amount of credit received, shall be required to sit for and successfully complete the statewide certification exam set forth in rule 109:2-1-11 of the Administrative Code and, prior to carrying a firearm during the course of their official duties, shall successfully complete a firearms requalification course pursuant to section 109.801 of the Revised Code.

(6) If the applicant disputes any of the training assigned by the executive director, he or she may request a hearing before the commission as provided in sections 119.06 and 119.07 of the Revised Code. The commission shall conduct the hearing as required by sections 119.01 to 119.13 of the Revised Code.

(7) Evidence of successful completion of a commission approved basic training course shall not be accepted for prior equivalent credit.

(C) All persons who have previously been appointed as a peace officer and have been awarded a certificate of completion of basic training by the executive director or those peace officers described in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule who terminate their appointment from, an agency will have their training eligibility reviewed by the executive director upon reappointment.

Upon appointing a person to a peace officer position as described in division (A) of section 109.71 of the Revised Code, the appointing agency shall submit a request for the executive director to evaluate the officer's training and eligibility to perform the functions of a peace officer. Such request will be made on a form provided by the executive director and shall be submitted immediately upon appointing the officer.

(D) Breaks in service/requirements for update training evaluations:

(1) All persons who have previously been appointed as a peace officer and have been awarded a certificate of completion of basic training by the executive director or those peace officers described in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule who have had no appointment as either a peace officer or a trooper for one year or less shall remain eligible for re-appointment as a peace officer and shall not be required to complete additional, specialized training to remain eligible for re-appointment as a peace officer.

(2) All persons who have previously been appointed as a peace officer and have been awarded a certificate of completion of basic training by the executive director or those peace officers described in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule who have not been appointed as either a peace officer or a trooper for more than one year but less than four years shall, within one year of the re-appointment date as a peace officer, successfully complete a refresher course prescribed by the executive director and any training as required by paragraph (D)(1) of this rule. This course and appropriate examination must be approved by the executive director and shall be sufficient in content and subject material to refresh that officer's knowledge of the role, function, and practices of a peace officer in light of that officer's past training and experience. Officers required to complete the refresher course are permitted to perform the functions of a peace officer for one year from the date of the re-appointment which gave rise to the requirement. In the event specialized training has been mandated during the period between the date of the original appointment and the re-appointment date, said individual shall be required to successfully complete that mandated specialized training within one year of re-appointment as a peace officer or else demonstrate to the executive director a level of proficiency in that area of specialized training that is equivalent to the proficiency of one who has completed such training.

(3) All persons who have previously been appointed as a peace officer and have been awarded a certificate of completion of basic training by the executive director or those peace officers described

In paragraph (A)(3) of this rule who have not been appointed as either a peace officer or a trooper for more than four years shall, upon re-appointment as a peace officer, complete the basic training course prior to performing the functions of a peace officer.

(4) Notwithstanding the training requirements set forth in paragraphs (D)(1) and (D) (2) of this rule, a member of the national guard or a military reservist who has previously been appointed as a peace officer and has been awarded a certificate of successful completion of basic training by the executive director or those peace officers described in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule who are members of the national guard or military reserves and have not been appointed as a peace officer for one year or more due to active duty in the uniformed services, when such absence from the appointment is as a direct result of the person's mobilization to active duty service, shall, upon return from active duty, be immediately eligible for appointment as a peace officer and shall not be required to meet the training requirements set forth in paragraphs (D)(1) and (D)(2) of this rule.

(E) Any person who has been appointed as a peace officer and has been awarded a certificate of completion of basic training by the executive director and has been elected or appointed to the office of sheriff shall be considered a peace officer during the term of office for the purpose of maintaining a current and valid basic training certificate. Any training requirements required of peace officers, including continuing professional training pursuant to Revised Code section 109.803, shall also be required of sheriffs who wish to maintain a current and valid peace officer certificate during their term in office.

(F) Every person who has been re-appointed as a peace officer and who must complete training pursuant to paragraph (D)(1) or (D)(2) of this rule shall cease performing the functions of a peace officer and shall cease carrying a weapon unless the person has within one year from the date of re-appointment, received documentation from the executive director that certifies that person's compliance with the above training requirements.

(G) The executive director may extend the time for completion of the training requirements based upon written application from the appointing authority of the individual. Such application will contain an explanation of the circumstances which create the need for the extension. Factors which may be considered in granting or denying the extension include, but are not limited to, serious illness of the individual or an immediate family member, the absence of a reasonably accessible training course, or an unreasonable shortage of manpower within the employing agency. Based on the circumstances in a given case, the executive director may modify the completion date for any training assigned. An extension shall generally be for ninety days, but in no event may the executive director grant an extension beyond one hundred eighty days.

(1) Should the executive director deny the request for an extension, he shall notify and advise the appointing authority that the appointing authority may request a hearing before the commission as provided in sections 119.06 and 119.07 of the Revised Code. The commission shall conduct the hearing as required by sections 119.01 to 119.13 of the Revised Code.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (G) of this rule shall remain in effect until such time as the commission makes the determination to grant or deny the request.

(H) This rule shall not be construed to preclude a township, county, or municipal corporation from establishing time limits for satisfactory completion of the basic course and re-entry requirements of less than the maximum limits prescribed by the commission. If a township, county, or municipal corporation has adopted time limits less than the maximum limits prescribed above, such time limits shall be controlling.

Final Recommendations

- I. Accountability and oversight: Action must be taken to ensure that agencies and officers will be held accountable by the communities they serve.**
1. Creating an ongoing body to continue to review the issue of community-police relations, and to monitor the implementation and progress of the final recommendations that come out of the Task Force. This body should include a cross-section of community members, law enforcement, academia, elected officials, and clergy. (AG # 33)
 2. Using an outside prosecutor and an independent special investigation unit to ensure that police-involved uses of deadly force cases are conducted in an unbiased and proper manner. Creating an independent body for local jurisdictions, such as a monitor or a citizen review board, to investigate incidents alleging police misconduct, or in the absence of such a body, use the resources of a state agency to conduct a civil/administrative investigation.
 3. Posting all departmental policies, including discipline policies, and crime statistics to make them easily accessible to the public, thus increasing their transparency.
 4. Creating specialized crisis units or officers (referred to as Crisis Intervention Teams, or CIT) to respond to mental health crisis situations, as it is vital for law enforcement agencies to be able to serve and protect persons who have mental illness. (AG # 26)
 5. Implementing and regularly monitoring a standardized early intervention information system to anticipate and identify patterns of problematic behavior, in order to correct performance problems before they result in a serious form of misconduct. (AG # 30)
 6. Creating a statewide database through which law enforcement agencies are required to report on all officer-involved shootings, in order to understand the nature and extent of such incidents. This database should be examined and reported on annually.
 7. Thoroughly investigating body camera policies and procedures to develop best practices for their use by law enforcement. Body cameras are being called for by the public as a tool to increase the transparency of law enforcement-citizen interaction; however, there are many unresolved questions regarding their use, including issues of privacy, storage capacity and duration, access to records, mandatory versus discretionary camera use, and cost, among others.

8. Enacting anti-profiling legislation at the state level, to instill trust in the legitimacy of law enforcement. Such legislation should prohibit a law enforcement agency or official from targeting or stopping motorists or pedestrians on the basis of race, ethnicity, minority group status, religious affiliation, gender identity or sexual orientation, unless that status is used in combination with other identifying factors. The legislation should include data collection and annual training on biased policing.
9. Collecting social demographic data on all involuntary, police-initiated contacts with citizens whether within the context of motor vehicle traffic, pedestrian, or bicyclist stops. Demographic data should be recorded on all vehicle stops where a warning is issued and on stops where a citation is issued in lieu of arrest. The data should be reported to the Ohio Attorney General's Office which will be responsible for analyzing and reporting on the data annually to the public. If an agency or officer is found to be engaging in discriminatory policing, remedial action should be taken.
10. Creating a statewide database to allow law enforcement agencies to submit a detailed report whenever an officer is terminated or resigns in lieu of termination. This database shall include a description of the alleged misconduct and shall be available to any other law enforcement agency in the state.
11. Offering officers access to trained professionals who can provide appropriate support and who can assess officers when deemed necessary, in order to protect and ensure their mental health and well-being.
12. Enacting legislation that prohibits the use of quotas by all law enforcement agencies, given that the use of quotas can disproportionately impact minority communities and erode their trust in law enforcement.

II. Community education: Create methods to establish the public understands of police policies and procedures and recognition of exceptional service in an effort to foster support for the police. Police officers and community members must become proactive partners in community problem solving.

1. Identifying and/or expanding appropriate and effective policing strategies, including community policing strategies, for use by local law enforcement, as heavy enforcement and arrests can increase community distrust of police, eroding their legitimacy. Some specific recommendations called for

working with communities to develop culturally-specific strategies, and reviewing strategies of other communities that have successfully implemented community policing strategies, such as Cincinnati and Los Angeles. (AG # 16, 21, & 31)

2. Teaching community members, including youth, how to interact with police, as unnecessary engagement or escalation of force between law enforcement and citizens can result if citizens do not know how to appropriately interact with police. A variety of ways were proposed to achieve this, including the development of informational cards, the creation of a media campaign, and the teaching of this information in driver education classes.
3. Allowing community members, including youth, to view videos of officer stops and take part in law enforcement ride-alongs and simulation exercises, followed by discussions with law enforcement regarding their perceptions and experiences of these activities, to increase their awareness and understanding of law enforcement officers' daily activities and duties.
4. Having communities review the Department of Justice findings of cities such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Ferguson, and others, to learn from them the steps they took to improve community-police relations.
5. Creating public service announcements for local media outlets that focus on improving understanding between the community and police.

III. Community involvement: There must be ongoing efforts by law enforcement and the community to build trust and strengthen relationships.

1. Encouraging ongoing dialogue among local community members, law enforcement, and other representatives of the criminal justice system, including judges, using roundtable discussions, community events, block watch meetings, and other organized gatherings. (AG # 33)
2. Increasing opportunities for law enforcement to interact positively with youth in the community and in schools, through appropriate and effective programming, including mentorships, as youth are often the focus of law enforcement activity. (AG # 33)

- IV. Grand jury process:** The grand jury process shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Ohio Constitutional Modernization Commission, or appropriate governmental authority, as it applies to the use of force.
1. Judicial oversight of the grand jury process.
 2. Creating an open and transparent grand jury process by authorizing the release of the grand jury testimony when, in the interest of justice, there is a particularized need, and the safety of witnesses would not be impacted.
 3. Requiring a grand jury to review all officer-involved deaths or serious injuries, in the absence of an independent investigation.
- V. Recruiting and hiring:** The State of Ohio shall require all law enforcement agencies to adopt, at a minimum, hiring policies. The State will develop a model policy on hiring to be used by law enforcement agencies.
1. Engaging in best practice efforts to recruit qualified, diverse persons reflective of the community—beginning in middle school and high school, and continuing in college— for those who have an interest in pursuing a career in law enforcement. Recruiting efforts should focus on female and minority candidates, and economic incentives may be used to encourage candidates to pursue a college degree. Individual Task Force members made the following suggestions:

(AG # 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5)
 - a. Using human resource experts to validate civil service exams for job requirements and to permit appointing authorities to hire a diverse work force.
 - b. Broadening educational requirements to allow for non-college experiences.
 - c. Implementing a pre-hire education seminar or counseling process to familiarize applicants with the hiring process.
 - d. Increasing transparency in the hiring process by being more forthcoming when someone does not pass the background phase.
 - e. Providing internships for minority youth at local law enforcement agencies.

- f. Providing a full scholarship to any public Ohio university for qualified minority or female candidates of urban communities, followed by a four-year commitment in law enforcement in an urban Ohio community.
- g. The use of a media campaign targeting minority youth with a message about making a difference in communities through a career in law enforcement.
- h. Creating minimum hiring, testing, and pre-screening policies for use by law enforcement agencies that include psychological assessments, including implicit bias pre-screening, physical fitness assessments, extensive character, employment, and criminal background investigations, and assessments of bias in order to ensure that candidates are physically, emotionally, and mentally fit. (AG # 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5)
- i. Restoring local funding sources and creating new funding sources to focus on the hiring of additional officers, so that agencies can increase the number of officers devoted to community policing.
- j. Providing residency incentives for hiring officers living within the jurisdiction, in order to encourage law enforcement officers to be more engaged with the community they serve.

VI. Standards: The State of Ohio shall require all law enforcement agencies to adopt, at a minimum, policies including, but not limited to, the use of deadly force, with the goal of enhancing the protection of all lives. The State will develop a model policy to be used by law enforcement agencies.

1. Reviewing and/or revising policies regarding justifiable use of force, with a goal of enhancing the protection of the lives of officers, suspects, and the public. Consider having all agencies adopt a formal policy on de-escalation. (AG # 25)
2. Adopting an agency policy for the release of information to the public, as per the State's Public Records Law (ORC 149.43), in recognition that providing timely, complete, and accurate information to the public in the aftermath of a critical incident is important to maintaining a trusting relationship with the community. Public records laws should be amended to provide for the release of the investigative information upon completion of any criminal and administrative action taken.

3. Ensuring the availability of sufficient resources to allow officers to conduct their jobs safely and effectively

VII. Training: In order to allow officers to do their jobs safely and effectively, and to protect the public, the State of Ohio shall require a greater emphasis on, and investment, in training.

1. Evaluating the members of the Ohio Peace Officer's Training Commission for possible expansion to ensure diversity, community representation, and alternative perspectives so that the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission has the expertise to identify necessary training for all law enforcement officers. Suggestions include a diversity officer, an expert in civil rights law or designee from Ohio Civil Rights Commission, a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, an expert in child and adolescent development, and a public representative.
2. Assigning the Task Force to work with the Ohio Attorney General's Advisory Group on Law Enforcement Training to identify and develop training topics for basic and advanced courses for all law enforcement.
3. Requiring 40 hours of training for newly appointed chiefs and sheriffs, to include diversity training and emphasis on historical perspectives and law enforcement-community relations.
4. Developing training on community policing for executive-level chiefs and sheriffs to ensure their understanding and recognition of this way of policing.
5. Re-evaluating the minimum hourly requirement for both basic and advanced training. (AG # 15, 21)
6. Increasing or including in the basic training curriculum the following topics:
 - a. Interacting with the mentally ill and others with disabilities using Crisis Intervention Team principles (AG # 17)
 - b. Interacting with adolescents, including training on the principles of child and adolescent development and how this impacts police-youth interactions (AG # 27)
 - c. Diversity and cultural competency/sensitivity, with emphasis on historical perspectives and community-police relations (AG # 16)
 - d. Interpersonal relations and the issue of race (AG # 16)

- e. Biases, including implicit bias (AG # 16)
 - f. Threat assessment (AG # 18, 19)
 - g. De-escalation techniques and alternatives to deadly force, including Tasers and verbal communication (AG # 19)
 - h. Policing non-violent demonstrations
 - i. Standards for lawful vehicle and stop-frisk detentions (AG # 19)
 - j. When to engage in a foot pursuit
 - k. Personal stress management and stress reduction
7. Increasing the minimum yearly continuing professional training requirement and mandating continuing professional training in the following areas:
- a. Diversity and cultural competency/sensitivity, with emphasis on historical perspectives and community-police relations (AG # 21)
 - b. Interacting with the mentally ill and others with disabilities using Crisis Intervention Team principles (AG # 21)
 - c. Use of force scenario and reality-based training (AG # 22)
 - d. De-escalation techniques and alternatives to deadly force, including Tasers and verbal communication (AG # 22)
 - e. Police-community relations and building partnerships in the community (AG # 21)
 - f. Legal updates (AG # 21)
 - g. Narcotics
 - h. Problem-oriented policing
 - i. Precision driving (AG # 22)
 - j. Self-defense (AG # 22)

- k. Hand-to-hand fighting skills (AG # 22)
 - l. Weapon retention (AG # 22)
 - m. Threat assessment (AG # 22)
 - n. Biases, including implicit bias
 - o. Responding to confrontations involving a weapon that is not a firearm (AG # 22)
 - p. Policing non-violent demonstrations
 - q. Standards for lawful vehicle and stop-frisk detentions (AG # 22)
 - r. When to engage in a foot pursuit
 - s. Personal stress management and stress reduction
 - t. Active shooter
8. Developing statewide standards for establishing training on cultural competency, including a certification process for contractors seeking to provide such training, to ensure quality.
9. Coordinating efforts across criminal justice agencies, including the Ohio Attorney General's Office, to review the funding needed to accomplish training requirements, should training be increased and/or mandated.
10. Establishing an 'incubator' or resource center to provide training, resources, and practical assistance to agencies and governments across the state, in order to keep them informed and up-to date on the latest policing strategies and techniques.

Recommendations with Actions Needed to Implement for May 14' 2015 OPOTC

Pre-Certification Recommendations

Action Items

1. * High School Diploma or GED

The Advisory Group recommends that applicants be required to possess at least a high school diploma or GED. Ohio is currently one of only three states that do not require a high school diploma or GED for peace officer cadets.

OAC and money for additional staff
(Gov. TF (GTF) – Recruiting and Hiring)

2. † Drug Screening

The Advisory Group recommends that applicants pass a drug screening prior to admission into an academy.

OAC
(GTF – Recruiting and Hiring)

3. † Psychological Exam

In addition to a drug screening, the Advisory Group recommends that each applicant undergo a psychological exam to confirm that applicants have the right psychological makeup to serve as a peace officer.

OAC
(GTF – Recruiting and Hiring)

4. † Truth Verification Test

The Advisory Group recommends that each applicant pass a truth verification test, such as a polygraph test.

OAC
(GTF – Recruiting and Hiring)

5. † Physical Fitness

The Advisory Group recommends candidates pass a pre-entrance physical fitness assessment.

OAC
(GTF – Recruiting and Hiring)

6. † Additional Criminal Disqualifiers

The Advisory Group recommends adding any sex offenses and misdemeanor crimes of violence as disqualifiers for enrolling in a basic training academy.

OAC

* = May 14th Action
† = Future Discussion

Certification Recommendations

Action Items

7. + Increased Oversight

The Advisory Group recommends the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission hire additional field staff in order to properly evaluate basic training academies and their instructors.

Internal process and money for additional staff.
Timeframe: depends on hiring, training, and basic training academy model. 6 months to 1 year
Relates to #9

8. + Performance Standards

The Advisory Group recommends that the Ohio Peace Officer Commission establish minimum performance standards for basic peace officer academies to ensure quality instruction.

OAC

9. + Changes to Basic Academy Model

The Advisory Group recommends the Commission conduct a review of the basic training academies to ensure the quality of basic training. The Advisory Group believes that reducing the number of academies in the state to a lower number that can be more reasonably managed will help ensure better trained peace officers. Reducing the number of academies could be done in several different ways utilizing data-driven analyses.

OAC
Relates to recommendations 7 and 11

The Advisory Group has proposed three models for the Commission's consideration:

- Model A The top performing 10 to 12 academies in the state would continue running academies as long as they continue to be successful. (19 Staff)
- Model B The top performing 10 to 12 academies in the state would continue running academies as long as they continue to be successful academies. The Commission could certify up to 12 additional academies. Criteria would be based on region, student density, and past performance, (29 or 16 Staff)
- Model C Make no changes to the current system. (not preferred) (69, 29, 21 Staff)

* = May 14th Action

+ = Future Discussion

10. † Add Basic Academies at OPOTA

In addition, the Advisory Group recommends Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA) campuses in London and Richfield also run basic training academies.

Internal process and money for additional staff and facilities.

11. † Instructor Evaluation

The Advisory Group recommends there be standardized, ongoing evaluations for commission-approved instructors.

OAC
Relates to #7 and #9

12. † Order of Topics

The Advisory Group recommends the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission determine the proper order of topics taught in basic training, and that all academies be required to follow that order.

Internal process and money for additional staff. Timeframe: depends on hiring, training, and basic training academy model. 6 months to 1 year

13. * Lesson Plan Content

The Advisory Group recommends the lesson plan content be taught in its entirety without exceptions.

OAC and internal process. Timeframe: First January or July after OAC changes

14. † Physical Skills Testing

In order to ensure consistency and validity of the testing process, the Advisory Group recommends that all physical skills tests, (such as driving, subject control, and firearms) be overseen by Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission staff. Currently OPOTC staff only oversees the physical fitness test.

Internal process and money for additional staff. Timeframe: depends on hiring, training, and basic training academy model. 6 months to 1 year

15. * Substantially Increase Basic Training Hours

The Advisory Group recommends substantially increasing the number of hours for basic training. In order for the Commission to implement the recommendations 16-18, the minimum hours in the basic training program must be substantially increased.

OAC plus staff
(GTF - Training)
(+#16, 18)

* = May 14th Action

† = Future Discussion

16. † Add Training in Community-Police Relations Including Implicit Bias and Procedural Justice

The Advisory Group recommends concepts on implicit bias and procedural justice be implemented throughout peace officer basic training. Implicit bias training focuses on officers understanding themselves and how their decisions can be affected by these inherent biases. Procedural justice focuses on police interacting and strengthening their bonds with the communities they serve. Enhancing positive community-police relations is a key to building trust between law enforcement and their communities.

Internal process.
Timeframe: July 2015, more to come in January 2016
(GTF – Community Education/Training)
(depends on delivery method and program used)
Relates to #15

17. * Include Mental Health Community Panel as Part of Training

The Advisory Group recommends including local mental health community advocates and professionals to participate in a panel when the mental health topic is taught during basic training. Given that Ohio's criminal justice system has become a quasi-mental health system, training law enforcement on how to interact with this population is of the utmost importance. This panel will help students better understand the viewpoints of consumers and mental health practitioners.

Internal process.
Timeframe: January 2016
(GTF - Training)

18. * Add Scenario and Stress-Induced Training Hours

The Advisory Group recommends additional scenario-based training hours be incorporated in basic training academies. Peace officer decision-making skills under stress can best be taught through scenario-based and stress-induced training. It is understood that this type of training is very time consuming due to the required repetition and instruction needed to ensure the student fully understands and can apply the concepts being taught.

Internal process.
Timeframe: July 2015, more to come in January 2016
(GTF - Training)
(see #15)

19. † Scenario-Based Testing/Training Villages

Scenario-based testing is the most effective way to evaluate decision-making ability. The Advisory Group recommends scenario-based testing at OPOTA London and Richfield for all students in a "training village" in Ohio similar to those at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) facility in Quantico, Virginia. To ensure that officers can respond appropriately to situations they will face within the communities they will serve, all students should complete a post academy scenario-based certification exam administered by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) prior to being certified to test physical skills and decision-making ability. This additional exam will ensure

OAC and money for additional staff and facilities
(GTF - Training)

* = May 14th Action

† = Future Discussion

that students are applying training correctly by placing them in stress-inducing, real-life simulations.

20. + Agency Internship

The Advisory Group recommends all students complete an agency internship prior to receiving a full peace officer certification. A mandatory internship will help the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission evaluate students in real-life situations and can help the profession in two ways. First, it will better prepare new officers for working in their communities by themselves. Second, it will provide another evaluation point that will help the Commission identify students who are not well suited to the profession.

ORC, OAC, 1 staff, and agency buy-in

* = May 14th Action

+ = Future Discussion

Recommendations for Annual Training (Post-Certification)

Action Items

21. † 40 hours of Advanced Training Annually

The Advisory Group recommends that all officers complete forty hours of advanced training annually. This would put Ohio with the top tier of states in number of hours required annually. Currently, Ohio ranks 38th in the number of hours required annually, and we are well behind our neighboring states of Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania in the number of annual hours.

Legal Update Advanced Training

The Advisory Group recommends relevant legal updates also be part of the annual advanced training mandate to ensure that officers are informed of any new case law and legislative changes that could affect their responsibilities.

Community-Police Relationship Advanced Training

The Advisory Group recommends a portion of the annual advanced training mandate focus on concepts related to community-police relationships. Too often law enforcement and the communities they serve can end up in an “us versus them” mentality. The Advisory Group’s work focused on many aspects of race relations with an emphasis on the African American community and recommends a portion of the annual advanced training mandate focus on concepts related to race relations and community-police relationships. Appropriate topics for this subject include implicit bias, procedural justice, community diversity, agency transparency, and generational issues.

Mental Health Advanced Training

The Advisory Group recommends a portion of the annual advanced training mandates contain training on mental health and de-escalation. Effective communication is just as important as the physical skills officers use on a regular basis. Therefore, the Advisory Group believes refresher training in this area is needed as much as it is for the other subjects listed above to help officers enhance their abilities.

22. † Perishable Skills Advanced Training

The Advisory Group recommends a portion of the mandated 40 hours of advanced training consist of refresher training for perishable skills in a reality-based training environment. This would include training officers by placing them in stress-inducing, real-life simulations to assess their decision-making abilities. This could be done at OPOTA

ORC
(GTF – Community Education/Training)

ORC

ORC

ORC

ORC
(GTF - Training)

* = May 14th Action

† = Future Discussion

facilities in London and Richfield if modifications are made to add "training villages."

23. * Increased Continuing Training

ORC

There are currently very few subjects required for advanced training. The Advisory Group feels there are specific topics which could increase officers' competencies in responding to their communities' needs. The Advisory Group recommends the following subject matter be included in mandated yearly training:

* *Use of Force Review*

OPOTC Executive Director

The Advisory Group recommends law enforcement agencies have training on use of force, including their agency's use of force policy, which may be done in conjunction with annual firearms requalification. The Advisory Group believes an annual review of use of force policies and the constitutional requirements surrounding use of force will ensure that officers have a better understanding of appropriate uses of force. It will also give communities peace of mind that their officers are continually trained to respond in the most suitable manner.

Advise and request permission to proceed

* *Mental Health Update Training*

ORC

Acknowledging that many situations law enforcement officers face in their day-to-day duties involve someone in a mental health crisis, the Advisory Group recommends increased training in mental health topics for all officers. Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA) currently offers an 8-hour advanced training course dealing with de-escalating people in crisis based upon the basic training lesson plan that was updated in 2013. This is currently offered by OPOTA, but not required, the Advisory Group suggests Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA) review this curriculum to ensure it is up to date and the number of hours included in the course is appropriate. The Advisory Group believes that all officers should receive the most recent basic training on mental health either by being required to take the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA) advanced training course or similar training through the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI).

Advise and request a review of OPOTA AT course

* = May 14th Action

+ = Future Discussion

24. † Field Training Program

The Advisory Group recommends all law enforcement agencies implement a mandatory field training program. Furthermore, the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission should develop minimum standards for this program as well as minimum standards for who can be a field training officer. (This recommendation is not necessary if agency internships are implemented as part of the peace officer certification process.)

ORC

25. * Use of Force Policy

The Advisory Group recommends all law enforcement agencies adopt a use of force policy. The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission should develop a model use of force policy in the next four months that law enforcement agencies can utilize. Having a use of force policy provides officers clear direction on acceptable uses of force.

ORC
(GTF - Standards)

* = May 14th Action

† = Future Discussion

Innovations

While the Advisory Group was tasked with reviewing law enforcement training, the Group also identified several items that have potential to add value to the law enforcement profession.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 26. † Every jurisdiction should have a specialized police response program (e.g., Crisis Intervention Training or mental health response team) or a mutual aid agreement with another jurisdiction. Those living with mental illness require and deserve special considerations to safely get them the help they need. | ORC (GTF - Accountability and Oversight) |
| 27. * Similarly, other segments of our population should receive a special training focus. For instance, research suggests that when dealing with juveniles, especially those with mental health challenges, their behaviors can be measurably different than their adult counterparts. | (GTF - Training) |
| 28. † Dispatchers should receive standard training on correctly identifying calls for service and how to effectively and accurately relay pertinent information to responding officers. Dispatchers are the conduit between the community and law enforcement. Both of these groups require competent and purposeful direction from the dispatcher. | ORC (Chapter 128) and OAC (not Attorney General OAC) |
| 29. † Law enforcement agencies should utilize evidence-based policing strategies. Police practices should be based on scientific evidence and quantifiable research to focus resources on identified problems and use best practices to solve them. | Agency specific |
| 30. † Law enforcement agencies should participate in a "lessons learned" or close calls database. Close call reporting is a process of identifying, analyzing, documenting, and sharing close calls to avoid future catastrophic incidents. The Attorney General's Close Call database gives departments throughout the state access to anonymously submitted reports, agency created solutions, and training opportunities relevant to the close call. | Already in place with AGO Close Call reporting database, will need ORC to mandate participation (GTF - Accountability and Oversight) |
| 31. † A site established for law enforcement agencies to learn of and share new ideas, innovations, and programs should be established. The process of translating an idea into a service that creates value for the community and law enforcement agency can be time consuming and costly. Collaboration between law enforcement agencies can reduce those costs, reduce duplication of efforts, and offer blueprints for agencies to implement. | Could be housed at AGO, would need ORC to mandate participation (GTF - Community Education) |

* = May 14th Action

† = Future Discussion

32. + All law enforcement agencies should meet certain minimum standards. There are over 950 law enforcement agencies in Ohio. There should be a set of minimum professional standards required for agencies to ensure competent policing in Ohio's communities. Similar standards are already in place in Ohio's jails. An in state accreditation process would ensure that minimum standards are met.

ORC, could need home rule changes in Constitution
See Executive Order 2015-04K

33. + Law enforcement agencies should incorporate community-policing strategies into the culture of their officers' daily activities. This should not be a singular program or initiative, but a standard way of doing business.

Agency specific
(GTF - Accountability and Oversight /Community Involvement)

* = May 14th Action

+ = Future Discussion

109:2-1-03 Ohio peace officer basic training program course.

(A) Who is required to complete the basic course:

(1) Those persons set out in division (A) of section 109.71 of the Revised Code;

(2) A training recruit as defined in paragraph (H) of rule 109:2-1-02 of the Administrative Code;

(3) Any person employed in a position statutorily required to complete the basic training course.

(B) Who may attend the basic course

(1) An open enrollment student as defined in paragraph (I) of rule 109:2-1-02 of the Administrative Code.

(C) No person who has been convicted of a felony or other peace officer disqualifying offense shall attend the basic course.

(D) All persons attending the basic course shall possess a high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalency.

Rec. #1

(E) Statement of purpose.

(1) It shall be clearly understood that the basic course described is designed as an absolute minimum program. Commanders are encouraged to exceed this minimum program wherever possible.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall limit or be construed as limiting the authority of a commander, the civil service commission, or other appointing authority, to enact rules and regulations which establish a higher standard of training above the minimum required by the rules of this chapter.

(F) Local matters

Instruction in such matters as department rules and regulations, local ordinances, personnel policies and procedures may be given entirely upon local initiative. No portion of the instructional time devoted to this training or other non-commission required topics shall be credited against the hours of instruction required under rule 109:2-1-16 of the Administrative Code.

109:2-1-16 Explanation of the basic training course.

(A) The course content and curriculum of the peace officer basic training program shall be established by the recommendation of the Ohio peace officer training commission and upon approval of the attorney general. It shall be sufficient in content and subject material to provide the student with a strong basic knowledge of the role, function, and practices of a peace officer.

(B) The units, topics, hours, and lesson plan content ~~student performance objectives~~ for the basic course shall be taught in their entirety.

Rec. # 13

~~(C) The minimum required curriculum shall not exceed six hundred fifty hours inclusive of those topics listed in ORC sections 109.741, 109.742 and 109.744 and any other topic mandated by the legislature.~~

Rec. # 15

(C) The basic training course shall be comprised of topics that are contained in the following units.

(1) Administration

(2) Legal

(3) Human relations

(4) Firearms

(5) Driving

(6) Investigation

(7) Traffic

(8) Patrol

(9) Civil disorders

(10) Subject control

(11) First aid

(12) Physical conditioning

(13) Homeland Security

(D) Topics shall be covered in an order determined by the commission.

(b)(E) It is understood that the course content and curriculum recommended by the Ohio peace officer training commission and approved by the attorney general are

established as mandatory minimums to be eligible to obtain certification. Schools, school commanders, and instructors are encouraged to exceed the minimums as they deem appropriate.

Reasonable latitude shall be granted to instructors to deliver the material in a manner deemed most effective and to permit the use of instructional methods and material deemed to be the most appropriate and useful, provided the content of the lesson plan approved by the commission ~~approved material~~ is covered in its entirety.

Rec. # 13

As Introduced

**131st General Assembly
Regular Session
2015-2016**

H. B. No. 204

Representatives Derickson, Manning

A BILL

To amend sections 109.73, 109.74, and 109.77 of the Revised Code to prohibit the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission from recommending and the Attorney General from adopting a rule limiting the number of hours of basic training required for peace officers and to generally require all persons newly appointed to a peace officer position to have received a high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalence.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. That sections 109.73, 109.74, and 109.77 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 109.73. (A) The Ohio peace officer training commission shall recommend rules to the attorney general with respect to all of the following:

(1) The approval, or revocation of approval, of peace officer training schools administered by the state, counties, municipal corporations, public school districts, technical college districts, and the department of natural resources;

(2) Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, and

equipment and facilities to be required at approved state, 20
county, municipal, and department of natural resources peace 21
officer training schools; 22

(3) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved 23
state, county, municipal, and department of natural resources 24
peace officer training schools; 25

(4) The requirements of minimum basic training that peace 26
officers appointed to probationary terms shall complete before 27
being eligible for permanent appointment, which requirements 28
shall include training in the handling of the offense of 29
domestic violence, other types of domestic violence-related 30
offenses and incidents, and protection orders and consent 31
agreements issued or approved under section 2919.26 or 3113.31 32
of the Revised Code; crisis intervention training; and training 33
in the handling of missing children and child abuse and neglect 34
cases; and training in handling violations of section 2905.32 of 35
the Revised Code; and the time within which such basic training 36
shall be completed following appointment to a probationary term; 37

(5) The requirements of minimum basic training that peace 38
officers not appointed for probationary terms but appointed on 39
other than a permanent basis shall complete in order to be 40
eligible for continued employment or permanent appointment, 41
which requirements shall include training in the handling of the 42
offense of domestic violence, other types of domestic violence- 43
related offenses and incidents, and protection orders and 44
consent agreements issued or approved under section 2919.26 or 45
3113.31 of the Revised Code, crisis intervention training, and 46
training in the handling of missing children and child abuse and 47
neglect cases, and training in handling violations of section 48
2905.32 of the Revised Code, and the time within which such 49

basic training shall be completed following appointment on other than a permanent basis;

(6) Categories or classifications of advanced in-service training programs for peace officers, including programs in the handling of the offense of domestic violence, other types of domestic violence-related offenses and incidents, and protection orders and consent agreements issued or approved under section 2919.26 or 3113.31 of the Revised Code, in crisis intervention, and in the handling of missing children and child abuse and neglect cases, and in handling violations of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code, and minimum courses of study and attendance requirements with respect to such categories or classifications;

(7) Permitting persons, who are employed as members of a campus police department appointed under section 1713.50 of the Revised Code; who are employed as police officers by a qualified nonprofit corporation police department pursuant to section 1702.80 of the Revised Code; who are appointed and commissioned as bank, savings and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or association of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, or credit unions police officers, as railroad police officers, or as hospital police officers pursuant to sections 4973.17 to 4973.22 of the Revised Code; or who are appointed and commissioned as amusement park police officers pursuant to section 4973.17 of the Revised Code, to attend approved peace officer training schools, including the Ohio peace officer training academy, and to receive certificates of satisfactory completion of basic training programs, if the private college or university that established the campus police department; qualified nonprofit corporation police department; bank, savings and loan association, savings bank, credit union, or association of banks, savings and loan associations, savings

banks, or credit unions; railroad company; hospital; or 81
amusement park sponsoring the police officers pays the entire 82
cost of the training and certification and if trainee vacancies 83
are available; 84

(8) Permitting undercover drug agents to attend approved 85
peace officer training schools, other than the Ohio peace 86
officer training academy, and to receive certificates of 87
satisfactory completion of basic training programs, if, for each 88
undercover drug agent, the county, township, or municipal 89
corporation that employs that undercover drug agent pays the 90
entire cost of the training and certification; 91

(9) (a) The requirements for basic training programs for 92
bailiffs and deputy bailiffs of courts of record of this state 93
and for criminal investigators employed by the state public 94
defender that those persons shall complete before they may carry 95
a firearm while on duty; 96

(b) The requirements for any training received by a 97
bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record of this state or 98
by a criminal investigator employed by the state public defender 99
prior to June 6, 1986, that is to be considered equivalent to 100
the training described in division (A) (9) (a) of this section. 101

(10) Establishing minimum qualifications and requirements 102
for certification for dogs utilized by law enforcement agencies; 103

(11) Establishing minimum requirements for certification 104
of persons who are employed as correction officers in a full- 105
service jail, five-day facility, or eight-hour holding facility 106
or who provide correction services in such a jail or facility; 107

(12) Establishing requirements for the training of agents 108
of a county humane society under section 1717.06 of the Revised 109

Code, including, without limitation, a requirement that the 110
agents receive instruction on traditional animal husbandry 111
methods and training techniques, including customary owner- 112
performed practices. 113

(B) The commission shall not recommend any rule or rules 114
to the attorney general with respect to any limit on the number 115
of basic training hours in any program or topic listed in 116
division (A) of this section. 117

(C) The commission shall appoint an executive director, 118
with the approval of the attorney general, who shall hold office 119
during the pleasure of the commission. The executive director 120
shall perform such duties assigned by the commission. The 121
executive director shall receive a salary fixed pursuant to 122
Chapter 124. of the Revised Code and reimbursement for expenses 123
within the amounts available by appropriation. The executive 124
director may appoint officers, employees, agents, and 125
consultants as the executive director considers necessary, 126
prescribe their duties, and provide for reimbursement of their 127
expenses within the amounts available for reimbursement by 128
appropriation and with the approval of the commission. 129

~~(C)~~ (D) The commission may do all of the following: 130

(1) Recommend studies, surveys, and reports to be made by 131
the executive director regarding the carrying out of the 132
objectives and purposes of sections 109.71 to 109.77 of the 133
Revised Code; 134

(2) Visit and inspect any peace officer training school 135
that has been approved by the executive director or for which 136
application for approval has been made; 137

(3) Make recommendations, from time to time, to the 138

| | |
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| executive director, the attorney general, and the general | 139 |
| assembly regarding the carrying out of the purposes of sections | 140 |
| 109.71 to 109.77 of the Revised Code; | 141 |
| (4) Report to the attorney general from time to time, and | 142 |
| to the governor and the general assembly at least annually, | 143 |
| concerning the activities of the commission; | 144 |
| (5) Establish fees for the services the commission offers | 145 |
| under sections 109.71 to 109.79 of the Revised Code, including, | 146 |
| but not limited to, fees for training, certification, and | 147 |
| testing; | 148 |
| (6) Perform such other acts as are necessary or | 149 |
| appropriate to carry out the powers and duties of the commission | 150 |
| as set forth in sections 109.71 to 109.77 of the Revised Code. | 151 |
| (D) -(E) In establishing the requirements, under division | 152 |
| (A)(12) of this section, the commission may consider any | 153 |
| portions of the curriculum for instruction on the topic of | 154 |
| animal husbandry practices, if any, of the Ohio state university | 155 |
| college of veterinary medicine. No person or entity that fails | 156 |
| to provide instruction on traditional animal husbandry methods | 157 |
| and training techniques, including customary owner-performed | 158 |
| practices, shall qualify to train a humane agent for appointment | 159 |
| under section 1717.06 of the Revised Code. | 160 |
| Sec. 109.74. (A) The attorney general, in accordance with | 161 |
| Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, has discretion to adopt and | 162 |
| promulgate any or all of the rules and regulations recommended | 163 |
| by the Ohio peace officer training commission to the attorney | 164 |
| general pursuant to section 109.73 of the Revised Code. When the | 165 |
| attorney general promulgates any rule or regulation recommended | 166 |
| by the commission, the attorney general shall transmit a | 167 |

certified copy thereof to the secretary of state. 168

(B) The attorney general shall not adopt or promulgate any 169
rule or regulation with respect to any limit on the number of 170
basic training hours in any program or topic listed in division 171
(A) of this section. 172

Sec. 109.77. (A) As used in this section, "felony" has the 173
same meaning as in section 109.511 of the Revised Code. 174

(B) (1) Notwithstanding any general, special, or local law 175
or charter to the contrary, and except as otherwise provided in 176
this section, no person shall receive an original appointment on 177
a permanent basis as any of the following unless the person 178
previously has been awarded a certificate by the executive 179
director of the Ohio peace officer training commission attesting 180
to the person's satisfactory completion of an approved state, 181
county, municipal, or department of natural resources peace 182
officer basic training program and, with respect to an 183
appointment on or after the effective date of this amendment, 184
satisfies division (L)(1) of this section: 185

(a) A peace officer of any county, township, municipal 186
corporation, regional transit authority, or metropolitan housing 187
authority; 188

(b) A natural resources law enforcement staff officer, 189
park officer, forest officer, preserve officer, wildlife 190
officer, or state watercraft officer of the department of 191
natural resources; 192

(c) An employee of a park district under section 511.232 193
or 1545.13 of the Revised Code; 194

(d) An employee of a conservancy district who is 195
designated pursuant to section 6101.75 of the Revised Code; 196

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| (e) A state university law enforcement officer; | 197 |
| (f) A special police officer employed by the department of mental health and addiction services pursuant to section 5119.08 of the Revised Code or the department of developmental disabilities pursuant to section 5123.13 of the Revised Code; | 198 199 200 201 |
| (g) An enforcement agent of the department of public safety whom the director of public safety designates under section 5502.14 of the Revised Code; | 202 203 204 |
| (h) A special police officer employed by a port authority under section 4582.04 or 4582.28 of the Revised Code; | 205 206 |
| (i) A special police officer employed by a municipal corporation at a municipal airport, or other municipal air navigation facility, that has scheduled operations, as defined in section 119.3 of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 14 C.F.R. 119.3, as amended, and that is required to be under a security program and is governed by aviation security rules of the transportation security administration of the United States department of transportation as provided in Parts 1542. and 1544. of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended; | 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 |
| (j) A gaming agent employed under section 3772.03 of the Revised Code. | 217 218 |
| (2) Every person who is appointed on a temporary basis or for a probationary term or on other than a permanent basis as any of the following shall forfeit the appointed position unless the person previously has completed satisfactorily or, within the time prescribed by rules adopted by the attorney general pursuant to section 109.74 of the Revised Code, satisfactorily completes a state, county, municipal, or department of natural | 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 |

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| resources peace officer basic training program for temporary or | 226 |
| probationary officers and , is awarded a certificate by the | 227 |
| director attesting to the satisfactory completion of the | 228 |
| program, and, with respect to an appointment on or after the | 229 |
| <u>effective date of this amendment, satisfies division (L)(1) of</u> | 230 |
| <u>this section:</u> | 231 |
| (a) A peace officer of any county, township, municipal | 232 |
| corporation, regional transit authority, or metropolitan housing | 233 |
| authority; | 234 |
| (b) A natural resources law enforcement staff officer, | 235 |
| park officer, forest officer, preserve officer, wildlife | 236 |
| officer, or state watercraft officer of the department of | 237 |
| natural resources; | 238 |
| (c) An employee of a park district under section 511.232 | 239 |
| or 1545.13 of the Revised Code; | 240 |
| (d) An employee of a conservancy district who is | 241 |
| designated pursuant to section 6101.75 of the Revised Code; | 242 |
| (e) A special police officer employed by the department of | 243 |
| mental health and addiction services pursuant to section 5119.08 | 244 |
| of the Revised Code or the department of developmental | 245 |
| disabilities pursuant to section 5123.13 of the Revised Code; | 246 |
| (f) An enforcement agent of the department of public | 247 |
| safety whom the director of public safety designates under | 248 |
| section 5502.14 of the Revised Code; | 249 |
| (g) A special police officer employed by a port authority | 250 |
| under section 4582.04 or 4582.28 of the Revised Code; | 251 |
| (h) A special police officer employed by a municipal | 252 |
| corporation at a municipal airport, or other municipal air | 253 |

navigation facility, that has scheduled operations, as defined 254
in section 119.3 of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 255
14 C.F.R. 119.3, as amended, and that is required to be under a 256
security program and is governed by aviation security rules of 257
the transportation security administration of the United States 258
department of transportation as provided in Parts 1542. and 259
1544. of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as 260
amended. 261

(3) For purposes of division (B) of this section, a state, 262
county, municipal, or department of natural resources peace 263
officer basic training program, regardless of whether the 264
program is to be completed by peace officers appointed on a 265
permanent or temporary, probationary, or other nonpermanent 266
basis, shall include training in the handling of the offense of 267
domestic violence, other types of domestic violence-related 268
offenses and incidents, and protection orders and consent 269
agreements issued or approved under section 2919.26 or 3113.31 270
of the Revised Code and crisis intervention training. The 271
requirement to complete training in the handling of the offense 272
of domestic violence, other types of domestic violence-related 273
offenses and incidents, and protection orders and consent 274
agreements issued or approved under section 2919.26 or 3113.31 275
of the Revised Code does not apply to any person serving as a 276
peace officer on March 27, 1979, and the requirement to complete 277
training in crisis intervention does not apply to any person 278
serving as a peace officer on April 4, 1985. Any person who is 279
serving as a peace officer on April 4, 1985, who terminates that 280
employment after that date, and who subsequently is hired as a 281
peace officer by the same or another law enforcement agency 282
shall complete training in crisis intervention as prescribed by 283
rules adopted by the attorney general pursuant to section 284

109.742 of the Revised Code. No peace officer shall have 285
employment as a peace officer terminated and then be reinstated 286
with intent to circumvent this section. 287

(4) Division (B) of this section does not apply to any 288
person serving on a permanent basis on March 28, 1985, as a park 289
officer, forest officer, preserve officer, wildlife officer, or 290
state watercraft officer of the department of natural resources 291
or as an employee of a park district under section 511.232 or 292
1545.13 of the Revised Code, to any person serving on a 293
permanent basis on March 6, 1986, as an employee of a 294
conservancy district designated pursuant to section 6101.75 of 295
the Revised Code, to any person serving on a permanent basis on 296
January 10, 1991, as a preserve officer of the department of 297
natural resources, to any person employed on a permanent basis 298
on July 2, 1992, as a special police officer by the department 299
of mental health and addiction services pursuant to section 300
5119.08 of the Revised Code or by the department of 301
developmental disabilities pursuant to section 5123.13 of the 302
Revised Code, to any person serving on a permanent basis on May 303
17, 2000, as a special police officer employed by a port 304
authority under section 4582.04 or 4582.28 of the Revised Code, 305
to any person serving on a permanent basis on March 19, 2003, as 306
a special police officer employed by a municipal corporation at 307
a municipal airport or other municipal air navigation facility 308
described in division (A) (19) of section 109.71 of the Revised 309
Code, to any person serving on a permanent basis on June 19, 310
1978, as a state university law enforcement officer pursuant to 311
section 3345.04 of the Revised Code and who, immediately prior 312
to June 19, 1978, was serving as a special police officer 313
designated under authority of that section, or to any person 314
serving on a permanent basis on September 20, 1984, as a liquor 315

control investigator, known after June 30, 1999, as an 316
enforcement agent of the department of public safety, engaged in 317
the enforcement of Chapters 4301. and 4303. of the Revised Code. 318

(5) Division (B) of this section does not apply to any 319
person who is appointed as a regional transit authority police 320
officer pursuant to division (Y) of section 306.35 of the 321
Revised Code if, on or before July 1, 1996, the person has 322
completed satisfactorily an approved state, county, municipal, 323
or department of natural resources peace officer basic training 324
program and has been awarded a certificate by the executive 325
director of the Ohio peace officer training commission attesting 326
to the person's satisfactory completion of such an approved 327
program and if, on July 1, 1996, the person is performing peace 328
officer functions for a regional transit authority. 329

(C) No person, after September 20, 1984, shall receive an 330
original appointment on a permanent basis as a veterans' home 331
police officer designated under section 5907.02 of the Revised 332
Code unless the person previously has been awarded a certificate 333
by the executive director of the Ohio peace officer training 334
commission attesting to the person's satisfactory completion of 335
an approved police officer basic training program. Every person 336
who is appointed on a temporary basis or for a probationary term 337
or on other than a permanent basis as a veterans' home police 338
officer designated under section 5907.02 of the Revised Code 339
shall forfeit that position unless the person previously has 340
completed satisfactorily or, within one year from the time of 341
appointment, satisfactorily completes an approved police officer 342
basic training program. 343

(D) No bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record of 344
this state and no criminal investigator who is employed by the 345

state public defender shall carry a firearm, as defined in 346
section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, while on duty unless the 347
bailiff, deputy bailiff, or criminal investigator has done or 348
received one of the following: 349

(1) Has been awarded a certificate by the executive 350
director of the Ohio peace officer training commission, which 351
certificate attests to satisfactory completion of an approved 352
state, county, or municipal basic training program for bailiffs 353
and deputy bailiffs of courts of record and for criminal 354
investigators employed by the state public defender that has 355
been recommended by the Ohio peace officer training commission; 356

(2) Has successfully completed a firearms training program 357
approved by the Ohio peace officer training commission prior to 358
employment as a bailiff, deputy bailiff, or criminal 359
investigator; 360

(3) Prior to June 6, 1986, was authorized to carry a 361
firearm by the court that employed the bailiff or deputy bailiff 362
or, in the case of a criminal investigator, by the state public 363
defender and has received training in the use of firearms that 364
the Ohio peace officer training commission determines is 365
equivalent to the training that otherwise is required by 366
division (D) of this section. 367

(E) (1) Before a person seeking a certificate completes an 368
approved peace officer basic training program, the executive 369
director of the Ohio peace officer training commission shall 370
request the person to disclose, and the person shall disclose, 371
any previous criminal conviction of or plea of guilty of that 372
person to a felony. 373

(2) Before a person seeking a certificate completes an 374

approved peace officer basic training program, the executive 375
director shall request a criminal history records check on the 376
person. The executive director shall submit the person's 377
fingerprints to the bureau of criminal identification and 378
investigation, which shall submit the fingerprints to the 379
federal bureau of investigation for a national criminal history 380
records check. 381

Upon receipt of the executive director's request, the 382
bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the 383
federal bureau of investigation shall conduct a criminal history 384
records check on the person and, upon completion of the check, 385
shall provide a copy of the criminal history records check to 386
the executive director. The executive director shall not award 387
any certificate prescribed in this section unless the executive 388
director has received a copy of the criminal history records 389
check on the person to whom the certificate is to be awarded. 390

(3) The executive director of the commission shall not 391
award a certificate prescribed in this section to a person who 392
has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a felony or who 393
fails to disclose any previous criminal conviction of or plea of 394
guilty to a felony as required under division (E)(1) of this 395
section. 396

(4) The executive director of the commission shall revoke 397
the certificate awarded to a person as prescribed in this 398
section, and that person shall forfeit all of the benefits 399
derived from being certified as a peace officer under this 400
section, if the person, before completion of an approved peace 401
officer basic training program, failed to disclose any previous 402
criminal conviction of or plea of guilty to a felony as required 403
under division (E)(1) of this section. 404

(F) (1) Regardless of whether the person has been awarded 405
the certificate or has been classified as a peace officer prior 406
to, on, or after October 16, 1996, the executive director of the 407
Ohio peace officer training commission shall revoke any 408
certificate that has been awarded to a person as prescribed in 409
this section if the person does either of the following: 410

(a) Pleads guilty to a felony committed on or after 411
January 1, 1997; 412

(b) Pleads guilty to a misdemeanor committed on or after 413
January 1, 1997, pursuant to a negotiated plea agreement as 414
provided in division (D) of section 2929.43 of the Revised Code 415
in which the person agrees to surrender the certificate awarded 416
to the person under this section. 417

(2) The executive director of the commission shall suspend 418
any certificate that has been awarded to a person as prescribed 419
in this section if the person is convicted, after trial, of a 420
felony committed on or after January 1, 1997. The executive 421
director shall suspend the certificate pursuant to division (F) 422
(2) of this section pending the outcome of an appeal by the 423
person from that conviction to the highest court to which the 424
appeal is taken or until the expiration of the period in which 425
an appeal is required to be filed. If the person files an appeal 426
that results in that person's acquittal of the felony or 427
conviction of a misdemeanor, or in the dismissal of the felony 428
charge against that person, the executive director shall 429
reinstate the certificate awarded to the person under this 430
section. If the person files an appeal from that person's 431
conviction of the felony and the conviction is upheld by the 432
highest court to which the appeal is taken or if the person does 433
not file a timely appeal, the executive director shall revoke 434

the certificate awarded to the person under this section. 435

(G) (1) If a person is awarded a certificate under this 436
section and the certificate is revoked pursuant to division (E) 437
(4) or (F) of this section, the person shall not be eligible to 438
receive, at any time, a certificate attesting to the person's 439
satisfactory completion of a peace officer basic training 440
program. 441

(2) The revocation or suspension of a certificate under 442
division (E) (4) or (F) of this section shall be in accordance 443
with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. 444

(H) (1) A person who was employed as a peace officer of a 445
county, township, or municipal corporation of the state on 446
January 1, 1966, and who has completed at least sixteen years of 447
full-time active service as such a peace officer, or equivalent 448
service as determined by the executive director of the Ohio 449
peace officer training commission, may receive an original 450
appointment on a permanent basis and serve as a peace officer of 451
a county, township, or municipal corporation, or as a state 452
university law enforcement officer, without complying with the 453
requirements of division (B) of this section. 454

(2) Any person who held an appointment as a state highway 455
trooper on January 1, 1966, may receive an original appointment 456
on a permanent basis and serve as a peace officer of a county, 457
township, or municipal corporation, or as a state university law 458
enforcement officer, without complying with the requirements of 459
division (B) of this section. 460

(I) No person who is appointed as a peace officer of a 461
county, township, or municipal corporation on or after April 9, 462
1985, shall serve as a peace officer of that county, township, 463

or municipal corporation unless the person has received training 464
in the handling of missing children and child abuse and neglect 465
cases from an approved state, county, township, or municipal 466
police officer basic training program or receives the training 467
within the time prescribed by rules adopted by the attorney 468
general pursuant to section 109.741 of the Revised Code. 469

(J) No part of any approved state, county, or municipal 470
basic training program for bailiffs and deputy bailiffs of 471
courts of record and no part of any approved state, county, or 472
municipal basic training program for criminal investigators 473
employed by the state public defender shall be used as credit 474
toward the completion by a peace officer of any part of the 475
approved state, county, or municipal peace officer basic 476
training program that the peace officer is required by this 477
section to complete satisfactorily. 478

(K) This section does not apply to any member of the 479
police department of a municipal corporation in an adjoining 480
state serving in this state under a contract pursuant to section 481
737.04 of the Revised Code. 482

(L) (1) On or after the effective date of this amendment, 483
no person shall receive an original appointment to a position 484
listed in division (B) (1) or (2) of this section unless the 485
person has received a high school diploma or a certificate of 486
high school equivalence, as defined in section 4109.06 of the 487
Revised Code. 488

(2) Any person appointed prior to the effective date of 489
this section as a state highway patrol trooper or to a position 490
listed in division (B) (1) or (2) of this section may receive an 491
appointment on or after the effective date of this section to 492
any position listed in division (B) (1) or (2) of this section 493

without satisfying division (L)(1) of this section. 494

Section 2. That existing sections 109.73, 109.74, and 495
109.77 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 496

Recommendation Roadmap

OAC provisions

5/26/15 -
Proposed
amendments
filed with JCARR

5/14/15 -
Proposed OAC
amendments to
Commission for
review and vote

08/10/15 -
Earliest possible
date for proposed
rules to be
effective

1/1/16 - Probable
effective date to
coincide with latest
curriculum release

For recommendations:

- 1. HS diploma
- 13. Lesson Plan Content
- 15. Basic Training Hours



Recommendation Roadmap

Basic training curriculum

7/15 - 9/15
Subject matter expert groups convened and lesson plan content updated

9/10/15 -
Commission approves lesson plan changes to go into effect 1/1/16

1/1/16 - Effective date for next curriculum release

7/1/15 - Latest curriculum revisions go into effect, including training on implicit bias and increased scenario hours

For recommendations:

- 17. Mental health panel in basic
- 18. Scenario and stress-induced hours in basic



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OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Recommendation Roadmap

Advanced training recommendations

5/14/15 - Brief Commission on recommendations 23 and 25

5/15 - 9/15 Subject matter expert groups convened and lesson plan content updated

9/10/15 - Results of SME meetings discussed and model policy presented to Commission

For recommendations:

23. Use of force review and mental health lesson plan review

25 Use of force model policy



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