



Faculty Senate Meeting
Wednesday, March 22, 2017
3:30p.m. – 5:30p.m. – Toepfer Room, Adelbert Hall,

3:30 p.m.	Spring 2017 BlueCWRU Photo	Faculty Senators
3:40 p.m.	Approval of Minutes from the February 27, 2017, Faculty Senate Meeting, <i>attachment</i>	Peter Harte
3:45 p.m.	President and Provost's Announcements	Barbara Snyder Bud Baeslack
3:50 p.m.	Chair's Announcements	Peter Harte
4:00 p.m.	Report from the Executive Committee	Juscelino Colares
4:05 p.m.	Proposed Guidelines for University Certificates, <i>attachment</i>	Paul MacDonald
4:15 p.m.	Graduate Certificate in Public Health, <i>attachment</i>	Mendel Singer
4:25 p.m.	Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals, <i>attachment</i>	Tamara Randall
4:35 p.m.	Graduate Certificate in Global Health- Nutrition, <i>attachment</i>	Tamara Randall



Faculty Senate

Faculty Senate Meeting
Wednesday, March 22, 2017
3:30 pm to 5:30 pm
Adelbert Hall, Toepfer Room

Members Present

Amy Backus
W. A. "Bud" Baeslack III
Cynthia Beall
Valerie Boebel Toly
Gary Chottiner
Juscelino Colares
Christopher Cullis
Lisa Damato
Mitch Drumm
Robin Dubin
Evelyn Duffy
Kimberly Emmons
Carol Fox

Archishman Ghosh
Peter Harte
Megan Holmes
Paul Iversen
Sudha Iyengar
Kathleen Kash
Thomas Kelly
Kenneth Ledford
Paul MacDonald
Gerald Mahoney
Jay Mann
Frank Merat
William Merrick

David Miller
Andres Pinto
Roy Ritzmann
R. Mohan Sankaran
Barbara R. Snyder
Usha Stiefel
Robert Strassfeld
Ibrahim Tulunoglu
Gillian Weiss
Rebecca Weiss
Jo Ann Wise
Christian Zorman

Members Absent

Anita Aminoshariae
Jennifer Barrord
Karen Beckwith
Jeremy Bendik-Keymer
Matthias Buck
Cathy Carlin
Angela Graves
Neetu Gulati

Steven Hauck
Ronald Hickman
Lee Hoffer
Kurt Koenigsberger
Maureen McEnery
Thomas Montagnese
Leena Palomo
Aaron Perzanowski

Roger Quinn
Mary Quinn Griffin
Vasu Ramanujan
Glenn Starkman
Horst von Recum
Stuart Youngner
Amy Zhang

Others Present

Bob Brown
Stephanie Endy
Don Feke
David Fleshler

Arnold Hirshon
Marilyn Mobley
Dean Patterson
Sue Rivera

John Sideras
Jeff Wolcowitz
Victoria Wright



Faculty Senate

Amy Hammett

JC Scharf-Deering

Call to Order

Professor Peter Harte, chair, Faculty Senate, called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

Approval of Minutes

The Senate approved the minutes from the February 27th, 2017 Faculty Senate meeting.

Attachment

President's Announcements

The President reported that undergraduate admission letters were mailed out last week and students have until May 1 to respond. She also reported that since the last Senate meeting, the U.S. President issued a second executive order on immigration. The order has been halted by two federal judges but students are still advised to consult with International Student Services if they are planning to travel outside of the country. International faculty coming to the university should contact Human Resources Immigration Services if they have any problems during regular working hours. Attorneys in the Office of General Counsel are available after regular hours. The university is also working with outside counsel on immigration issues. The President said that the Office of Homeland Security has increased security measures for individuals departing from or traveling through certain airports on their way to the U.S.

The U.S. Supreme Court has declined to hear a case involving the rights of transgender individuals to use bathrooms corresponding to their gender identity. Lou Stark, Vice President of Student Affairs, recently sent a letter to the CWRU student body letting them know that the university will continue to honor the rights of transgender students in this area.

The U.S. President's budget blueprint is very concerning. A number of projected cuts would have a significant impact on the university. The AAU and other higher education organizations are working to address these issues.

The President reported on the new law signed by Governor Kasich that allows individuals with concealed carry permits to keep firearms in locked cars in parking lots of private institutions and businesses. The university is consulting with peer institutions and will report back soon with more details. A member of the Senate asked that a copy of the new law be attached to the meeting minutes so that faculty will have access to it.



Faculty Senate

Provost's Announcements

The Provost reported that an updated progress report for the Provost's Commission on the Undergraduate Experience is posted on the Provost's website. If faculty have feedback on the report, they should contact Professor Kimberly Emmons, chair of CUE, or chairs of the working groups.

Chair's Announcements

Prof. Harte reported that there would not be a report from the Secretary of the Corporation, but mentioned that the CWRU Board of Trustees Executive Committee approved the Dual Degree: MSM in Health Care/MS in Public Health and the MA in Classical Studies at their March 21st meeting. Prof. Harte also urged all faculty to work on behalf of the university against possible federal budget cuts by contacting their congress people, signing petitions and working with their professional associations.

Report from the Executive Committee

Prof. Colares reported on the following matters that were discussed at the March 7th meeting of the Executive Committee:

1. **Revisions to the CWRU weapons policy based on new Ohio law-** President Snyder has indicated that the prohibition against weapons will remain at CWRU but that the university must comply with the new Ohio law. She is seeking feedback from faculty on the best ways to communicate the law's required changes to the campus community.
2. **Social Media Policy-** Chris Sheridan, Vice President of Marketing and Communications, discussed the university's new social media policy. The policy requires that all social media accounts using the university's name or logo be registered with the Office of Marketing and Communications. There are thousands of social media mentions pertaining to Case Western and the university seeks to monitor the accounts so that inappropriate, offensive or inaccurate posts can be removed. A member of the Executive Committee expressed concern that the policy constitutes censorship and would inhibit academic freedom. Chris Sheridan will report to the Senate at a later date.
3. **Bias Reporting System-** The Faculty Senate Personnel Committee made a number of specific recommendations about the university's Bias Reporting System (BRS) that were discussed at the February Senate Executive Committee meeting. At that meeting, it was decided that Prof. Harte would meet with a group of student representatives, including the Undergraduate Student Government president and the Graduate Student Council president. The meeting with the group of students is being scheduled, but, in the meantime, Professor Harte has already met twice with Lou Stark, Vice President for Student Affairs to collect more information on the operation of the BRS. It is anticipated



Faculty Senate

that Prof. Harte will report on these meetings at the next Executive Committee meeting and that the Executive Committee will vote on the Personnel Committee's BRS proposals.

Proposed Guidelines for University Certificates

Professor Paul MacDonald, chair of the Graduate Studies Committee, presented the revised Guidelines for University Certificates. The proposal had been reviewed by the Executive Committee previously but had been revised to provide that in the case of post-baccalaureate certificates, the Senate Executive Committee would be responsible for determining whether the proposed certificate should be reviewed by the Committee on Undergraduate Education or the Committee on Graduate Studies.

A member of the Senate from the School of Nursing asked whether the proposed guidelines would apply to the post-master's degree certificates offered through the School of Nursing. Credit hours required for these certificates differ but the average is about 12 and in most cases the certificates are noted on the student's transcript. The proposed guidelines require certificates to be 15 credit hours in order to be included on the transcript. The Senate decided that this should be discussed with the Graduate Studies Committee before asking the Senate to vote on the proposal. *Attachment*

Graduate Certificate in Public Health

Professor Mendel Singer (SOM) presented a proposal for a Graduate Certificate in Public Health. The proposal was approved by the Committee on Graduate Studies. Prof. Singer said that there are many individuals interested in public health who don't have the time or resources to invest in the Master's in Public Health. The Certificate is a good option for these individuals, and the credits are transferable to the master's program. The Certificate consists of 15 credit hours and will initially be aimed at clinicians. Employees of public health departments will likely receive a tuition discount as a "thank you" for field placements that are provided to students in the master's degree program. Eventually a number of the required courses in the MPH may be offered online or in the evening, which would be advantageous for students enrolled in the Certificate. The Faculty Senate voted to approve the proposal. *Attachment*

Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals

Professor Tamara Randall (SOM) presented the Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals. The proposal was approved by the Committee on Graduate Studies. The Certificate is designed to provide advanced training in nutrition for physicians, physician assistants, nurses, nurse practitioners, dentists, etc... According to the proposal, nutrition is a recognized factor in three out of the top four causes of death in the United State. This Certificate program will help advance the goal of including nutrition counseling in patient visits.



Faculty Senate

The Certificate consists of 15 credit hours. The Faculty Senate voted to approve the proposal. *Attachment*

Graduate Certificate in Global Health- Nutrition

Professor Tamara Randall also presented the Graduate Certificate in Global Health- Nutrition. The proposal had been approved by the Committee on Graduate Studies. Certificates in Global Health are currently offered in a number of departments in the School of Medicine including the Departments of Bioethics, Epidemiology/Biostatistics, and Medicine. Other schools across the university that offer the Certificate include the School of Nursing, the College of Arts and Sciences, and the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences. Requirements for the Certificate in Global Health are department-specific, but all students must take INTH 401. The Certificate program consists of 12 credit hours and will initially be targeted to students in the MS/Dietetic Internship Programs.

The Faculty Senate voted to approve the proposal. *Attachment*

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 pm.

Board of Trustees

Executive Committee

Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees March 21, 2017
Secretary Report to the March 22, 2017 meeting of the Faculty Senate

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met yesterday for a brief telephone call to approve the consent agenda. The next meeting of the trustees is April 18, 2017. As is practice, the written report will be submitted to the Office of the Faculty Senate. Following is the report of key items approved by the Trustees.

The Trustees approved the **establishment of 13 new endowments totaling approximately \$1.229 million** for scholarships, fellowships, faculty support, lab support and to establish 1 new term professorship and 1 new designated professorship.

The Trustees **approved 24 junior faculty appointments, 3 senior faculty appointments, 1 emeritus appointment, 4 appointments (including 2 inaugural appointments) and 3 reappointments to named professorships.**

Upon the Faculty Senate's recommendation to the president, the trustees were approved the following new degrees:

- Dual Degree: MSM in Health Care/MS in Public Health
- Master of Arts in Classical Studies

Report provided by Elizabeth Keefer, Senior VP for Administration, General Counsel and Secretary of the Corporation.

Guidelines to Create a University Certificate

Current Status of Certificate Programs at CWRU:

- no officially recognized university definition of what constitutes a certificate program
- no established university-level process for defining/approving criteria and standards for certificates
- current certificates vary widely across university – credits, time, GPA, Bulletin vs. non-Bulletin courses
- completion is verified by individual departments
- typically not recognized on the transcript, but when it is...

Student ID:
SSN:
Student Name:



Case Western Reserve University
Cumulative Grade Report

Academic Program History

Program: Design, Innov & IP Mgmt (Cert)
Discontinued
Design, Innov & IP Mgmt (Cert) Certification

Appears as "Discontinued" whether the certificate is completed or not

Transfer Credits

Transfer Credit from Case Western Reserve University
Applied Toward Design, Innov & IP Mgmt (Cert) Record

Course	Description	Fall 2011	Attempted	Earned	Grade	Points
MIDS 420A	Design In Mgmt: Concept & Prac			3.00	A	
LAWS 367-1	Commercialization & IP Mangement			3.00	B	
Course Trans GPA:	3.500	Transfer totals:	6.00	6.00		21.000

Transfer Credit from Case Western Reserve University
Applied Toward Design, Innov & IP Mgmt (Cert) Record

Course	Description	Spring 2012	Attempted	Earned	Grade	Points
MIDS 420B	Design In Mgmt: Concept & Prac			3.00	A	
LAWS 367-1	Commercialization & IP Mangement			3.00	B	
Course Trans GPA:	3.500	Transfer totals:	6.00	6.00		21.000

Beginning of Nondegree Record

Career Totals						
Cum GPA:	3.500	Cum Totals	Attempted 12.00	Earned 12.00	Average 12.00	Points 42.000
Total Credits Earned:	12.00					

End of Nondegree Record

Guidelines to Create a University Certificate

Rationale: There is growing desire to notate both participation in and completion of certificate programs on the university transcript

For university-level recognition to occur:

- formal process for approving certificate programs
- defining and approving criteria and standards for such programs

Committee (formed 03/2016): Lynmarie Hamel (lead), Don Feke, Amy Hammett, Jeremy Naab, Nancy Issa , Paul MacDonald

This document:

- defines the different types of University certificates that may be offered at CWRU
- establishes the minimum requirements for each type of University certificate to be officially recognized by CWRU
- it DOES NOT eliminate existing certificates or prevent the development of new certificates that do not meet these new criteria (non-University certificates)

Guidelines to Create a University Certificate

Types of University Certificates

Graduate

Post-Baccalaureate

Professional

General Minimal Requirements

minimum of 15 credit hours

minimum GPA of 3.0

reviewed by School, FSCGS (post-bac exception), FS Exec Comm, and FS
must appear in General Bulletin

Proposed Guidelines to Create a University Certificate

Background

Case Western Reserve University has official governance processes for academic degree programs. These formal processes, which define and detail objective criteria and standards for awarding degrees, ensure that CWRU's degree programs maintain high quality and are consistent with the university's mission and strategic goals.

CWRU currently does not have an established university-level process for defining and approving criteria and standards for awarding certificates. Since there is no officially recognized university definition of what constitutes a certificate program, over the years, departments and other units of the university have established a variety of certificate programs on their own. These programs range from a single-day workshop to completion of 9-12 credit hours; some require a minimum gpa for completion and others merely require attendance at a one-day class. In these cases, the offering units individually verify completion of program requirements. Consequently, participation in or completion of certificate programs are typically not recognized on the official university transcript. If the courses that make up the certificate are regular courses that appear in the General Bulletin, the courses appear on a student's official transcript, but in most cases there is no notation on the transcript that the student is enrolled in a certificate program or that they have completed and been awarded a certificate. In some instances, the transcript will notate that the student is in a certificate program, but when they complete the program (or leave the program before completion), the transcript permanently shows that the student has been "discontinued" from the program (*see attachment A*).

There is now a growing desire to notate both participation in and completion of certificate programs on the university transcript. If this university-level recognition is to occur, CWRU must establish a formal process for approving certificate programs as well as defining and approving criteria and standards for such programs. This document intends to define the different types of certificates that may be offered at CWRU and establishes the minimum requirements for each type of certificate to be officially recognized by CWRU.

Please note, academic units can continue offering established certificate programs or develop new programs that do not meet University Certificate criteria, however, these will not be recognized on official university transcripts and the academic unit will continue to be responsible for conferring and validating its credential.

Definitions and Standards for University Certificates awarded by Case Western Reserve University

Case Western Reserve University awards University Certificates as a credential for completing a set of courses (possibly in combination with other learning experiences)

that focus on a specific topic or theme. Courses taken as part of a Certificate program are to be regular courses that appear in the General Bulletin. Certificates are recorded at the university level in the Student Information System and will appear as awarded on the student's official university transcript upon final confirmation from the units that certify degree requirements (i.e., Undergraduate Studies, Graduate Studies, school registrars).

The scope of Certificate programs is generally narrower than that expected for full degrees, and thus can normally be completed in a shorter period of time. Certificate programs may be embedded within degree programs and offered as an option for degree-seeking students, or can be stand-alone programs to which students apply and are granted admission. Courses taken as part of a certificate program may be double counted for degree programs.

Graduate Certificate

1. A graduate certificate program contains courses taught at the graduate or professional level and is intended for students who have previously earned a bachelor's degree.
2. The program must include a minimum of 15 credit hours.
3. The student must earn a minimum GPA of 3.00 in order for the graduate certificate to be awarded.
4. A stand-alone graduate certificate may be designated as Title IV eligible if students will be eligible for federal financial aid.
5. Proposals for graduate certificates are reviewed by the Graduate Studies Committee of the Faculty Senate, following review and approval through the offering academic unit. Graduate certificates are to be approved by the Faculty Senate before implementation. The objectives and learning outcomes for the certificate program must be articulated and will be considered during the review process.
6. Review by the Chancellor's Committee on Graduate Study (State of Ohio) may be required if the certificate requires 21 or more credit hours.
7. Certificates must be reported to (and if financial aid eligible must also be reviewed by) the Higher Learning Commission.
8. The certificate program may be subject to Gainful Employment reporting requirements to the federal government.
9. A description of the certificate program, including requirements for successful completion, must appear in the General Bulletin.

Post-Baccalaureate Certificate

1. A post-baccalaureate certificate program contains courses taught at the undergraduate and/or graduate/professional level and is intended for students who have previously earned a bachelor's degree.
2. The program must include a minimum of 15 credit hours.
3. The student must earn a minimum GPA of 3.00 in order for the post-baccalaureate certificate to be awarded.
4. A stand-alone post-baccalaureate certificate may be designated as Title IV eligible if students will be eligible for federal financial aid.

5. Proposals for post-baccalaureate certificates are reviewed by the Graduate Studies Committee of the Faculty Senate, and/or the Faculty Senate Committee on Undergraduate Education, as determined by the Faculty Senate Executive Committee, following review and approval through the offering academic unit. Post Baccalaureate certificates are to be approved by the Faculty Senate before implementation. The objectives and learning outcomes for the certificate program must be articulated and will be considered during the review process.
6. Review by the Chancellor's Committee on Graduate Study (State of Ohio) may be required if the certificate requires 21 or more credit hours.
7. Certificates must be reported to (and if financial aid eligible must also be reviewed by) the Higher Learning Commission.
8. The certificate program may be subject to Gainful Employment reporting requirements to the federal government.
9. A description of the post-baccalaureate certificate program, including requirements for successful completion, must appear in the General Bulletin.

Professional Certification

1. Professional certification programs are intended for students who need to meet requirements and/or eligibility for licensure, exams, or board approval for certification in a particular professional area or skill.
2. The program must include a minimum of 15 credit hours.
3. The student must earn a minimum GPA of 3.00 in order for professional certification to be awarded.
4. A stand-alone professional certification may be designated as Title IV eligible if students will be eligible for federal financial aid.
5. Proposals for professional certification are reviewed by the Graduate Studies Committee of the Faculty Senate, following review and approval through the offering academic unit. Professional certifications are to be approved by the Faculty Senate before implementation. The objectives and learning outcomes for the certification program must be articulated and will be considered during the review process.
6. Review by the Chancellor's Committee on Graduate Study (State of Ohio) may be required if the certification requires 21 or more credit hours.
7. Certificates must be reported to (and if financial aid eligible must also be reviewed by) the Higher Learning Commission.
8. The certification program may be subject to Gainful Employment reporting requirements to the federal government.
9. A description of the professional certification program, including requirements for successful completion, must appear in the General Bulletin.

Undergraduate Certificate

At this time there are no plans to offer undergraduate certificates. Instead, "minors" play an analogous role, and these are notated on the transcripts of undergraduate students who complete them.

Certificates of Completion

Various units of the university offer courses and other learning experiences aimed at continuing education or professional development. Such programs generally include courses that do not carry CWRU academic credit and which do not appear in the General Bulletin. These programs are not tracked at the university level, and are not eligible to be recorded on official transcripts. If regular credit-bearing courses are included as part of such programs, these courses will appear on an academic transcript but the transcript will not make reference to the continuing education or professional development program.

The academic or administrative units offering these not-for-credit programs may wish to issue certificates of completion to students who satisfy program requirements. In these cases, the offering units may issue such certificates, but these are not considered official university documents, and no records of the student's participation in the program are entered into the Student Information System.

Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD
Dean
Senior Vice President for Medical Affairs
Office of the Dean

10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106-4915

Visitors and Deliveries
Biomedical Research Bldg., Room 113

phone 216.368.2825
fax 216.368.2820

casemed.case.edu

February 27, 2017

Peter Harte, PhD
Chair, Faculty Senate
c/o Rebecca Weiss, Secretary of the University Faculty
Adelbert Hall
7001

Dear Professor Harte:

As noted in the accompanying memo from Dr. Maureen McEnery, Chair of the School of Medicine's Faculty Council, the Faculty Council has recommended approval of a Graduate Certificate in Public Health.

The Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics offers a Master's degree in Public Health (MPH) and has requested approval to offer a Graduate Certificate in Public Health using existing courses as the core curriculum for the certificate. The certificate will initially be open to residents, fellows, and current public health department employees. Nationally, there is a high demand for these programs to provide a foundation of knowledge in public health to health care professionals. This certificate program aligns with the mission of the department and school to educate and improve the health of our community.

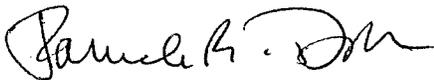
The proposal approval process is outlined in Dr. McEnery's memo. An ad hoc Committee was convened to review this new program and after revisions, the program was approved by the Faculty Council.

I concur with the Faculty Council and recommend approval of this certificate program.

Please submit the proposed certificate program to the appropriate committees for their review at their earliest opportunity. I would be pleased to answer any questions that might arise during the review process.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD

c: Dr. Maureen McEnery, Chair, Faculty Council
Nicole Deming, Assistant Dean for Faculty Affairs and Human Resources, SOM

enclosures



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Memorandum

To: Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD
Dean, School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve University

From: Maureen W. McEnery, PhD, MAT
Chair of the Faculty Council

Re: Graduate Certificate in Public Health

Date: Sept 20, 2016

At its September 19, 2016, meeting, the Faculty Council voted unanimously to recommend approval of Graduate Certificate in Public Health.

In accordance with our SOM practices, an ad hoc committee composed of members of the Faculty Council Steering Committee, Graduate Directors, the SOM members of the Faculty Senate's Committee on Graduate Programs, and the Associate Dean for Graduate Education was created to review the program proposal. The ad hoc committee was chaired by Nicholas Ziats. The ad hoc committee reviewed the document, discussed the proposal, and engaged with the program presenter. After discussion, the ad hoc committee approved the reviewed proposal and it was sent to the Faculty Council for a vote.

After your review, I hope you will join me in recommending the proposal for a Graduate Certificate in Public Health for approval by the Faculty Senate, as required by the Faculty Handbook.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Maureen W. McEnery, Ph.D, MAT
Chair of the Faculty Council
Associate Professor of Neurology
Associate Professor of Neuroscience
University Hospitals of Cleveland Medical Center
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

cc: Nicole Deming, JD, MA, Dan Anker, JD, PhD

CWRU Action Form for Majors/Minors/Programs/Sequences/Degrees
(instructions on back)

Docket # _____

College/School: School of Medicine

Department: Epidemiology and Biostatistics

PROPOSED: major
 minor
 program
 sequence
 degree

TITLE: Graduate Certificate in Public Health

EFFECTIVE: Fall (semester) 2017 (year)

DESCRIPTION: 15 credits, consisting of 4 required 3-credit courses plus one elective 3-credit course. All courses are selected from currently offered graduate level (400+) courses in the dept. of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, which already offers a Master's degree in Public Health (MPH). The 4 required courses (also required for the MPH degree) are: Intro to Health Behavior, Intro to Epidemiology for Public Health Practice, Statistical Methods in Public Health, Public Health Management and Policy. The elective course can be selected from any other graduate course offered in our department (these are listed in the proposal).

1. Formal public health training is critical for clinicians and public health department employees, but a full Master's program at 42 credits is often beyond their reach in terms of time and money for residents/fellows and PH dept employees. A 15-credit certificate would provide essential workforce development in a format that is accessible to the intended audience.
2. Public Health certificate programs are very popular and offered by a great many schools across the country. They target the local community.
3. The program will initially be limited to clinical residents and fellows, and employees of public health departments. We anticipate 10-15 new students per year for this program. It will not be allowed to grow much beyond this until we increase capacity (e.g. additional sections of the required courses).
4. No new courses need to be offered. Existing courses have room for the additional students, though some may require an additional teaching assistant.
5. All faculty/staff resources required are currently in place and available.
6. Target start date is Fall 2017, though we would like to advertise as soon as the program is approved.

Is this major/minor/program/sequence/degree: new
 modification
 replacement

If modification or replacement please elaborate: _____

Does this change in major/minor/program/sequence/degree involve other departments? Yes No

If yes, which departments? _____

Contact person/committee: Mendel Singer, mendel@case.edu 368-1951

SIGNATURES:

DATE

Department Curriculum Chair(s)/Program Directors: *Mendel E. Singer* July 25 2016

Department Chair: *Jonathan L. Reines*

College/School Curriculum Committee Chair: _____

College/School Dean(s): _____

FSCUE Curriculum Subcommittee Chair: _____

File copy sent to: Registrar Office of Undergraduate Studies/Graduate Studies
 Other: _____



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Jonathan L. Haines, PhD
Professor and Chairman
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Mary W. Sheldon, MD Professor of Genomic Sciences
Director, Institute for Computational Biology

Wolstein Research Building
Suite 2-529
2103 Cornell Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

July 24, 2016

Phone 216.368.3197

Dr. Mendel Singer,
Vice-Chair for Education
Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics
School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve University:

Dear Mendel:

The department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics fully supports this proposal for a new graduate certificate in public health. This provides a special opportunity to provide a foundation in public health for the people on the forefront, notably clinicians and public health department employees. While we have a couple of successful programs where residents or fellows pursue a master's degree in Public Health (M.P.H.), few residency or fellowship programs are willing to give up the time necessary to pursue a 42-credit hour degree. Yet the need for clinicians to understand public health and the desire of residents and fellows to pursue this education is great. This new certificate program will provide this opportunity in a format that makes it accessible in terms of both time and money. Further, there are employees of our public health departments who never received formal training in public health and would love this opportunity, as well. This new graduate certificate will enhance the workforce development provided by CWRU to our health community.

As the program uses only existing courses, the overhead associated with this program under the proposed limited rollout is minimal and I am pleased to provide the administrative resources required. Over time, the revenue may provide the means to offer additional sections of required courses in formats more accessible to part-time students (e.g. evening, hybrid, online) thereby expanding access to our Master's program in public health, as well.

I am fully committed to supporting this new graduate certificate program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jonathan L. Haines".

Jonathan L. Haines, PhD
Director, Institute for Computational Biology
Chair, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Interim Chair, Department of Environmental Health Sciences
Mary W. Sheldon, MD Professor of Genomic Sciences
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

Mendel Singer, PhD MPH

Graduate Certificate in Public Health

Overview

- Most public health programs offer certificates.
- Good source of additional revenue.
- Lots of people interested in public health, but not ready for 42 credits.
- No new courses. Minimal advising.
- If a small number, no additional resources needed.
- If a large number, major revenue increase covers need for additional resources
- All courses in proposed 15 credit certificate would count towards Master's in Public Health (MPH).
 - Potential pipeline to MPH
 - Plan to eventually offer evening/online sections of required courses
 - Makes program more accessible to part-time MPH students
 - Allows for growth of the certificate program

Details

- 15 credits. Can be done 1 course per semester. Change to *On transcript?*
 - 12 required (all MPH required core courses)
 - 3 elective (from dept. or other approved courses, e.g. Nutrition for Health Care providers, Public Health Ethics)
- Initially aimed at clinicians of all types (especially residents, fellows)
 - Public health education important for health care providers
 - Open to employees of public health departments (likely at large discount)
 - Thank you for all they do for our program (e.g. field placements)
- May eventually open to other students, pending resources.
- Full registration of 10 clinicians, tuition revenue = \$140,000
 - Expenses for Program Director time, staff time, teaching assistants = \$39,000
- Program Director: Mendel Singer, PhD MPH

CWRU Action Form for Majors/Minors/Programs/Sequences/Degrees
(instructions on back)

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 minor
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1. Formal public health training is critical for clinicians and public health department employees, but a full Master's program at 42 credits is often beyond their reach in terms of time and money for residents/fellows and PH dept employees. A 15-credit certificate would provide essential workforce development in a format that is accessible to the intended audience.
2. Public Health certificate programs are very popular and offered by a great many schools across the country. They target the local community.
3. The program will initially be limited to clinical residents and fellows, and employees of public health departments. We anticipate 10-15 new students per year for this program. It will not be allowed to grow much beyond this until we increase capacity (e.g. additional sections of the required courses).
4. No new courses need to be offered. Existing courses have room for the additional students, though some may require an additional teaching assistant.
5. All faculty/staff resources required are currently in place and available.
6. Target start date is Fall 2017, though we would like to advertise as soon as the program is approved.

Is this major/minor/program/sequence/degree: new
 modification
 replacement

If modification or replacement please elaborate: _____

Does this change in major/minor/program/sequence/degree involve other departments? Yes No

If yes, which departments? _____

Contact person/committee: Mendel Singer, mendel@case.edu 368-1951

SIGNATURES:

DATE

Department Curriculum Chair(s)/Program Directors: *Mendel E. Singer* July 25 2016

Department Chair: *Jonathan L. Reines*

College/School Curriculum Committee Chair: _____

College/School Dean(s): _____

FSCUE Curriculum Subcommittee Chair: _____

File copy sent to: Registrar Office of Undergraduate Studies/Graduate Studies
 Other: _____



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Jonathan L. Haines, PhD
Professor and Chairman
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Mary W. Sheldon, MD Professor of Genomic Sciences
Director, Institute for Computational Biology

Wolstein Research Building
Suite 2-529
2103 Cornell Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

July 24, 2016

Phone 216.368.3197

Dr. Mendel Singer,
Vice-Chair for Education
Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics
School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve University:

Dear Mendel:

The department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics fully supports this proposal for a new graduate certificate in public health. This provides a special opportunity to provide a foundation in public health for the people on the forefront, notably clinicians and public health department employees. While we have a couple of successful programs where residents or fellows pursue a master's degree in Public Health (M.P.H.), few residency or fellowship programs are willing to give up the time necessary to pursue a 42-credit hour degree. Yet the need for clinicians to understand public health and the desire of residents and fellows to pursue this education is great. This new certificate program will provide this opportunity in a format that makes it accessible in terms of both time and money. Further, there are employees of our public health departments who never received formal training in public health and would love this opportunity, as well. This new graduate certificate will enhance the workforce development provided by CWRU to our health community.

As the program uses only existing courses, the overhead associated with this program under the proposed limited rollout is minimal and I am pleased to provide the administrative resources required. Over time, the revenue may provide the means to offer additional sections of required courses in formats more accessible to part-time students (e.g. evening, hybrid, online) thereby expanding access to our Master's program in public health, as well.

I am fully committed to supporting this new graduate certificate program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jonathan L. Haines".

Jonathan L. Haines, PhD
Director, Institute for Computational Biology
Chair, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Interim Chair, Department of Environmental Health Sciences
Mary W. Sheldon, MD Professor of Genomic Sciences
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

Proposal

Graduate Certificate Program in Public Health

Section I: Approved graduate program(s) sponsoring the certificate program

The Public Health Graduate Certificate Program will be sponsored by the existing Master of Public Health (MPH) Program and administered through the Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences (formerly Epidemiology & Biostatistics). The Department already manages the MPH Program. The Certificate Program will be administered by the Academic (Public Health Certificate) Program Director (Mendel Singer, PhD MPH), the Administrative Director of Non-Clinical Graduate Education (Nickalaus Koziura MEd), with assistance from the MPH Program Administrative Director. The Executive Committee will function as a steering committee for the Certificate Program and will be responsible for oversight of all admissions, academic, and curricular issues for the program. The Executive Committee will consist of a chairperson - the Academic Program Director - and two additional department faculty members appointed by the Vice Chair for Education, initially the MPH Program Director (currently Scott Frank MD MS) and the MPH Director of Community Based Education (currently Andrew Morris MPH). The Executive Committee will be responsible for approving individuals into the program, handling any student or faculty concerns as they arise, and periodic review of the curriculum to assure maintenance of academic standards.

Section II: Need and demand for the certificate program

The Institute for Medicine, in its “Who will keep the public healthy” report, identified the growing importance of generating well-educated public health professionals in light of the myriad of public health threats, such as globalization, scientific and technological advances, and demographic changes, facing the global population. Additionally, certificate programs are the fastest growing and second most awarded postsecondary credential. Government initiatives such as Healthy People 2020 have recognized the important role certificate programs play in preparing health care professionals for the ever changing challenge of improving public health.

The Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences is a proud member of the CWRU’s School of Medicine and houses the Master of Public Health Program. The School of Medicine is affiliated with some of the nation’s best hospitals, such as University Hospitals Case Medical Center, Cleveland Clinic, Veteran’s Administration Medical Center, and MetroHealth Medical Center.

The proposed Certificate Program will be administered by the Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences and will provide a foundation of knowledge and an opportunity for professionals in fields that intersect with public health. The proposed Certificate Program targets clinical professionals (including medical residents and fellows) and public health department employees who wish to expand or update their knowledge and training in order to improve their professional performance. The program will initially be limited to these groups until such time as additional course sections can be added to allow for expanding the program. If capacity later increases, the program will be able to accommodate additional students from medicine, physician assistant, law, business, and more.

This Certificate Program builds upon the School of Medicine's stated mission to provide excellence in medical education and to improve the health of our community. CWRU is surrounded by world class health institutions, including the CWRU affiliated hospitals: University Hospitals Case Medical Center, Cleveland Clinic, Veteran's Administration Medical Center, and MetroHealth Medical Center. Medical residents and fellows are often interested in public health education, but most are not granted the time required for the 42 credit MPH Program. Clinical staff and public health department employees also have limited tuition support rendering an MPH program too expensive. The 15 credit Public Health Certificate Program will be accessible to these professionals, filling an important role in workforce development.

We anticipate approximately 10 health care professionals per year will enroll in the program during the initial 1-3 years (starting Fall 2017 or Spring 2018), with an annual cap of 15 per class. However, as the program grows and establishes itself, and capacity increases, we anticipate opening up the program to current CWRU students.

Section III: Statement of educational objectives of the certificate program

The proposed Certificate Program is designed to provide students with a strong foundation in public health and the opportunity for specialization. After completing the program, graduates will be prepared for the continually evolving challenges of public health. Based on the core competencies for the Master of Public Health, we have developed a set of core competencies and educational objectives for the Certificate Program. Upon completion of the Certificate Program, individuals will be able to:

Domain	Core Competency	Coursework Supporting Competency
Analytical / Assessment Skills	Understand basic concepts of biostatistics in public health, including an ability to select statistical methods for data analysis, apply descriptive techniques, and interpret and communicate results of statistical analyses.	MPHP 405, MPHP 411, MPHP 483
	Understand environmental factors that impact the health of a community, including an ability to describe the impact of policy on environmental health issues, methods for environmental risk assessment, and approaches to risk management.	MPHP 439
	Analyze the effects of political, social, and economic policies on public health systems at the local, state, national, and international levels.	MPHP 411, MPHP 439
Policy Development / Program Planning Skills	Understand the policy process for improving the health status of populations, including an ability to identify the main components and issues of the organization, financing, and delivery of health services and public health systems in the US, describe legal and ethical bases for public health and health services, and communicate health policy and management issues using appropriate channels and technologies.	MPHP 439
	Develop public health programs and strategies responsive to the diverse cultural values and traditions of the communities being served.	MPHP 411, MPHP 439
Communication Skills	Demonstrate effective written and oral skills for communicating with different audiences in the context of professional public health activities.	MPHP 405, MPHP 411, MPHP 439
	Engage in dialogue and learning from others to advance public health goals	MPHP 411, MPHP 439
Community Dimensions of Practice Skills	In collaboration with others, prioritize individual, organizational, and community concerns and resources for public health programs.	MPHP 411, MPHP 439
Public Health Sciences	Explain the role of biology in the ecological model of population-based health.	MPHP 483
	Understand the role of epidemiology in the control of health problems, including an understanding of the language of epidemiology and ability to calculate basic epidemiologic measures, an ability to comprehend basic ethical and legal principles pertaining to the collection, maintenance, use and dissemination of epidemiologic data, and an ability to evaluate and communicate the strengths and limitations of epidemiologic reports.	MPHP 405, MPHP 411, MPHP 483
	Understand the behavioral, social, and cultural factors related to individual and population health, including an ability to identify basic theories, concepts, and models from a range of social and behavioral disciplines that are used in public health research and practice, describe the role of social and community factors in both the onset and solution of public health problems, and apply evidence-based approaches to the development and evaluation of social and behavioral science interventions.	MPHP 405, MPHP 411, MPHP 439
	Discuss sentinel events in the history and development of the public health profession and their relevance for practice in the field.	MPHP 439, MPHP 483

Section IV: Curriculum for the certificate program

A total of 5 courses (15 credit hours) will be required for the successful completion of the program. Each student must complete the four core courses and one elective course. The four core courses will provide a broad foundation of knowledge regarding this diverse field while the one elective course will allow students to identify an aspect of Public Health in which they wish to become more specialized. Additionally, students will be allowed to substitute MPHP 431 and MPHP 432 for MPHP 405 and their required elective course. Similarly, students may opt to substitute MPH 490 (research-focused epidemiology) for MPHP 483 (practice-focused epidemiology).

Every course required for this certificate is already being offered as part of the MPH Program. No new courses are needed. However to accommodate growth of the Certificate Program, additional sections, including evening offerings, may be added at some point in the future. A list of elective courses within the department can be found in Appendix I. Courses from other departments will also be considered as options for electives with permission of the Certificate program director. For example, the Nutrition department's new online course in nutrition for health care providers and the Bioethics department's course in public health ethics.

Descriptions of the required core courses are listed below:

CORE COURSES

MPHP 405 (3 Credit Hours) – Statistical Methods in Public Health

This one-semester survey course for public health students is intended to provide the fundamental concepts and methods of biostatistics as applied predominantly to public health problems. The emphasis is on interpretation and concepts rather than calculations. Topics include descriptive statistics; vital statistics; sampling; estimation and significance testing; sample size and power; correlation and regression; spatial and temporal trends; small area analysis; statistical issues in policy development. Examples of statistical methods will be drawn from public health practice. Use of computer statistical packages will be introduced.

MPHP 411 (3 Credit Hours) – Introduction to Health Behavior

Using a biopsychosocial perspective, an overview of the measurement and modeling of behavioral, social, psychological, and environmental factors related to disease prevention, disease management, and health promotion is provided.

MPHP 439 (3 Credit Hours) – Public Health Management and Policy

This course is designed to introduce students to the basics of health policy-making and includes a background on the basic structure and components of the US Health Care System (such as organization, delivery and financing). It will also cover introductory concepts in public health management, including the role of the manager, organizational design and control, and accountability. We will address relevant legal, political and ethical issues using case examples. At the end of the course, students will understand how health policy is developed and implemented in various contexts, and the challenges facing system-wide efforts at reform. This is a required course for the MPH degree. Grades will be based on a series of assignments.

MPHP 483 (3 Credit Hours) – Introduction to Epidemiology for Public Health Practice

This course is designed to introduce the basic principles and methods of epidemiology. Epidemiology has been referred to as the basic science for public health. Application of epidemiologic principles is critical to disease prevention, as well as in the development and evaluation of public policy. The course will emphasize basic methods (study design, measures of disease occurrence, measures of association, and causality) necessary for epidemiologic research. It is intended for students who have a basic understanding of the principals of human disease as well as statistics.

ALTERNATIVE COURSES FOR MPHP 405 AND ELECTIVE

MPHP 431 (3 Credit Hours) – Statistical Methods I

Application of statistical techniques with particular emphasis on problems in the biomedical sciences. Basic probability theory, random variables, and distribution functions. Point and interval estimation, regression, and correlation. Problems whose solution involves using packaged statistical programs. First part of year-long sequence.

MPHP 432 (3 Credit Hours) – Statistical Methods II

Methods of analysis of variance, regression and analysis of quantitative data. Emphasis on computer solution of problems drawn from the biomedical sciences. Design of experiments, power of tests, and adequacy of models.

ALTERNATIVE COURSE FOR MPHP 483

MPHP 490 (3 Credit Hours) – Epidemiology: Introduction to Theory and Methods

This course provides an introduction to the principles of epidemiology covering the basic methods necessary for population and clinic-based research. Students will be introduced to epidemiologic study designs, measures of disease occurrence, measures of risk estimation, and casual inference (bias, confounding, and interaction) with application of these principles to

specific fields of epidemiology. Classes will be a combination of lectures, discussion, and in-class exercises. It is intended for students who have a basic understanding of the principals of human disease and statistics.

Section V: Justification

The Public Health Certificate Program is a 15 credit hour program. Students who successfully complete the required coursework will receive a Certificate in Public Health issued by the Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences. Based on consideration of the critical competency-knowledge areas described above, the required 12 core credit hour coursework for the Certificate Program was identified: Statistical Methods in Public Health, Introduction to Health Behavior, Public Health Management and Policy, and Introduction to Epidemiology for Public Health Practice. Credit hour and curricula of many existing certificate programs in clinical research were also considered. A representative sample of such programs can be found in Appendix II. The examined programs range from 12 to 18 required credit hours and cover similar information. The core represents four of the five courses required for accreditation of a Master of Public Health degree. Environmental Health is not required in this certificate program due both to its less broad applicability and the desire to allow students to have an elective while keeping the program at a manageable 15 credits. This is also consistent with the new accreditation rules which drop the requirement for Environmental Health.

Section VI: Entrance, performance, and exit standards for the certificate program.

Entrance Standards: Entrance to the Certificate Program will be administered by the Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences. All application materials will be sent directly to the department for review and admissions decisions. Registration is done as a graduate non-degree student. Students completing the program receive a certificate directly from the department, not the University.

Individuals who want to participate in the program will complete an application form that includes a brief personal statement describing the reason(s) for seeking public health training and a recent CV or resume. Letters of recommendation are also required. Transcripts should also be submitted to the department, though this requirement may be waived for practicing clinicians.

We expect that most applicants to the Certificate Program will have already obtained a postsecondary (e.g., AS, BS, BA, MS, PhD) or advanced clinical (e.g., MD, MSN, DMD) degree

and be a current public health or clinical professional. Per CWRU School of Graduate Studies requirements, individuals who are not already graduate-degree-seeking students at CWRU must submit to the School of Graduate Studies a completed non-degree application form. Individuals who are not faculty, staff, or employees of CWRU must also submit a transcript or copy of their diploma, documenting completion of a baccalaureate degree. Per School of Graduate Studies requirements, non-degree-seeking individuals will not need to provide their Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Individuals will be accepted into the program based on the Executive Committee's review of the personal statement, resume/CV, letters of recommendation, transcripts, and any supporting documentation required by the School of Graduate Studies. Majority vote of acceptance by the Committee members will be necessary for admittance. Once accepted into the Certificate Program, participants will register for the courses through the Student Information System.

The program will have rolling admissions, so students may start in the Fall, the Spring, or the Summer. Deadlines to apply to program will be the following: May 1st for Summer, June 30th for Fall, and December 1st for Spring. The coursework for the Certificate will be listed on the official CWRU transcript. However, the Certificate in Public Health will be issued by the Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences, not the University. Although course credits will appear on the official CWRU transcript and will be transferable to fulfill requirements for advanced degrees, the certificate itself will not appear on the official CWRU transcript.

Length of Program: Once accepted into the program, individuals will have three calendar years from their first course to complete the requirements for the certificate.

Performance Standards: A grade of C or higher in each graded course and an overall GPA of 3.00 will be required for successful completion of the Certificate Program. Enrollees will be responsible for keeping track of the courses they take. To oversee students' progress in the program, enrollees will be required to submit a one-page Program Progress Checklist to the Administrative Director of Non-Clinical Graduate Education (Nickalaus Koziura MEd) at the end of each semester indicating the course(s) completed that semester. The Administrative Director of Non-Clinical Graduate Education (Nickalaus Koziura MEd) will notify the Executive Committee if any students are not making an adequate progress towards the Certificate. The Committee will make recommendations for remediation or any further action to assist students in successfully completing the program.

Exit Standards: Students who complete all required coursework will submit a checklist to the Administrative Director of Non-Clinical Graduate Education that all coursework is completed. This administrator will verify with the Registrar's Office that all requirements have been met. After this verification, the Academic Program Director will approve the awarding of the

certificate in writing, and the Administrative Director of Non-Clinical Graduate Education will issue a certificate to the enrollee, documenting completion of the program.

Section VII. Faculty expertise contributing to the certificate program.

Faculty responsible for the Certificate Program will be drawn from the CWRU School of Medicine's Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences, the CWRU School of Law, the MetroHealth Medical Center, and the Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine. Faculty members currently responsible for the required coursework are:

MPHP 405 – Statistical Methods in Public Health

Mendel "Ethan" Singer, PhD, MPH

Associate Professor. **Vice Chair for Education.** Case Western Reserve University. Methodologic interests include community health interventions, cost-effectiveness analysis, large databases and quality of life. Content areas of special interest include obesity, and mental health.

MPHP 411 – Introduction to Health Behavior

Erika Trapl, PhD

Assistant Professor and Associate Director, Prevention Research Center for Healthy Neighborhoods. Health behavior measurement and surveillance; Survey-based data collection methods and technology; Built environment and obesity; Adolescent sexual behavior; Health literacy; Community-based Interventions.

MPHP 439 – Public Health Management and Policy

Ruqaijah A. Yearby, JD, MPH

Associate Dean of Institutional Diversity and Inclusiveness and Professor of Law, Associate Director of the Law-Medicine Center, Oliver C. Schroeder Jr. Distinguished Research Scholar. Research interests primarily in (1) racial disparities in health care and (2) law, justice and medical research. She recently presented her work on law, justice and medical research at the Oxford Global Health and Bioethics International Conference in Oxford, England.

This course has been taught each year since 2010 by Jessica Berg of the law school, who also served as the concentration leader for Health Care Administration and Policy in the MPH program. Each year, she was contracted by the program for % effort to teach and participate in the program. Since she became Dean at the law school, she needed to transition out of her role in the MPH program. We have been transitioning her role to Ruqaiijah Yearby of the law school. First she was co-leader of the concentration with Jessica Berg, and now she is the track leader. Spring 2017 this course, MPHP 439, is being co-taught by Dean Berg and Prof. Yearby. Starting Spring 2018 Prof. yearby will be sole instructor of this course. As with Dean Berg, we have contracted with the law school for her efforts in both the course and concentration. This is expected to be a long-term relationship, as it was with Dean Berg before.

MPHP 483 – Introduction to Epidemiology for Public Health Practice

Christopher Kippes, MS

Adjunct Faculty. Case Western Reserve University. Works full-time as Director of Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics (ESI) at the Cuyahoga County Board of Health (CCBH). Work interests include outbreak investigation, community health status assessments, and emergency preparedness planning. Content areas of special interest include maternal and child health.

The program has contracted with Chris Kippes since 2011 to teach this course, MPHP 483, and participate in other activities during the year, such as curriculum planning and student Capstone advising. He is on contract for both Fall and Spring semesters, while only teaching in the fall. He also supervises students doing their field practicum in his role at the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, and was a community advisor to the program prior to our contracting with him.

Alternative Courses

MPHP 431 – Statistical Methods I

Thomas Love, PhD

Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, CWRU School of Medicine; Director, Biostatistics and Evaluation Unit, Center for Health Care Research and Policy, MetroHealth Medical Center. Research interests include: biostatistics, observational studies and propensity methods, risk adjustment, health information technology, education.

MPHP 432 – Statistical Methods II

Thomas Love, PhD

Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, CWRU School of Medicine; Director, Biostatistics and Evaluation Unit, Center for Health Care Research and Policy, MetroHealth Medical Center. Research interests include: biostatistics, observational studies and propensity methods, risk adjustment, health information technology, education.

Section VIII: New resources, courses, etc., if any, necessary to support certificate program.

Managerial and administrative tasks necessary for the proposed Certificate Program will be added to the Administrative Director of Non-Clinical Graduate Education. The effort to implement the program is minimal. The MPH Program's current courses will be able to handle the additional projected students. No additional courses or support is needed to implement the program. If there are 10 new students, then we will add a teaching assistant to each of the 4 required courses (paid 3 credits of tuition). Since enrollment will essentially be limited to local medical residents and fellows, plus public health department employees, there will be a limited number of applications to handle. Nevertheless, we are being conservative and allotting 5% effort from the Program Director and 10% effort from staff. Tuition return from each student would be 15 credits @ \$1,770 = \$26,550 x .53 (tuition return rate) = \$14,071.50. For 10 students this would be about \$140,000 in tuition return.

Budget:

Program Director	\$11000
Staff	\$ 6,000
<u>Teaching Assistants</u>	<u>\$22,000</u>
Total	\$39,000

Revenue:

10 students x 15 credits x \$1,770/credit x 0.53 = \$140, 715.

Appendix I

MPHP COURSES

MPHP 403 (3 Credit Hours) - Research & Evaluation Methods.

This course is designed to provide an overview of research and evaluation methods for first-year MPH students. Through lecture, discussion and application exercises, students are introduced to the principles and processes of research and evaluation methods in public health, including formulation of research questions, aims and hypotheses and evaluation goals and objectives; literature review; development/selection of conceptual and theoretical models; quantitative, qualitative and evaluation project management; and application of ethical principles and protection of human subjects in public health research and evaluation.

MPHP 406 (3 Credit Hours) - History and Philosophy of Public Health.

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the science and art of public health through an understanding of the history and philosophies that represent its foundation. Students will learn about the essentials of public health and applications of those precepts throughout history and in the present. The course will examine public health case histories and controversies from the past and present, in order to better understand solutions for the future. Offered as [MPHP 306](#) and [MPHP 406](#). Prereq: Enrollment limited to MPH students (Plan A or Plan B) and EPBI students or instructor consent.

MPHP 413 (3 Credit Hours) - Health Education, Communication, and Advocacy.

Historical, sociological, and philosophical factors that have influenced definitions and the practice of health education and health promotion are studied. Advanced concepts in health communication theory will also be explored. This course is designed to educate, motivate, and empower undergraduate and graduate students to become advocates for their own health, the health of their peers, and the health of the community. Offered as [MPHP 313](#) and [MPHP 413](#).

MPHP 421 (3 Credit Hours) - Health Economics and Strategy.

This course has evolved from a theory-oriented emphasis to a course that utilizes economic principles to explore such issues as health care pricing, anti-trust enforcement and hospital mergers, choices in adoption of managed care contracts by physician groups, and the like. Instruction style and in-class group project focus on making strategic decisions. The course is directed for a general audience, not just for students and concentration in health systems management. Offered as [ECON 421](#), [HSMC 421](#), and [MPHP 421](#).

MPHP 429 (3 Credit Hours) - Introduction to Environmental Health.

This survey course will introduce students to environmental and occupational health topics including individual, community, population, and global issues. Students will develop an understanding of the human health impacts of physical, biological, and chemical agents in the environment and workplace including basic principles of toxicology. Presentation of concepts including risk assessment, communication and management as well as discussion of environmental and occupational practices, policies and regulations that promote public and population health is included.

MPHP 433 (3 Credit Hours) - Community Interventions and Program Evaluation.

This course prepares students to design, conduct, and assess community-based health interventions and program evaluation. Topics include assessment of need, evaluator/stakeholder relationship, process vs. outcome-based objectives, data collection, assessment of program objective achievement based on process and impact, cost-benefit analyses, and preparing the evaluation report to stakeholders. Recommended preparation: [EPBI 490](#), [EPBI 431](#), or [MPHP 405](#). Offered as [EPBI 433](#) and [MPHP 433](#). Prereq: [MPHP 411](#)

MPHP 450 (3 Credit Hours) - Clinical Trials and Intervention Studies.

Issues in the design, organization, and operation of randomized, controlled clinical trials and intervention studies. Emphasis on long-term multicenter trials. Topics include legal and ethical issues in the design; application of concepts of controls, masking, and randomization; steps required for quality data collection; monitoring for evidence of adverse or beneficial treatment effects; elements of organizational structure; sample size calculations and data analysis procedures; and common mistakes. Recommended preparation: [EPBI 431](#) or consent of instructor. Offered as [EPBI 450](#) and [MPHP 450](#).

MPHP 451 (3 Credit Hours) - Principles of Genetic Epidemiology.

A survey of the basic principles, concepts and methods of the discipline of genetic epidemiology, which focuses on the role of genetic factors in human disease and their interaction with environmental and cultural factors. Many important human disorders appear to exhibit a genetic component; hence the integrated approaches of genetic epidemiology bring together epidemiologic and human genetic perspectives in order to answer critical questions about human disease. Methods of inference based upon data from individuals, pairs of relatives, and pedigrees will be considered. Offered as [EPBI 451](#), [GENE 451](#), and [MPHP 451](#).

MPHP 456 (3 Credit Hours) - Health Policy and Management Decisions.

This seminar course combines broad health care policy issue analysis with study of the implications for specific management decisions in organizations. This course is intended as an applied, practical course where the policy context is made relevant to the individual manager. Offered as [HSMC 456](#) and [MPHP 456](#).

MPHP 460 (3 Credit Hours) - Introduction to Health Services Research.

This survey course provides an introduction to the field of Health Services Research and an overview of key health services research concepts and methods, including conceptual frameworks and models; outcomes research; risk adjustment; disparities in health care; policy/health care systems; cost and cost-effectiveness; quality of life, process improvement; patient satisfaction; patient safety; health economics; statistical modeling techniques; and qualitative research methods. Offered as [EPBI 460](#) and [MPHP 460](#).

MPHP 464 (3 Credit Hours) - Obesity and Cancer: Views from Molecules to Health Policy.

This course will provide an overview of the components of energy balance (diet, physical activity, resting metabolic rate, dietary induced thermogenesis) and obesity, a consequence of long term positive energy balance, and various types of cancer. Following an overview of energy balance and epidemiological evidence for the obesity epidemic, the course will proceed with an introduction to the cellular and molecular biology of energy metabolism. Then, emerging research on biologically plausible connections and epidemiological associations between obesity and various types of cancer (e.g., colon, breast) will be presented. Finally, interventions targeted at decreasing obesity and improving quality of life in cancer patients will be discussed. The course will be cooperatively-taught by a transdisciplinary team of scientists engaged in research in energy balance and/or cancer. Didactic lectures will be combined with classroom discussion of readings. The paper assignment will involve application of course principles, lectures and readings. Offered as EBPI 464, [MPHP 464](#).

MPHP 466 (3 Credit Hours) - Promoting Health Across Boundaries.

This course examines the concepts of health and boundary spanning and how the synergy of the two can produce new, effective approaches to promoting health. Students will explore and analyze examples of individuals and organizations boundary spanning for health to identify practice features affecting health, compare and contrast practices and approaches, and evaluate features and context that promote or inhibit boundary spanning and promoting health. Offered as [MPHP 466](#), [EPBI 466](#), [SOCI 466](#), [NURS 466](#) and [BETH 466](#). Prereq: Graduate student status or instructor consent.

MPHP 467 (1 - 3 Credit Hours) - Comparative and Cost Effectiveness Research.

Comparative effectiveness research is a cornerstone of healthcare reform. It holds the promise of improved health outcomes and cost containment. This course is presented in a convenient 5-day intensive format in June. There are reading assignments due prior to the 1st session. Module A, Days 1-2: Overview of comparative effectiveness research (CER) from a wide array of perspectives: individual provider, institution, insurer, patient, government, and society. Legal, ethical and social issues, as well as implications for population and public health, including health disparities will also be a component. Module B, Day 3: Introduction to the various methods, and their strengths, weaknesses and limitations. How to read and understand CER

papers. Module C, Days 4-5: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis. This will cover costing, cost analysis, clinical decision analysis, quality of life and cost-effectiveness analysis for comparing alternative health care strategies. Trial version of TreeAge software will be used to create and analyze a simple cost-effectiveness model. The full 3-credit course is for taking all 3 modules. Modules A or B can be taken alone for 1 credit. Modules A and B or Modules B and C can be taken together for a total of 2 credits. Module C cannot be taken alone. Some combination of term paper, project and/or exam will be due 6 weeks later. Offered as [EPBI 467](#) and [MPHP 467](#).

MPHP 468 (3 Credit Hours) - The Continual Improvement of Healthcare: An Interdisciplinary Course.

This course prepares students to be members of interprofessional teams to engage in the continual improvement in health care. The focus is on working together for the benefit of patients and communities to enhance quality and safety. Offered as [EPBI 468](#), [MPHP 468](#), [NURS 468](#).

MPHP 475 (3 Credit Hours) - Management of Disasters Due to Nature, War, or Terror.

The purpose of this course is to make participants aware of the special needs of children and families in disaster situations and understand public health approaches to address these needs. The learning objectives for this course are: 1) Identify the most important problems and priorities for children in disaster situations, 2) Identify the organizations most frequently involved in providing assistance in disaster situations and define their roles and strengths, 3) Describe the reasons why children are among the most vulnerable in disaster events, 4) Conduct emergency nutritional assessments for children, 5) Develop health profiles on displaced children and plan interventions based on results, 6) Define common psychosocial issues of children and the means to address them, 7) List basic points of international law including the Geneva Convention that relate to all persons involved in disaster situations, 8) List important security issues, 9) Appreciate ethical issues involved in disaster situations and employ skills of cross cultural communication, 10) Recognize and respond to special issues for children involved in biological and chemical terrorist attacks.

MPHP 484 (1 - 3 Credit Hours) - Global Health Epidemiology.

This course provides a rigorous problem-centered training in the epidemiology, prevention, treatment, and control of infectious diseases and, more generally, global health. This is an advanced epidemiology that embraces an active learning environment. Students are expected to invest time out of the classroom reading and working with classmates. Classes will be conducted with discussions, debates, group projects, and group presentations. By taking this course, students will develop a framework for interpreting, assessing, and performing epidemiologic research on issues of global importance. The course will be divided into three modules: 1) Global Health Epidemiology 2) Helminth Epidemiology, and 3) Epidemiology of Disease Elimination. Each module is worth 1 credit hour and may be taken separately. Each module will have a separate project and/or exam. The final exam time will be used for group

presentations and panel discussion. Active class participation is required through discussions, case studies, and group projects. Offered as [EPBI 484](#), [INTH 484](#), and [MPHP 484](#).

MPHP 485 (3 Credit Hours) - Adolescent Development.

Adolescent Development can be viewed as the overriding framework for approaching disease prevention and health promotion for this age group. This course will review the developmental tasks of adolescence and identify the impact of adolescent development on youth risk behaviors. It will build a conceptual and theoretical framework through which to address and change adolescent behavior to promote health.

MPHP 499 (1-18 Credit Hours) - Independent Study.

MPHP 510 (3 Credit Hours) - Health Disparities.

This course aims to provide theoretical and application tools for students from many disciplinary backgrounds to conduct research and develop interventions to reduce health disparities. The course will be situated contextually within the historical record of the United States, reviewing social, political, economic, cultural, legal, and ethical theories related to disparities in general, with a central focus on health disparities. Several frameworks regarding health disparities will be used for investigating and discussing the empirical evidence on disparities among other subgroups (e.g., the poor, women, uninsured, disabled, and non-English speaking populations) will also be included and discussed. Students will be expected to develop a research proposal (observational, clinical, and/or intervention) rooted in their disciplinary background that will incorporate materials from the various perspectives presented throughout the course, with the objective of developing and reinforcing a more comprehensive approach to current practices within their fields. Offered as [CRSP 510](#), [EPBI 510](#), [MPHP 510](#), [NURS 510](#), and [SASS 510](#).

MPHP 532 (3 Credit Hours) - Health Care Information Systems.

This course covers concepts, techniques and technologies for providing information systems to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of health care organizations. Offered as [HSMC 432](#) and [MPHP 532](#).

EPBI COURSES

EPBI 411(3 Credit Hours) - Introduction to Health Behavior.

Using a biopsychosocial perspective, an overview of the measurement and modeling of behavioral, social, psychological, and environmental factors related to disease prevention, disease management, and health promotion is provided. Offered as [EPBI 411](#) and [MPHP 411](#). Prereq: Enrollment limited to MPH students (Plan A or Plan B) and EPBI students or consent.

EPBI 414 (3 Credit Hours) - Introduction to Statistical Computing.

This course introduces the use of computers in epidemiologic investigations and biostatistical applications. Topics covered include the use of the Internet to access and obtain publicly available databases, database and spreadsheet concepts, and developing a sound approach to analysis planning and implementation. The majority of the course will focus on instruction in the use of SAS software for advanced database management and manipulation and basic statistical analyses, with parallel applications in R to exploit its features. Primary emphasis is on developing the knowledge and familiarity required for running these particular programs in connection with data collection, analysis, and presentation of results in clinical studies. Students will be required to complete assignments using personal computers using Windows operating systems and/or computer systems maintained by the department. Students should expect weekly assignments to reinforce lecture concepts. Knowledge of basic statistics is beneficial, as this course does not teach inferential statistical analysis in detail; but it is not vital to learning the

EPBI 423 (3 Credit Hours) - Dissemination and Implementation Science for Health Promotion.

This graduate-level course introduces concepts, skills, and methods for systematically disseminating and implementing evidence-based interventions for population health promotion. The course includes a focus on developing partnerships and transdisciplinary research teams, applying theories and frameworks to guide dissemination and implementation (D & I) science, examining research methods and designs appropriate for conducting D & I research at different and multiple levels of intervention (e.g., clinical, community, policy), and exploring channels for effectively communicating evidence to inform decision-making and practice in diverse contexts. Recommended Preparation: [EPBI 411](#) or grad. level behavioral theory equivalent; EBPI 490 or [MPHP 483](#) or grad. level research methods equivalent.

EPBI 440 (3 Credit Hours) - Introduction to Population Health.

Introduces graduate students to the multiple determinants of health including the social, economic and physical environment, health services, individual behavior, genetics and their interactions. It aims to provide students with the broad understanding of the research development and design for studying population health, the prevention and intervention strategies for improving population health and the disparities that exist in morbidity, mortality, functional and quality of life. Format is primarily group discussion around current readings in the field; significant reading is required.

EPBI 499 (1-18 Credit Hours) - Independent Study.

EPBI 515 (3 Credit Hours) - Secondary Analysis of Large Health Care Data Bases.

Development of skills in working with the large-scale secondary data bases generated for research, health care administration/billing, or other purposes. Students will become familiar with the content, strength, and limitations of several data bases; with the logistics of obtaining access to data bases; the strengths and limitations of routinely collected variables; basic techniques for preparing and analyzing secondary data bases and how to apply the techniques to initiate and complete empirical analysis. Recommended preparation: [EPBI 414](#) or equivalent; [EPBI 431](#) or [MPHP 405](#).

EPBI 550 (3 Credit Hours) - Meta-Analysis & Evidence Synthesis.

Systematic reviews use reproducible methods to systematically search the literature and synthesize the results of a specific topic area. Meta-analysis is a specific analytic technique used to pool results of individual studies. Systematic reviews are useful ways to establish one's knowledge in a particular field of study, and can highlight gaps in research which can be pursued in future work. They can also inform the background of a grant. This course is designed to introduce students to the methods of conducting a high quality systematic review. We will cover the design, methods, and analytic techniques involved in systematic reviews. These concepts will prepare students to conduct their own systematic review or evaluate the systematic reviews of others. Sessions will be lectures, labs, and presentations. Topics include developing a search strategy, abstracting key data, synthesizing the results qualitatively, meta-analytic techniques, grading the quality of studies, grading the strength of the evidence, and manuscript preparation specific to systematic reviews. Offered as [CRSP 550](#) and [EPBI 550](#). Prereq: [CRSP 401](#), [EPBI 431](#), [MPHP 405](#), [NURS 532](#) or Requisites Not Met permission.

Appendix II

Example Certificate Programs

Institution	Required Coursework Topics	Credit Hr Requirements
University at Albany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles and Methods of Epidemiology • Principles of Public Health • Principles of Statistical Interference • Health Care Organization, Delivery, and Financing • Social and Behavioral Aspects of Public Health • Environmental Health 	18 Credit Hours
George Washington University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Concepts • Biostatistical applications • Epidemiology • Environmental and Occupational Health • Management and Policy • Social and Behavioral Sciences 	15 Credit Hours
University of North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Health • Social and Behavioral Sciences • Principles of Epidemiology • Health Policy and Management 	15 Credit Hours
University of Illinois at Chicago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts and Practice • Behavioral Sciences • Policy and Advocacy • Community Assessment • Epidemiology 	12 Credit Hours
University of Vermont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health and Health Policy • Epidemiology • Biostatistics • Environmental Public health • Health Policy and Management 	18 Credit Hours
University of Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemiology and Biostatistics • Health Administration • Environmental Health • Social and Behavioral Foundations • Law and Public Health 	12 Credit Hours
University of Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of Public Health • Statistical Methods • Principles of Epidemiology • Human Health • Social and Behavioral Sciences 	12 Credit Hours

Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD
Dean
Senior Vice President for Medical Affairs
Office of the Dean

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February 27, 2017

Peter Harte, PhD
Chair, Faculty Senate
c/o Rebecca Weiss, Secretary of the University Faculty
Adelbert Hall
7001

Dear Professor Harte:

As noted in the accompanying memo from Dr. Maureen McEnery, Chair of the School of Medicine's Faculty Council, the Faculty Council has recommended approval of a Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals.

This program is designed to provide advanced training in nutrition for physicians, nurses, dentists, and other health care professionals. It will allow professionals to study nutritional issues and incorporate counseling and education related to nutrition into their practice.

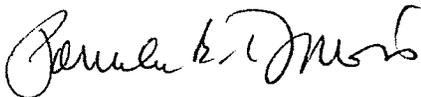
The proposal approval process is outlined in Dr. McEnery's memo. An ad hoc committee was convened to review this new program and after revisions, the program was approved by the Faculty Council.

I concur with the Faculty Council and recommend approval of this certificate program.

Please submit the proposed certificate program to the appropriate committees for their review at their earliest opportunity. I would be pleased to answer any questions that might arise during the review process.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD

c: Dr. Maureen McEnery, Chair, Faculty Council
Nicole Deming, Assistant Dean for Faculty Affairs and Human Resources, SOM

enclosures



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Memorandum

To: Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD
Dean, School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve University

From: Maureen W. McEnery, PhD, MAT
Chair of the Faculty Council

Re: "Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals"

Date: Jan. 30, 2017

At its regular January 23, 2016, meeting, the Faculty Council voted unanimously to recommend approval of the "Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals" to your office.

In accordance with our SOM practices, an ad hoc committee composed of members of the Faculty Council Steering Committee, Graduate Directors, the SOM members of the Faculty Senate's Committee on Graduate Programs, and the Associate Dean for Graduate Education was created to review the program proposal. The ad hoc committee was chaired by Nicholas Ziats. The ad hoc committee reviewed the document, discussed the proposal, and engaged with the program presenter. After discussion, the ad hoc committee approved the reviewed proposal and it was sent to the Faculty Council for a vote.

Hope Barkoukis, Ph.D., Interim Chair of the Dept. of Nutrition, presented the proposal to Faculty Council. After some discussion, a motion to recommend was accepted by a unanimous vote.

After your review, I hope you will join me in recommending the proposal for "Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals" for approval by the Faculty Senate, as required by the Faculty Handbook.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Maureen W. McEnery, Ph.D, MAT
Chair of the Faculty Council
Associate Professor of Neurology
Associate Professor of Neuroscience
University Hospitals of Cleveland Medical Center
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

cc: Nicole Deming, JD, MA, Dan Anker, JD, PhD

College/School: School of Medicine
Department: Department of Nutrition

PROPOSED: major
 minor
 program
 sequence
 degree

TITLE: Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals

EFFECTIVE: Summer (semester) 2017 (year)

DESCRIPTION:

This program is designed to provide advanced training in nutrition for physicians, physician assistants, nurses, nurse practitioners, dentists, etc. It requires 15 credits and a minimum GPA through completion of a 3.0 on a 4.0 scale.

Is this major/minor/program/sequence/degree: new
 modification
 replacement

If modification or replacement please elaborate: _____

Does this change in major/minor/program/sequence/degree involve other departments? Yes No

If yes, which departments? _____

Contact person/committee: Hope BARKOWKIS, Interim Chair, Nutr. Dept

SIGNATURES:

DATE

Department Curriculum Chair(s)/Program Directors: _____
Department Chair: Hope Barkowkis
College/School Curriculum Committee Chair: _____
College/School Dean(s): _____
FSCUE Curriculum Subcommittee Chair: _____

File copy sent to: Registrar Office of Undergraduate Studies/Graduate Studies
 Other: _____



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Department of Nutrition
School of Medicine – Room WG 48
2109 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106-4954
216.368.2440

January 23, 2017

To: Nick Ziats, Nicole Deming, & the SOM Committee

I am very supportive of this proposal to create a Certificate in Nutrition for Community and Health Care Professionals. Creating this type of Certificate for this intended audience is a strategic component of our educational programming within the Department of Nutrition.

The initial course, NTRN 401, that is required for this Certificate will be offered both in the traditional classroom setting format and also in an online format. That course is the only one that has been especially created for this Certificate. It has been recently approved through the graduate studies office. The remaining selections of graduate nutrition course options to fulfill the total 15 hours of credits required are our own departmental courses that are currently in existence.

We anticipate strong interest in this Certificate in light of the role that nutrition plays in chronic disease risk, development of healthy eating patterns and foundational well-being. We believe that one of the strengths of this Certificate is the broad array of graduate nutrition courses offered that will allow the individual health care provider to tailor their course inclusions to the areas of nutrition that will be most impactful on their professional practices. I should also mention that many of our graduate nutrition courses are also being offered late in the day or early evening to accommodate working professionals. Ultimately, our goal is to achieve a fully online version of enough graduate nutrition courses that this Certificate can be taken via an exclusively online format.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for any further information. I will look forward to the successful development and approval of this Certificate.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Hope Barkoukis".

Hope Barkoukis, PhD, RDN, LD
Jack, Joseph, Morton Mandel Professorship in Wellness & Preventative Care
<http://case.edu/medicine/wellness-pathway/>
Interim Chair- Nutrition Dept.
Associate Professor
School of Medicine, CWRU

Proposal
Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals
December 2016
Edited secondary to the Committee’s comments January, 2017

The Department of Nutrition in the School of Medicine presents this proposal for a Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals and is committed to sponsoring this new certificate program.

Justification for a Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals

Two of the goals set forth in *Healthy People 2020* were to “increase the proportion of physician office visits that include counseling or education related to nutrition or weight” and to “increase the proportion of physician office visits made by patients with a diagnosis of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or hyperlipidemia that include counseling or education related to diet or nutrition.” The 2020 target of 22.9% of visits for the second goal is a 10% improvement over the 20.8% baseline data. (1) This reflects a very low level of engagement in nutrition education of patients by health care professionals even though nutrition is a recognized factor in 3 of the top four causes of death in the United States – cardiovascular disease, cancer, and cerebrovascular disease.

Several studies have confirmed this low level of engagement in nutrition education in several areas of medical practice. A 2013 survey of gynecologic oncologists and other allied health professionals found that although providers believed that obesity was important to address with gynecologic cancer survivors, most thought they would benefit from additional obesity management training. (2)

A comparison of weight management assessment and counseling practices among Pediatric Primary Care Providers in Georgia (where childhood obesity rates exceed the national rate) was published in 2015. Participants included family practice physicians, pediatricians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. While most practitioners assessed fruit and vegetable intake and physical activity, there were significant differences between the professions in assessment of beverage intake and screen time and providing counseling on lifestyle changes. (3)

Penny Kris-Etherton et al reviewed the present status of nutrition and physical activity education for health care professionals and concluded that “there is an urgent need to better prepare health care professionals to address nutrition-related conditions using best practices. (4)

The new Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals is designed to provide advanced training in nutrition for physicians, nurses, physician assistants, nurse practitioners and other licensed health professionals.

Requirements and Coursework to earn the Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals

Licensed health care professionals are eligible to earn this certificate. Proof of current licensure status will be required for admission. Application for the certificate program must be completed using the current Graduate Studies policy for non-degree seeking students.

(<http://www.case.edu/gradstudies/prospective-students/non-degree-students/>)

Five courses, totaling 15 credit hours will be required for the proposed certificate. The Certificate will be awarded at the completion of all required courses and the certificate will be noted on the student's official transcript.

Courses taken at other educational institutions will not be accepted in lieu of any of the credits required for the Certificate. A maximum of two courses (6 credits) may be double-counted for this certificate and the Graduate Certificate in Maternal and Child Nutrition.

There is a 5 year time limit for completing the certificate starting from the date of acceptance as a non-degree student.

As a pre-requisite to admission to the Certificate Program, all students interested in the Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals Program must take and earn a grade of "B" or better in the following course:

NTRN 401. Nutrition for Community and Health Care Professionals. 2 Units. This course will focus on understanding how diet and nutrition impact health and wellness throughout the life cycle. There are core concepts in human nutrition that all health care professionals should understand to optimize their care of individuals, themselves, and the community.

After successful completion of NTRN 401, students must complete and submit the "Intent to Complete the Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals."

The Certificate does not carry with it any licensure or privileges and is not approved by any professional organization. Students must earn a minimum of a "B" in all required courses in order to earn the Certificate and maintain a 3.0 GPA through completion of the required courses for the Certificate.

Required courses (after completion of NTRN 401 (with a grade of "B" or better)

NTRN 433. Advanced Human Nutrition I. 4 Units. Emphasis on reading original research literature in energy, protein and minerals with development of critical evaluation and thinking skills.

THREE NTRN ELECTIVES - Three additional 3 credit courses at the 400 level or higher chosen from the following list:

NTRN 434. Advanced Human Nutrition II. 3 Units. Emphasis on reading original research literature on vitamins with development of critical evaluation and thinking skills.

NTRN 435. Nutrition during Pregnancy and Lactation. 3 Units. Study of current research literature on nutrition for pregnancy and lactation including nutrient requirements, nutrition assessment, and nutrition intervention. Prereq: Graduate Student in Nutrition or Public Health Nutrition or ([NTRN 363](#) and [NTRN 364](#)) or requisites not met permission.

NTRN 436. Pediatric Nutrition. 3 Units. This course will focus on understanding the nutritional needs of infants, children and adolescents. Evidence based guidelines will be used as we discuss best clinical practice for the management of pediatric nutrition issues. Anthropometric measurements used in growth assessment will be reviewed. Nutrient requirements for each stage of development will be explored with a specific focus on micronutrients relevant to pediatrics such as fluoride, iron, calcium and vitamin D. Abnormal growth resulting in malnutrition and obesity will be examined with a focus on prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Skills necessary to complete a pediatric nutrition assessment will be reviewed with opportunities to practice and demonstrate competency. Prereq: [NTRN 435](#).

NTRN 437. Evaluation of Nutrition Information for Consumers. 3 Units. Reading and appraisal of food and nutrition literature written for the general public, including books, magazines, newsletters. Prereq: Graduate standing and Nutrition or Public Health Nutrition major or consent of instructor

NTRN 438. Dietary Supplements. 3 Units. An examination of dietary supplements specific to health promotion and disease prevention/treatment throughout the life cycle. Topics and concepts include regulation, controversies, safety, efficacy, and the surrounding scientific evidence for dietary supplement use. Prereq: NTRN 434.

NTRN 439. Food Behavior: Physiological, Psychological and Environmental Determinants. 3 Units. Good dietary habits are associated with improved population health. Despite this, a large proportion of individuals do not meet current dietary recommendations and there are significant disparities between groups based on sociodemographic characteristics. Why is this? Traditional views on this question focused solely on individual decision making without taking into account the complex influence of biology, social forces, and environment on dietary behavior. This course will introduce students to the major influences on dietary behavior and their interactions and modifying factors in the context of the socioecological model.

NTRN 440. Nutrition for the Aging and Aged. 3 Units. Consideration of the processes of aging and needs which continue throughout life. The influences of food availability, intake, economics, culture, physical and social conditions and chronic disease as they affect the ability of the aged to cope with living situations. Recommended preparation: Nutrition major or consent of instructor.

NTRN 446. Advanced Maternal Nutrition: Special Topics. 3 Units. Analysis of the problems commonly associated with high-risk pregnancies and fetal outcome. Discussion of causes,

mechanisms, management and current research. Recommended preparation: [NTRN 435](#) or consent.

NTRN 448. Integrative and Functional Nutrition. 3 Units. An examination of the core concepts and principles surrounding integrative and functional medical nutrition therapy (IFMNT). The course will emphasize a whole systems approach to addressing clinical imbalances and creating personalized therapeutic interventions based upon an individual's genetics, environment and lifestyle. Topics include precision medicine, IFMNT nutrition care plan processes, IFMNT laboratory tests and interpretation, dietary supplementation, and discussion of the evidence for integrative therapeutic nutrition/diet plans related to the gut microbiome/gastrointestinal disorders, food sensitivity/intolerance, methylation, immune function, detoxification, cardio-metabolic intervention, energy, hormones, and wellness.

NTRN 452. Nutritional Biochemistry and Metabolism. 3 Units. Mechanisms of regulation of pathways of intermediary metabolism; amplification of biochemical signals; substrate cycling and use of radioactive and stable isotopes to measure metabolic rates.

NTRN 454. Advanced Nutrition and Metabolism: Investigative Methods. 3 Units. Lecture/discussion course on the use of analytical techniques in metabolic research on whole body metabolism, energy balance, and disease (diabetes, obesity, and neuropathologies), discussions include concentrating on the design of in-vitro and in-vivo investigative protocols in humans and animals using stable isotope tracer and mass spectrometric analysis; critical interpretation of data from the literature with emphasis on metabolic pathway identification, regulation and kinetics.

NTRN 455. Molecular Nutrition. 3 Units. Nutrient control of gene expression in mammalian cells and deregulation of expression of these genes. The molecular basis of nutrition-related diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, PKU, and LDL-receptor deficiency, will be discussed. The application of genetic manipulation to metabolism and nutrition will be evaluated. Recommended preparation: [BIOC 407](#). Prereq: [BIOC 407](#) or Requisites Not Met permission.

NTRN 459. Diabetes Prevention and Management. 3 Units. In this course, we will explore the diabetes epidemic, its effects on the healthcare system, and strategies for prevention. The pathophysiology of the disease will be examined as well as environmental factors leading to the increase in diagnoses. Comorbid conditions and acute and chronic complications of diabetes and hyperglycemia will be addressed. Rationale for current therapeutic strategies will be explored, including the use of blood glucose monitoring, physical activity, nutrition counseling, oral medications, and insulin therapy. Patient education and health literacy will be studied in the context of patient centered goal setting. Requirements for developing a Diabetes Self-Management Education Program will be discussed. Community program development will be examined in the context of population-based prevention strategies. Prereq: Graduate Standing.

NTRN 460. Sports Nutrition. 3 Units. Study of the relationships of nutrition and food intake to body composition and human performance. Laboratory sessions include demonstrations of body composition and fitness measurements and participation in a research project.

NTRN 461. Energy Dysregulation: From Obesity to Anorexia. 3 Units. Energy imbalance and the implications on health will be explored in this course

NTRN 462. Exercise Physiology and Macronutrient Metabolism. 3 Units. The purpose of this course is to provide students with the knowledge of theoretical and applied concepts of exercise physiology.

NTRN 528. Introduction to Public Health Nutrition. 3 Units. Philosophy, objectives, organization, and focus of government and voluntary agencies with emphasis on nutrition components. Prereq: Public health nutrition students and graduate nutrition students only.

NTRN 529. Nutritional Epidemiology. 3 Units. This course uses epidemiology as a tool for assessing potential causal associations between dietary excesses, deficiencies and imbalances to the prevalent chronic diseases. Recommended preparation: Statistics and Public Health Nutrition students only.

Importance of the Proposed Graduate Certificate to the Department of Nutrition

The proposed Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals reflects the strategic plan of the Department of Nutrition in several important ways. First, it will strengthen the academic offerings at the MS level. Second, it may enhance the employment opportunities or salary expectations for students who complete the Certificate. Third, it will strengthen the reputation of the Department of Nutrition and the School of Medicine by formalizing the only certificate like this in the country with course options available for a wide range of interests.

We have recognized experts on our faculty who are teaching the courses required for this Certificate program. Please see bios of faculty who teach some of these courses in Appendix A.

Importance of the Proposed Graduate Certificate to the School of Medicine

The proposed Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals fits perfectly with the School of Medicine's vision to demonstrate leadership in building collaborations across the community, region, and nation to catalyze better health care. There are no universities who offer a similar Graduate Certificate. This program also fits with the School of Medicine's desire to develop, expand, and market MS, certificate, and related programs to provide cutting edge and in demand educational opportunities.

Importance of the Proposed Graduate Certificate to Case Western Reserve University

The proposed Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals fits well with the University's Strategic Plan to advance interdisciplinary initiatives in research and education that align our expertise with the world's most pressing needs and to enhance learning, course design, advising, and research.

Costs and Income from the Proposed Graduate certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals

There is no cost associated with this certificate program since the required courses currently exist. The movement of students through the coursework will be supervised one of the nutrition department's academic advisors for graduate nutrition students, currently either Stephanie Harris, Tammy Randall or Hope Barkoukis.

There may be minimal internal additional cost to advising non-degree students who wish to pursue this graduate certificate. The exact cost will vary with the number of non-degree students who enroll and that is not known at this time. It is anticipated that the income from the tuition paid by non-degree students will more than off-set any internal additional cost.

There will be costs to the Department of Nutrition for marketing the Certificate which are estimated to be \$2000 per year after a cost of \$4000 in the first year. These costs would include brochure design and setup, administrative cost to set up direct mail database, and the cost of advertising the certificate program on health care professional organizations' websites.

Administration Procedures and Marketing Plan

The Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals will be administered through the Graduate Program Coordinator in the Department of Nutrition under the direction of Hope Barkoukis, Interim Chair and currently one of the academic advisors for non-degree MS students.

Plans are in place to market the Certificate to Health Care Professionals in the Northeast Ohio area through the following strategies:

- Announcements on the Department of Nutrition website.
- Printed flyers and brochures direct-mailed to Health Professionals in Northeast Ohio home addresses which have been obtained through State of Ohio Licensing Boards for Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, and Pharmacy.
- Printed flyer and brochures, exhibit booths, virtual information sessions, and website advertising at Ohio state professional organizations: Ohio State Medical Association, Ohio Nursing Association, Ohio Dental Association, Ohio Pharmacists Association and their local affiliates.

References

(1) Healthy People 2020 [Internet]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion [cited [August 28, 2016].

Available from: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/nutrition-and-weight-status/objectives>

(2) Jernigan AM, Tergas AI, Satin AJ, et al. Obesity management in gynecologic cancer survivors: provider practices and attitudes. *Am J ObstetGynecol*2013;208:408.e1-8.

(3) Nelson JM, Vos MB, Walsh SM et al. Weight-management related assessment and counseling by primary care providers in an area of high childhood obesity prevalence: current practices and areas of opportunity. *Child Obes*2015;2:194-201,

(4) Kris-Etherton PM, Akabas SR, Bales CW, et al. The need to advance nutrition education in the training of health care professionals and recommended research to evaluate implementation and effectiveness. *Am J ClinNutr* 2014;99(suppl):1153S-66S.

APPENDIX A

Faculty Bios for those teaching courses in
The Graduate Certificate in Nutrition for Health Care Professionals Program

Hope Barkoukis, PhD, RDN, LD

NTRN 401, NTRN 440

Hope is a licensed, registered dietitian, associate professor, interim chair of the nutrition department and the faculty lead for the JJM Mandel Wellness & Preventative Care Pathway. Prior to joining the faculty, she developed nutrition and wellness programs for Fortune 500 companies; completed advanced professional culinary training; and has presented hundreds of culinary demonstrations for media, professional and community audiences. Hope is the recipient of many teaching awards for her engaging and energetic teaching style including the John S. Diekman Graduate Award for teaching excellence. Most recently, she received the 2016 Professional Achievement Award from the 7,000 member organization, SCAN: Sports, Cardiovascular and Wellness nutrition practice group, (www.scandpg.org). Additionally, Hope has been appointed by the CWRU Board of Trustees as the inaugural recipient of the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Professorship in Wellness and Preventative Care, 2016–2021. Hope’s research areas include aging, glucose metabolism, sports nutrition and liver disease.

David Cavallo, PhD, MPH, RDN

NTRN 439, NTRN 528

Dr. Cavallo, a registered and licensed dietitian, is interested in findings ways to encourage better dietary and physical activity through the use of technologies like social media. In addition to his research, he enjoys teaching students about the broader role that nutrition plays in public health and the myriad influences on health behavior, from biology to policy, that shape population health. When he's not writing and teaching, he enjoys cycling and trying to keep up with his two young daughters.

Dr. Cavallo is a behavioral scientist who studies the use of emerging communications technologies such as social media to reduce obesity-related mortality and morbidity with an emphasis on cancer. He has expertise in the areas of technology development and the design, implementation, and analysis of behavioral intervention technologies.

Colleen Croninger, PhD

NTRN 452

Dr. Croninger is an Associate Professor in the Department of Nutrition at Case Western Reserve University. She has been studying genetics and its impact on metabolic pathways for over 20 years. In the last 10 years she has focused on the genetic susceptibility to development of liver disease from obesity or alcohol.

In addition she is the Assistant Dean of Medical Student research and oversees the 4 month research requirement for the medical students. She also teaches undergraduate, graduate and medical students the biochemical pathways that impact health and disease.

Her lab focuses on the development of liver disease caused by obesity and insulin resistance or from chronic alcohol consumption. They have used novel research animals called chromosomal substitution strains (CSS) to identify novel genes involved in protection from liver fibrosis. Using whole body metabolism studies and molecular biology techniques, her lab investigates how these genes impact metabolism and result in disease.

Stephanie Harris, PhD, RDN, LD

NTRN 433, NTRN 438, NTRN 448

Stephanie Harris is a registered and licensed dietitian nutritionist and an assistant professor in the Department of Nutrition. She is also the director of the Coordinated Dietetic Internship/Master's Degree Program in the department. Her research interests have centered on the use of metabolomics and stable isotope techniques for new metabolite and pathway discovery, and more recently expanded to (i) dietary supplement use, motivations for use and regulation; (ii) education, knowledge and attitudes of integrative medicine among dietetics educators; and (iii) nutrition education for health care professionals. Prior to her academic career, Stephanie worked as a registered dietitian in (i) an outpatient setting, (ii) a community setting, and (iii) a corporate wellness.

Lynn CiadellaKam, PhD, RDN, MBA, MS,

NTRN 460, NTRN 461

Lynn Ciadella-Kam, a registered and licensed dietitian, joined Case Western Reserve University in 2013 as an Assistant Professor in Nutrition. At CWRU, Dr. Kam is engaged in both teaching and research with a primary focus on sports nutrition, wellness, and women's health.

Specifically, her research has focused on developing practical strategies to alleviate the health consequences of energy imbalances (i.e., the mismatch between energy intake and energy expenditure) as seen in obesity, disordered eating, and intense exercise training. Dr. Kam is actively engaged in several national organizations including serving as American Physiology Society Teaching Section's representative for Physiologist in Industry, Student Research Award

Chair and Social Media for Nutrition Interest Group for American College of Sports Medicine, and a representation on a national task force on physical activity. In addition, she is actively involved in the School of Medicine serving on Council of Students, Admissions Committee, and recently elected to serve on the Committee on Budget, Finance, and Compensation. Finally, Dr. Kam has a passion for developing students in the area of sports nutrition and research in nutrition and exercise sciences and has actively mentored both undergraduates and graduates in this area.

Danny Manor, PhD

NTRN 434, NTRN 455, NTRN 551

Danny Manor completed his undergraduate studies in biochemistry in 1982 at Tel Aviv University in Israel and earned his PhD in anatomy, structural biology and biophysics from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, New York in 1989. Dr. Manor held a postdoctoral position in the Department of Physics at the City University of New York, where he applied biophysical approaches for the study of vitamin A in visual pigments and of GTP-binding proteins.

In 1992, Dr. Manor moved to the Department of Pharmacology at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where he studied the role of small GTP-binding proteins in malignant transformation. After receiving a faculty position at Cornell's Division of Nutritional Science, his studies diversified to include molecular bases of cancer prevention and redox biology.

Dr. Manor joined the Department of Nutrition in the School of Medicine at Case Western Reserve University as an Associate Professor in 2006. His research work has been funded by the American Cancer Society (ACS), the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) and some private foundations.

Tammy Randall, MS, RDN, LD, CDE

NTRN 459

Tammy Randall is a registered and licensed dietitian nutritionist and certified diabetes educator who teaches NTRN 359/459: Diabetes Prevention and Management. She is also the Director of the MS in Public Health Nutrition Dietetic Internship which provides students the opportunity to complete their practical hours needed to sit for the Registered Dietitian Nutritionist exam while completing a graduate degree.

Before joining the faculty at Case, Tammy held roles in clinical as well as community settings. She was a diabetes educator for the Cleveland Clinic's Endocrinology and Metabolism Institute, Director of Education at the Diabetes Partnership of Cleveland, and an Extension Educator for the Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service.

Tammy is active in the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, serving on the Board of Directors as a member of the House of Delegates Leadership Team. She has served as chair of the Academy's

Member Value Committee, a member of the Academy Positions Committee and Delegate from Ohio. She is also a former President of both the Greater Cleveland Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and Ohio Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

Cheryl Thompson, PhD

NTRN 529

Dr. Thompson is a cancer genetic and molecular epidemiologist. Her research is in the area of identification of factors influencing risk of cancer, as well as factors and biomarkers associated with prognosis and treatment outcomes. One of her primary areas of interest is the role of inherited genetic variation in cancer, and how genetic variations interact with lifestyle or behavior to influence risk of or outcomes for cancer. An area of specialization that she has is in the association of obesity and energetics and genetic pathways related to metabolism and energetics with cancer. Dr. Thompson was recently the first scientist to report the association of short sleep with having more aggressive types of breast cancer.

Dr. Thompson also serves as the Director of Master's Programs for the School of Medicine. In this role, she provides support for all master's programs and their students and works with faculty to develop new educational initiatives.

Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD
Dean
Senior Vice President for Medical Affairs
Office of the Dean

10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106-4915

Visitors and Deliveries
Biomedical Research Bldg., Room 113

phone 216.368.2825
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casemed.case.edu

February 27, 2017

Peter Harte, PhD
Chair, Faculty Senate
c/o Rebecca Weiss, Secretary of the University Faculty
Adelbert Hall
7001

Dear Professor Harte:

As noted in the accompanying memo from Dr. Maureen McEnery, Chair of the School of Medicine's Faculty Council, the Faculty Council has recommended approval of a Graduate Certificate in Global Health in Nutrition.

The Certificate in Global Health is offered in the School of Medicine, the Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing, the Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, and the College of Arts and Sciences. In the School of Medicine, certificates in Global Health are offered through the Department of Bioethics, the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, and the Department of Medicine. The faculty in the Department of Nutrition will join faculty across campus to provide educational opportunities in global health and focus on issues such as obesity, diabetes, child malnutrition and underweight.

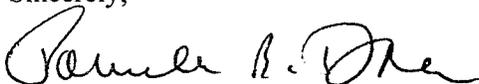
The approval process is outlined in Dr. McEnery's memo. An ad hoc committee was convened to review this new program and after revisions, the program was approved by the Faculty Council.

I concur with the Faculty Council and recommend approval of this certificate program.

Please submit the proposed certificate program to the appropriate committees for their review at their earliest opportunity. I would be pleased to answer any questions that might arise during the review process.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD

c: Dr. Maureen McEnery, Chair, Faculty Council
Nicole Deming, Assistant Dean for Faculty Affairs and Human Resources, SOM

enclosures



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Memorandum

To: Pamela B. Davis, MD, PhD
Dean, School of Medicine
Case Western Reserve University

From: Maureen W. McEnery, PhD, MAT
Chair of the Faculty Council

Re: Certificate in Global Health-Nutrition

Date: Sept 20, 2016

At its September 19, 2015 meeting, the Faculty Council voted unanimously to recommend approval of Certificate in Global Health- Nutrition.

In accordance with our SOM practices, an ad hoc committee composed of members of the Faculty Council Steering Committee, Graduate Directors, the SOM members of the Faculty Senate's Committee on Graduate Programs, and the Associate Dean for Graduate Education was created to review the program proposal. The ad hoc committee was chaired by Nicholas Ziats. The ad hoc committee reviewed the document, discussed the proposal, and engaged with the program presenter. After discussion, the *ad hoc* committee approved the reviewed proposal and it was sent to the Faculty Council for a vote.

After your review, I hope you will join me in recommending the proposal for a Certificate in Global Health-Nutrition for approval by the Faculty Senate, as required by the Faculty Handbook.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Maureen W. McEnery, Ph.D, MAT
Chair of the Faculty Council
Associate Professor of Neurology
Associate Professor of Neuroscience
University Hospitals of Cleveland Medical Center
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

cc: Nicole Deming, JD, MA, Dan Anker, JD, PhD

CWRU Action Form for Majors/Minors/Programs/Sequences/Degrees
(instructions on back)

Docket # _____

College/School: Medicine
Department: Nutrition

PROPOSED: _____ major
_____ minor
 program
_____ sequence
_____ degree

TITLE: Certificate in Global Health- Nutrition

EFFECTIVE: Fall (semester) 2016 (year)

DESCRIPTION:

This proposal seeks to add Nutrition (MS students) to the existing Certificate in Global Health.

Is this major/minor/program/sequence/degree: new
_____ modification
_____ replacement

If modification or replacement please elaborate: _____

Does this change in major/minor/program/sequence/degree involve other departments? Yes No

If yes, which departments? NURSING, INTH, EPBI

Contact person/committee: Mary Beth Kavanagh 368-3231

SIGNATURES:

Department Curriculum Chair(s)/Program Directors: [Signature] DATE 4/14/16
Department Chair: _____
College/School Curriculum Committee Chair: _____
College/School Dean(s): _____
FSCUE Curriculum Subcommittee Chair: _____

File copy sent to: _____ Registrar _____ Office of Undergraduate Studies/Graduate Studies
_____ Other: _____



Department of Nutrition
School of Medicine – Room WG 48
2109 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106-4954
216.368.2440

April 14, 2016

To Nick Ziats, Nicole Deming, & the SOM Committee

I am pleased to very enthusiastically support the Certificate in Global Health- Nutrition that is being presented for approval. Creating an official Certificate in this specialty area is part of the Department's strategic plan to establish a clinical and educational excellence in the area of global health nutrition. This certificate also aligns with the existing Global Health certificate Program across the University.

All of the courses, (totaling 12 credit hours), are currently in existence. Support letters from the corresponding faculty who teach those respective courses are included with this proposal.

The professional advantage of achieving this Certificate for our graduate students in the Public Health or Coordinated Dietetic Internship tracks is the ability to differentiate themselves as those with advanced training in global nutrition and health. Nutrition, similar to medicine, is composed of practicing dietitians who specialize in various areas of practice. These specializations are often the difference between being hired for a position or not. They also set the stage for being a component in their upward professional trajectory and development as well.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information. I will look forward to the successful development of this Certificate.

Sincerely,

Hope Barkoukis, PhD, RDN, LD
Interim Chair and Associate Professor
Department of Nutrition, SOM

Proposal for a
Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition
for Master of Science Nutrition Students
March, 2017

Introduction

Many departments in the School of Medicine offer educational activities in global health. Certificates in Global Health are currently offered through the Departments of Bioethics, Epidemiology/Biostatistics, and Medicine. Departments in other schools across the University also offer this certificate including the School of Nursing, the College of Art and Sciences, and the Mandel School of Applied Sciences.

The Framework for Global Health is a group of professors across the campus whose objective is to provide educational opportunities in global health. Requirements for the Certificate in Global Health are department-specific but all departments require INTH 401 for the graduate level certificate. If approved, faculty from the Department of Nutrition would participate fully in the activities of this committee.

Background

A recent study published in *The Lancet* presented a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies from 186 countries between 1975 and 2014. (1) Over this 40 year period, significant increases in global age-adjusted mean BMI for both men and women over the age of 18 were identified. Specific regions such as Polynesia and Micronesia were found to have the highest regional mean BMIs for both men and women. The age-standardized prevalence of obesity also increased significantly over this period and the study authors concluded that if this trend continues, global obesity prevalence will reach 18% in men and surpass 21% in women by 2025.

While the age-adjusted global prevalence of underweight in this study was reported to be decreasing (from 13.8% to 8.8% in men and from 14.6% to 9.7% in women), there are still an estimated 793 million people who are undernourished across the globe. (1) While undernutrition is decreasing overall, certain regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean experience high rates of undernutrition at 23.2% and 19.8% respectively. (2) Child malnutrition is of special concern since the effects of undernutrition in the early years can significantly compromise the health of these children throughout their lives. The prevalence of both stunting and wasting across the globe is decreasing but significant numbers of children are still affected; 159 million children experience stunting and 50 million experience wasting. (3)

Associated with the increase in the prevalence of obesity is a significant increase in the prevalence of diabetes with more than 380 million adults diagnosed worldwide, which represents 8.3% of the global adult population. (4)

Obesity, diabetes, child malnutrition and underweight are significant problems across the globe. The Department of Nutrition has two Master of Science programs which also include clinical training for students who intend to practice as Registered Dietitian Nutritionists. These students are specifically trained in designing and implementing nutrition interventions for individuals and groups to treat obesity

and underweight, child malnutrition, and diabetes. These students are also trained in interdisciplinary collaborations with medical and nursing students.

The national professional organization of Registered Dietitian Nutritionists, the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, is actively advancing its reach in global nutrition. Some examples of their initiatives include:

- A Global Nutrition Forum was hosted in Amsterdam in 2015 by the Academy, its Foundation and the European Federation of Associations of Dietitians (EFAD).
- Former Academy president and Foundation chair Susan Finn represented the Academy and the nutrition and dietetics profession in February 2015 at the first World Women's Health and Development Forum held at the United Nations headquarters in New York City.
- Collaborative projects of the Academy's Evidence Analysis Library include Malnutrition in Pregnancy, Chronic Kidney Disease, and Nutrition in Athletic Performance established with Dietitians of Canada, the International Society of Renal Nutrition and Metabolism, and the WHO
- The Academy is working with WHO on a systematic review of interventions to promote and support exclusive breastfeeding in HIV-infected women.
- In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development, National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Tufts University, the Academy is developing a nutrition care manual for adolescents and adults living with HIV, primarily for use in Africa.

Employment of dietitians and nutritionists is projected to grow 16 percent from 2014 to 2024, much faster than the average for all occupations. Many of these jobs are likely to involve practice in global nutrition interventions, epidemiology, and policy. MS Nutrition students who complete the requirements for this certificate will be in excellent position to work in this expanding area of dietetic practice and position themselves as leaders in the efforts to improve the health of people across the globe.

Required Coursework

Four courses totaling 12 credit hours are required for the Certificate in Global Health – Nutrition. The minimum grade point average that must be maintained in these required courses to obtain this certificate is a 3.0 on a 4.0 scale. The following courses are required:

INTH 401 Fundamental Concepts in Global Health (3 credit spring course currently taught by Ron Blanton) Enrollment in this course in Spring 2016 was 4 students, with 18 undergrads enrolled in INTH 301.

EPBI 484 Global Health Epidemiology (3 credit fall course currently taught by Dan Tisch) Enrollment in this course in Fall 2015 was zero although 5 students were registered in MPHP 484 and 1 in INTH 484

NURS 494 Global Health Seminar (3 credit spring course currently taught by Liz Madigan) Enrollment in this course in Spring 2016 was 1 student although 4 undergrads were registered in NURS 394.

NTRN 602 Special Problems: Global Nutrition – This is a new course being submitted for approval simultaneously with this proposal. (fall or spring course taught by specific faculty members, 3 credit hours will be required. The student will be required to create a nutrition-specific intervention or project

that can be implemented in a specific region of the world to improve the nutrition status of a specific population –i.e. early childhood malnutrition in Rwanda, type 2 diabetes in adults in Taiwan, etc. Interdisciplinary projects with Nursing graduate students and School of Medicine will be strongly encouraged.)

Established tuition-sharing policies across these Departments will be followed.

Eligibility and academic advising for the Certificate in Global Health -Nutrition

Any student who is enrolled in the MS in Nutrition, the MS/Coordinated Dietetic Internship, the MS/Public Health Nutrition Dietetic Internship, the Integrated Bachelor's/Master's Program, or the MD/MS in Nutrition can earn this certificate. External non-degree students who have previously earned at least a Bachelor's degree in Nutrition or Food Science with an overall undergrad GPA of 3.0 are also eligible to enroll.

It is expected that MS in Nutrition students and MS/MD students can complete the requirements for the certificate within their programs while completing their degree requirements. Students who are enrolled in either of the two MS/Dietetic Internship Programs can earn the graduate certificate while completing their degree program although an additional semester of study will likely be required.

Students will be made aware of the certificate program by their academic advisors as well as by announcements on the Department of Nutrition's website and promotional materials.

Students who wish to earn the certificate must complete the "Intent to Complete the Graduate Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition Form" (see page 6) after successfully completing INTH 401 with a grade of "B" or better. After completion of all required courses, the student must formally apply to Graduate Studies for the certificate. The certificate will be awarded at the completion of a student's degree program if the student has earned at least a "B" in all of the required courses or an overall GPA of 3.0. Courses taken at other educational institutions will not be accepted in lieu of any of the 12 credits required for the Certificate. Recruitment to the certificate program will be managed by the academic advisors of MS Nutrition students (currently Hope Barkoukis, Stephanie Harris, and Tamara Randall) who will also provide guidance through completion of the graduate certificate.

Capacity and current interest in the Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition

The Department of Nutrition plans to accept a maximum of 3 students initially to the Certificate Program. We will target students currently enrolled in both of the MS/Dietetic Internship Programs. The number of students can be expanded depending on interest and demand.

After the initial 3 students have completed the certificate program, the Department of Nutrition will actively promote the Graduate Certificate in Global Health initially to Registered Dietitian Nutritionists who are currently practicing dietetics in Northeast Ohio via announcements through the Ohio Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and through regional affiliates such as Greater Cleveland Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

There are 2 students who are currently enrolled in the MS/Dietetic Internship Program who have expressed strong interest in earning this graduate certificate. Six MS Nutrition students have applied for the 2016 Eva Pancoast Scholarship for study abroad after graduation with several international nutrition programs highlighted. This indicates strong interest in global nutrition education and experiences.

Importance of the Proposed Graduate Certificate to the School of Medicine

The Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition, if approved, would be totally unique in the state of Ohio and therefore of great value to the School of Medicine. The proposed Certificate fits perfectly with the School of Medicine's vision to demonstrate leadership in building collaborations across the community, region, and nation to catalyze better health care. There are no universities who offer a similar Graduate Certificate. This program also fits with the School of Medicine's desire to develop, expand, and market MS, certificate, and related programs to provide cutting edge and inter-professional educational opportunities.

Importance of the Proposed Graduate Certificate to Case Western Reserve University

The proposed Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition fits well with the University's Strategic Plan to advance interdisciplinary initiatives in research and education that align our expertise with the world's most pressing needs and to enhance learning, course design, advising, and research.

Costs and Income from the Proposed Graduate certificate in Global Health- Nutrition

There is no cost associated with this certificate program for enrolled in the MS program, the MS/Coordinated Dietetic Internship or the MS/Public Health Nutrition Dietetic Internship or MD/MS program since the required courses currently exist. The movement of students through the coursework will be supervised by their academic advisors.

Nominal administrative costs are anticipated which will be covered by the traditional tuition return for our graduate Nutrition students.

Program administration, oversight, and evaluation

The Graduate Certificate Program will be administered by the interim Department Chair, Hope Barkoukis, with the assistance of the Department of Nutrition Graduate Program Coordinator, currently Pamela Woodruff.

The MS Curriculum Committee in the Department of Nutrition will oversee the certificate program and collect outcome data related to enrollment, course evaluations, students' satisfaction with the program, curriculum changes, and employment outcomes for those who complete the certificate program. The committee will review this data annually and make recommendations for any needed changes in the graduate certificate program.

References

- (1) Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19·2 million participants. *The Lancet* , Volume 387 , Issue 10026 , 1377 – 1396.
- (2) The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015. Food and Agriculture Organization. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>. Accessed April 10, 2016.
- (3) Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (2015 edition). World Health Organization. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/estimates2014/en/>. Accessed April 10, 2016.
- (4) van Dieren S1, Beulens JW, van der Schouw YT et al. The global burden of diabetes and its complications: an emerging pandemic. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil*. 2010 May;17 Suppl 1:S3-8. doi: 10.1097/01.hjr.0000368191.86614.5a.
- (5) Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2016-17 Edition, Dietitians and Nutritionists. Available at: <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/dietitians-and-nutritionists.htm>. Accessed April 06, 2016.

Intent to Complete the Graduate Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition

Last name _____ First Name _____ Network ID _____

Program of Study: _____ MS/Coordinated Dietetic Internship

(check one) _____ MS/Public Health Nutrition Dietetic Internship

_____ MD/MS

_____ MS Nutrition

_____ Integrated Bachelor's/Master's

Date of program entry _____ Expected program completion date _____

Instructions: Complete this form after you have completed INTH 401 which is required for the Certificate. Submit this form to your academic advisor for required signatures.

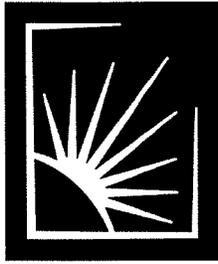
REQUIRED COURSE	SEMESTER/YEAR TO BE TAKEN	SIGNATURE OF INSTRUCTOR VERIFYING GRADE OF "B" OR BETTER

By signing below, I acknowledge my intent to complete the requirements for the Graduate Certificate in Global Health - Nutrition.

Student signature _____ Date _____

Academic Advisor/Program Director signature _____ Date _____

Department Chair signature _____ Date _____



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Center for Global Health and Diseases

April 14, 2016

Dear Dr. Kavanaugh:

The Certificate in Global Health has been a University approved program for undergraduates and graduates since 2007. As we discussed the program is meant to be discipline-specific, therefore, the program has been active in Anthropology, Biology, Bioethics, Epidemiology, Engineering, Mathematics, Social Sciences, Medicine and Nursing. While there are no areas of study that do not have some relationship to the health of humankind, Nutrition has an obvious connection and has been a key discipline missing from the portfolio of this program. The outlined requirements are consistent with the program's ideals to demonstrate a student's interest, investment and knowledge of health particularly in low-income countries. Dr. Daniel Tisch and I as directors of the Certificate program welcome your proposal for the Department of Nutrition.

Yours,

Ronald Blanton
Professor of International Health
Dept. of General Medical Sciences
Center for Global Health and Diseases
Case Western Reserve University
2109 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, OH 44106
Tel. 216-368-4814
e-mail: reb6@case.edu

Mailing Address:
Center for Global Health and Diseases
CASE School of Medicine
Wolstein Research Building
10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Visitors and Deliveries:
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Phone 216-368-4818
Fax 216-368-4825 or 4882





CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON SCHOOL OF NURSING

Case Western Reserve University
10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106-4904

April 3, 2016

Jeffrey Wolcowitz, PhD, Dean, Undergraduate Studies
Nicole Deming, JD, School of Medicine

Phone 216-368-8532
Fax 216-368-3542
Email Elizabeth.madigan@case.edu
Web <http://fpb.case.edu>

Dear Jeff and Nicole,

I am pleased to offer this letter of support for the Department of Nutrition's request to offer a certificate in global health. I have been in conversations with Mary Beth Kavanaugh on this possibility as we have had a number of undergraduate nursing students complete the requirements over the past 4 years. Having our colleagues from the Department of Nutrition involved will be very helpful as global health is facing the challenges of both under-nutrition and obesity in all parts of the world.

I will be glad to continue to work with Mary Beth and the Department of Nutrition and, if there are needs, to help to coordinate and place nutrition students in global health projects to meet the certificate requirements.

Please let me know if there are questions that I can answer. I can be reached by email at elizabeth.madigan@case.edu or via phone at 216-368-8532.

Thank you for considering this request

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elizabeth A. Madigan".

Elizabeth A. Madigan, PhD, RN, FAAN
Independence Foundation Professor of Nursing

AN ACT

To amend sections 109.731, 311.42, 1547.69, 2923.11, 2923.12, 2923.121, 2923.122, 2923.123, 2923.126, 2923.16, and 2923.21 and to enact sections 2923.1210 and 5103.132 of the Revised Code to specify that an active duty member of the U.S. Armed Forces: (1) does not need a concealed handgun license to carry a handgun concealed if the member is carrying valid military identification and documentation of successful completion of specified firearms training; and (2) may be sold or furnished a handgun if the member has received specified firearms training; to prohibit a business entity from having a policy that prohibits a concealed handgun licensee from transporting or storing a firearm in the person's motor vehicle; to modify the prohibition against carrying a concealed handgun onto institutions of higher education, day-care facilities, aircraft, certain government facilities, public areas of airport terminals, and school safety zones; to allow a sheriff to use concealed handgun license fee revenue to purchase ammunition and firearms; and to authorize certain children's crisis care facilities to maintain firearms.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 109.731, 311.42, 1547.69, 2923.11, 2923.12, 2923.121, 2923.122, 2923.123, 2923.126, 2923.16, and 2923.21 be amended and sections 2923.1210 and 5103.132 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 109.731. (A)(1) The attorney general shall prescribe, and shall make available to sheriffs an application form that is to be used under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code by a person who applies for a concealed handgun license and an application form that is to be used under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code by a person who applies for the renewal of a license of that nature. The attorney general shall design the form to enable applicants to provide the information that is required by law to be collected, and shall update the form as necessary. Burdens or restrictions to obtaining a concealed handgun license that are not expressly prescribed in law shall not be incorporated into the form. The attorney general shall post a printable version of the form on the web site of the attorney general and shall provide the address of the web site to any person who requests the form.

(2) The Ohio peace officer training commission shall prescribe, and shall make available to sheriffs, all of the following:

(a) A form for the concealed handgun license that is to be issued by sheriffs to persons who qualify for a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and that

conforms to the following requirements:

(i) It has space for the licensee's full name, residence address, and date of birth and for a color photograph of the licensee.

(ii) It has space for the date of issuance of the license, its expiration date, its county of issuance, the name of the sheriff who issues the license, and the unique combination of letters and numbers that identify the county of issuance and the license given to the licensee by the sheriff in accordance with division (A)(2)(c) of this section.

(iii) It has space for the signature of the licensee and the signature or a facsimile signature of the sheriff who issues the license.

(iv) It does not require the licensee to include serial numbers of handguns, other identification related to handguns, or similar data that is not pertinent or relevant to obtaining the license and that could be used as a de facto means of registration of handguns owned by the licensee.

(b) A series of three-letter county codes that identify each county in this state;

(c) A procedure by which a sheriff shall give each concealed handgun license, replacement concealed handgun license, or renewal concealed handgun license and each concealed handgun license on a temporary emergency basis or replacement license on a temporary emergency basis the sheriff issues under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code a unique combination of letters and numbers that identifies the county in which the license was issued and that uses the county code and a unique number for each license the sheriff of that county issues;

(d) A form for a concealed handgun license on a temporary emergency basis that is to be issued by sheriffs to persons who qualify for such a license under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, which form shall conform to all the requirements set forth in divisions (A)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section and shall additionally conspicuously specify that the license is issued on a temporary emergency basis and the date of its issuance.

(B)(1) The Ohio peace officer training commission, in consultation with the attorney general, shall prepare a pamphlet that does all of the following, in everyday language:

(a) Explains the firearms laws of this state;

(b) Instructs the reader in dispute resolution and explains the laws of this state related to that matter;

(c) Provides information to the reader regarding all aspects of the use of deadly force with a firearm, including, but not limited to, the steps that should be taken before contemplating the use of, or using, deadly force with a firearm, possible alternatives to using deadly force with a firearm, and the law governing the use of deadly force with a firearm.

(2) The attorney general shall consult with and assist the commission in the preparation of the pamphlet described in division (B)(1) of this section and, as necessary, shall recommend to the commission changes in the pamphlet to reflect changes in the law that are relevant to it. The attorney general shall publish the pamphlet on the web site of the attorney general and shall provide the address of the web site to any person who requests the pamphlet.

(3) The attorney general shall create and maintain a section on the attorney general's web site that provides information on firearms laws of this state specifically applicable to members of the armed forces of the United States and a link to the pamphlet described in division (B)(1) of this section.

(C) The Ohio peace officer training commission shall maintain statistics with respect to the issuance, renewal, suspension, revocation, and denial of concealed handgun licenses under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and the suspension of processing of applications for those licenses, and with respect to the issuance, suspension, revocation, and denial of concealed handgun licenses on a temporary emergency basis under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, as reported by the sheriffs pursuant to division (C) of section 2923.129 of the Revised Code. Not later than the first day of March in each year, the commission shall submit a statistical report to the governor, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives indicating the number of concealed handgun licenses that were issued, renewed, suspended, revoked, and denied under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code in the previous calendar year, the number of applications for those licenses for which processing was suspended in accordance with division (D)(3) of that section in the previous calendar year, and the number of concealed handgun licenses on a temporary emergency basis that were issued, suspended, revoked, or denied under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code in the previous calendar year. Nothing in the statistics or the statistical report shall identify, or enable the identification of, any individual who was issued or denied a license, for whom a license was renewed, whose license was suspended or revoked, or for whom application processing was suspended. The statistics and the statistical report are public records for the purpose of section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(D) As used in this section, "concealed handgun license" and "handgun" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 311.42. (A) Each county shall establish in the county treasury a sheriff's concealed handgun license issuance expense fund. The sheriff of that county shall deposit into that fund all fees paid by applicants for the issuance or renewal of a concealed handgun license or duplicate concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and all fees paid by the person seeking a concealed handgun license on a temporary emergency basis under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code. The county shall distribute all fees deposited into the fund except forty dollars of each fee paid by an applicant under division (B) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, fifteen dollars of each fee paid under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, and thirty-five dollars of each fee paid under division (F) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code to the attorney general to be used to pay the cost of background checks performed by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation and the federal bureau of investigation and to cover administrative costs associated with issuing the license.

(B) The sheriff, with the approval of the board of county commissioners, may expend any county portion of the fees deposited into the sheriff's concealed handgun license issuance expense fund for any of the following:

(1) Any costs incurred by the sheriff in connection with performing any administrative functions related to the issuance of concealed handgun licenses under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, including, but not limited to, personnel expenses and any costs associated with a firearm safety education program, or a firearm training or qualification program that the sheriff chooses to fund;

(2) Ammunition and firearms to be used by the sheriff and the sheriff's employees.

Sec. 1547.69. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Firearm," "concealed handgun license," "handgun," ~~and~~ "valid concealed handgun license," and "active duty" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Unloaded" has the same meanings as in divisions (K)(5) and (6) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code, except that all references in the definition in division (K)(5) of that section to "vehicle" shall be construed for purposes of this section to be references to "vessel."

(B) No person shall knowingly discharge a firearm while in or on a vessel.

(C) No person shall knowingly transport or have a loaded firearm in a vessel in a manner that the firearm is accessible to the operator or any passenger.

(D) No person shall knowingly transport or have a firearm in a vessel unless it is unloaded and is carried in one of the following ways:

(1) In a closed package, box, or case;

(2) In plain sight with the action opened or the weapon stripped, or, if the firearm is of a type on which the action will not stay open or that cannot easily be stripped, in plain sight.

(E)(1) The affirmative defenses authorized in divisions (D)(1) and (2) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code are affirmative defenses to a charge under division (C) or (D) of this section that involves a firearm other than a handgun. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under division (C) or (D) of this section of transporting or having a firearm of any type, including a handgun, in a vessel that the actor transported or had the firearm in the vessel for any lawful purpose and while the vessel was on the actor's own property, provided that this affirmative defense is not available unless the actor, prior to arriving at the vessel on the actor's own property, did not transport or possess the firearm in the vessel or in a motor vehicle in a manner prohibited by this section or division (B) or (C) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code while the vessel was being operated on a waterway that was not on the actor's own property or while the motor vehicle was being operated on a street, highway, or other public or private property used by the public for vehicular traffic.

(2) No person who is charged with a violation of division (C) or (D) of this section shall be required to obtain a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.

(F) Divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section do not apply to the possession or discharge of a United States coast guard approved signaling device required to be carried aboard a vessel under section 1547.251 of the Revised Code when the signaling device is possessed or used for the purpose of giving a visual distress signal. No person shall knowingly transport or possess any signaling device of that nature in or on a vessel in a loaded condition at any time other than immediately prior to the discharge of the signaling device for the purpose of giving a visual distress signal.

(G) No person shall operate or permit to be operated any vessel on the waters in this state in violation of this section.

(H)(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or of the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, when authorized to carry or have loaded or accessible firearms in a vessel and acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties;

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry or have loaded or accessible firearms in a vessel, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly

specified that the exemption provided in division (H)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person;

(c) Any person legally engaged in hunting.

(2) Divisions (C) and (D) of this section do not apply to a person who transports or possesses a handgun in a vessel and who, at the time of that transportation or possession, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, unless the person knowingly is in a place on the vessel described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(I) If a law enforcement officer stops a vessel for a violation of this section or any other law enforcement purpose, if any person on the vessel surrenders a firearm to the officer, either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the stop.

(J) Division (L) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code applies with respect to division (A)(2) of this section, except that all references in division (L) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code to "vehicle," to "this chapter," or to "division (K)(5)(a) or (b) of this section" shall be construed for purposes of this section to be, respectively, references to "vessel," to "section 1547.69 of the Revised Code," and to divisions (K)(5)(a) and (b) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code as incorporated under the definition of firearm adopted under division (A)(2) of this section.

Sec. 2923.11. As used in sections 2923.11 to 2923.24 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, device, or thing capable of inflicting death, and designed or specially adapted for use as a weapon, or possessed, carried, or used as a weapon.

(B)(1) "Firearm" means any deadly weapon capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosive or combustible propellant. "Firearm" includes an unloaded firearm, and any firearm that is inoperable but that can readily be rendered operable.

(2) When determining whether a firearm is capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosive or combustible propellant, the trier of fact may rely upon circumstantial evidence, including, but not limited to, the representations and actions of the individual exercising control over the firearm.

(C) "Handgun" means any of the following:

(1) Any firearm that has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand;

(2) Any combination of parts from which a firearm of a type described in division (C)(1) of this section can be assembled.

(D) "Semi-automatic firearm" means any firearm designed or specially adapted to fire a single cartridge and automatically chamber a succeeding cartridge ready to fire, with a single function of the trigger.

(E) "Automatic firearm" means any firearm designed or specially adapted to fire a succession of cartridges with a single function of the trigger.

(F) "Sawed-off firearm" means a shotgun with a barrel less than eighteen inches long, or a rifle with a barrel less than sixteen inches long, or a shotgun or rifle less than twenty-six inches long overall.

(G) "Zip-gun" means any of the following:

- (1) Any firearm of crude and extemporized manufacture;
- (2) Any device, including without limitation a starter's pistol, that is not designed as a firearm, but that is specially adapted for use as a firearm;
- (3) Any industrial tool, signalling device, or safety device, that is not designed as a firearm, but that as designed is capable of use as such, when possessed, carried, or used as a firearm.

(H) "Explosive device" means any device designed or specially adapted to cause physical harm to persons or property by means of an explosion, and consisting of an explosive substance or agency and a means to detonate it. "Explosive device" includes without limitation any bomb, any explosive demolition device, any blasting cap or detonator containing an explosive charge, and any pressure vessel that has been knowingly tampered with or arranged so as to explode.

(I) "Incendiary device" means any firebomb, and any device designed or specially adapted to cause physical harm to persons or property by means of fire, and consisting of an incendiary substance or agency and a means to ignite it.

(J) "Ballistic knife" means a knife with a detachable blade that is propelled by a spring-operated mechanism.

(K) "Dangerous ordnance" means any of the following, except as provided in division (L) of this section:

- (1) Any automatic or sawed-off firearm, zip-gun, or ballistic knife;
- (2) Any explosive device or incendiary device;
- (3) Nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, nitrostarch, PETN, cyclonite, TNT, picric acid, and other high explosives; amatol, tritonal, tetrytol, pentolite, pecretol, cyclotol, and other high explosive compositions; plastic explosives; dynamite, blasting gelatin, gelatin dynamite, sensitized ammonium nitrate, liquid-oxygen blasting explosives, blasting powder, and other blasting agents; and any other explosive substance having sufficient brisance or power to be particularly suitable for use as a military explosive, or for use in mining, quarrying, excavating, or demolitions;
- (4) Any firearm, rocket launcher, mortar, artillery piece, grenade, mine, bomb, torpedo, or similar weapon, designed and manufactured for military purposes, and the ammunition for that weapon;
- (5) Any firearm muffler or suppressor;
- (6) Any combination of parts that is intended by the owner for use in converting any firearm or other device into a dangerous ordnance.

(L) "Dangerous ordnance" does not include any of the following:

- (1) Any firearm, including a military weapon and the ammunition for that weapon, and regardless of its actual age, that employs a percussion cap or other obsolete ignition system, or that is designed and safe for use only with black powder;
- (2) Any pistol, rifle, or shotgun, designed or suitable for sporting purposes, including a military weapon as issued or as modified, and the ammunition for that weapon, unless the firearm is an automatic or sawed-off firearm;

(3) Any cannon or other artillery piece that, regardless of its actual age, is of a type in accepted use prior to 1887, has no mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or other system for absorbing recoil and returning the tube into battery without displacing the carriage, and is designed and safe for use only with black powder;

(4) Black powder, priming quills, and percussion caps possessed and lawfully used to fire a cannon of a type defined in division (L)(3) of this section during displays, celebrations, organized matches or shoots, and target practice, and smokeless and black powder, primers, and percussion caps possessed and lawfully used as a propellant or ignition device in small-arms or small-arms ammunition;

(5) Dangerous ordnance that is inoperable or inert and cannot readily be rendered operable or activated, and that is kept as a trophy, souvenir, curio, or museum piece.

(6) Any device that is expressly excepted from the definition of a destructive device pursuant to the "Gun Control Act of 1968," 82 Stat. 1213, 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(4), as amended, and regulations issued under that act.

(M) "Explosive" means any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. "Explosive" includes all materials that have been classified as division 1.1, division 1.2, division 1.3, or division 1.4 explosives by the United States department of transportation in its regulations and includes, but is not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powders, initiating explosives, blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety fuses, fuse igniters, squibs, cordeau detonant fuses, instantaneous fuses, and igniter cords and igniters. "Explosive" does not include "fireworks," as defined in section 3743.01 of the Revised Code, or any substance or material otherwise meeting the definition of explosive set forth in this section that is manufactured, sold, possessed, transported, stored, or used in any activity described in section 3743.80 of the Revised Code, provided the activity is conducted in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including, but not limited to, the provisions of section 3743.80 of the Revised Code and the rules of the fire marshal adopted pursuant to section 3737.82 of the Revised Code.

(N)(1) "Concealed handgun license" or "license to carry a concealed handgun" means, subject to division (N)(2) of this section, a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun issued under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued by another state with which the attorney general has entered into a reciprocity agreement under section 109.69 of the Revised Code.

(2) A reference in any provision of the Revised Code to a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code means only a license of the type that is specified in that section. A reference in any provision of the Revised Code to a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, a license to carry a concealed handgun issued under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, or a license to carry a concealed handgun on a temporary emergency basis means only a license of the type that is specified in section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code. A reference in any provision of the Revised Code to a concealed handgun license issued by another state or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued by another state means only a license issued by another state with which the attorney general has entered into a reciprocity

agreement under section 109.69 of the Revised Code.

(O) "Valid concealed handgun license" or "valid license to carry a concealed handgun" means a concealed handgun license that is currently valid, that is not under a suspension under division (A) (1) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code, under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, or under a suspension provision of the state other than this state in which the license was issued, and that has not been revoked under division (B)(1) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code, under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, or under a revocation provision of the state other than this state in which the license was issued.

(P) "Misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year" does not include any of the following:

(1) Any federal or state offense pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices;

(2) Any misdemeanor offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less.

(Q) "Alien registration number" means the number issued by the United States citizenship and immigration services agency that is located on the alien's permanent resident card and may also be commonly referred to as the "USCIS number" or the "alien number."

(R) "Active duty" has the same meaning as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101.

Sec. 2923.12. (A) No person shall knowingly carry or have, concealed on the person's person or concealed ready at hand, any of the following:

(1) A deadly weapon other than a handgun;

(2) A handgun other than a dangerous ordnance;

(3) A dangerous ordnance.

(B) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license shall do any of the following:

(1) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, fail to promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the person after the person has been stopped that the person has been issued a concealed handgun license and that the person then is carrying a concealed handgun;

(2) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to keep the person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer;

(3) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose, if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, and if the person is approached by any law enforcement officer while stopped, knowingly remove or attempt to remove the loaded handgun from the holster, pocket, or other place in which the person is carrying it, knowingly grasp or hold the loaded handgun, or knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers at any time after the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person removes, attempts to remove, grasps, holds, or has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by the law enforcement officer;

(4) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed

handgun, knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the person is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.

(C)(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties;

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person;

(c) A person's transportation or storage of a firearm, other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in a motor vehicle for any lawful purpose if the firearm is not on the actor's person;

(d) A person's storage or possession of a firearm, other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in the actor's own home for any lawful purpose.

(2) Division (A)(2) of this section does not apply to any person who, at the time of the alleged carrying or possession of a handgun, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, unless the person knowingly is in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(D) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under division (A)(1) of this section of carrying or having control of a weapon other than a handgun and other than a dangerous ordnance that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from having the weapon and that any of the following applies:

(1) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in or was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, which business or occupation was of a character or was necessarily carried on in a manner or at a time or place as to render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal attack, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.

(2) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in a lawful activity and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal attack upon the actor, a member of the actor's family, or the actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.

(3) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for any lawful purpose and while in the actor's own home.

(E) No person who is charged with a violation of this section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.

(F)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of carrying concealed weapons. Except as

otherwise provided in this division or ~~division-divisions (F)(2), (6), and (7)~~ of this section, carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (A) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Except as otherwise provided in this division or ~~division-divisions (F)(2), (6), and (7)~~ of this section, if the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section or of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree. Except as otherwise provided in ~~division-divisions (F)(2) and (6)~~ of this section, if the offense is committed aboard an aircraft, or with purpose to carry a concealed weapon aboard an aircraft, regardless of the weapon involved, carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree.

(2) ~~If Except as provided in division (F)(6) of this section, if~~ a person being arrested for a violation of division (A)(2) of this section promptly produces a valid concealed handgun license, and if at the time of the violation the person was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall not arrest the person for a violation of that division. If the person is not able to promptly produce any concealed handgun license and if the person is not in a place described in that section, the officer may arrest the person for a violation of that division, and the offender shall be punished as follows:

(a) The offender shall be guilty of a minor misdemeanor if both of the following apply:

(i) Within ten days after the arrest, the offender presents a concealed handgun license, which license was valid at the time of the arrest to the law enforcement agency that employs the arresting officer.

(ii) At the time of the arrest, the offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(b) The offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined five hundred dollars if all of the following apply:

(i) The offender previously had been issued a concealed handgun license, and that license expired within the two years immediately preceding the arrest.

(ii) Within forty-five days after the arrest, the offender presents a concealed handgun license to the law enforcement agency that employed the arresting officer, and the offender waives in writing the offender's right to a speedy trial on the charge of the violation that is provided in section 2945.71 of the Revised Code.

(iii) At the time of the commission of the offense, the offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(c) ~~If neither division-divisions (F)(2)(a) nor and (b) and (F)(6) of this section applies do not apply,~~ the offender shall be punished under division (F)(1) ~~or (7)~~ of this section.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this division, carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (B)(1) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, in addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for a violation of division (B)(1) of this section, the offender's concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. If, at the time of the stop of the offender for a law enforcement purpose that was the basis of the violation, any law enforcement officer involved with the stop had actual knowledge that the

offender has been issued a concealed handgun license, carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (B)(1) of this section is a minor misdemeanor, and the offender's concealed handgun license shall not be suspended pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code.

(4) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (B)(2) or (4) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (B)(2) or (4) of this section, a felony of the fifth degree. In addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for a misdemeanor violation of division (B)(2) or (4) of this section, the offender's concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code.

(5) Carrying concealed weapons in violation of division (B)(3) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree.

(6) If a person being arrested for a violation of division (A)(2) of this section is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, and if at the time of the violation the person was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall not arrest the person for a violation of that division. If the person is not able to promptly produce a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and if the person is not in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code, the officer shall issue a citation and the offender shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars. The citation shall be automatically dismissed and the civil penalty shall not be assessed if both of the following apply:

(a) Within ten days after the issuance of the citation, the offender presents a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, which were both valid at the time of the issuance of the citation to the law enforcement agency that employs the citing officer.

(b) At the time of the citation, the offender was not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(7) If a person being arrested for a violation of division (A)(2) of this section is knowingly in a place described in division (B)(5) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code and is not authorized to carry a handgun or have a handgun concealed on the person's person or concealed ready at hand under that division, the penalty shall be as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person produces a valid concealed handgun license within ten days after the arrest and has not previously been convicted or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A)(2) of this section, the person is guilty of a minor misdemeanor;

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A)(2) of this section, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree;

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person has previously been convicted

of or pleaded guilty to two violations of division (A)(2) of this section, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree;

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the person has previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of division (A)(2) of this section, or convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is a dangerous ordnance, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(G) If a law enforcement officer stops a person to question the person regarding a possible violation of this section, for a traffic stop, or for any other law enforcement purpose, if the person surrenders a firearm to the officer, either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in this division, division (B) of section 2923.163 of the Revised Code applies.

Sec. 2923.121. (A) No person shall possess a firearm in any room in which any person is consuming beer or intoxicating liquor in a premises for which a D permit has been issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code or in an open air arena for which a permit of that nature has been issued.

(B)(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry firearms and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties;

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry firearms, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (B)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person;

(c) Any room used for the accommodation of guests of a hotel, as defined in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code;

(d) The principal holder of a D permit issued for a premises or an open air arena under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code while in the premises or open air arena for which the permit was issued if the principal holder of the D permit also possesses a valid concealed handgun license and as long as the principal holder is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse, or any agent or employee of that holder who also is a peace officer, as defined in section 2151.3515 of the Revised Code, who is off duty, and who otherwise is authorized to carry firearms while in the course of the officer's official duties and while in the premises or open air arena for which the permit was issued and as long as the agent or employee of that holder is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse.

(e) Any person who is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or any person who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised

Code, as long as the person is not consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse.

(2) This section does not prohibit any person who is a member of a veteran's organization, as defined in section 2915.01 of the Revised Code, from possessing a rifle in any room in any premises owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the veteran's organization, if the rifle is not loaded with live ammunition and if the person otherwise is not prohibited by law from having the rifle.

(3) This section does not apply to any person possessing or displaying firearms in any room used to exhibit unloaded firearms for sale or trade in a soldiers' memorial established pursuant to Chapter 345. of the Revised Code, in a convention center, or in any other public meeting place, if the person is an exhibitor, trader, purchaser, or seller of firearms and is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing, trading, purchasing, or selling the firearms.

(C) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section of illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises that involves the possession of a firearm other than a handgun, that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from having the firearm, and that any of the following apply:

(1) The firearm was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in or was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, which business or occupation was of such character or was necessarily carried on in such manner or at such a time or place as to render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal attack, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.

(2) The firearm was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes, while the actor was engaged in a lawful activity, and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal attack upon the actor or a member of the actor's family, or upon the actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.

(D) No person who is charged with a violation of this section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.

(E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender commits the violation of this section by knowingly carrying or having the firearm concealed on the offender's person or concealed ready at hand, illegal possession of a firearm in a liquor permit premises is a felony of the third degree.

(F) As used in this section, "beer" and "intoxicating liquor" have the same meanings as in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2923.122. (A) No person shall knowingly convey, or attempt to convey, a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone.

(B) No person shall knowingly possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone.

(C) No person shall knowingly possess an object in a school safety zone if both of the following apply:

(1) The object is indistinguishable from a firearm, whether or not the object is capable of being fired.

(2) The person indicates that the person possesses the object and that it is a firearm, or the

person knowingly displays or brandishes the object and indicates that it is a firearm.

(D)(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, ~~or a law enforcement officer~~, who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties, a law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance, a security officer employed by a board of education or governing body of a school during the time that the security officer is on duty pursuant to that contract of employment, or any other person who has written authorization from the board of education or governing body of a school to convey deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone or to possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone and who conveys or possesses the deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in accordance with that authorization;

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (D)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person.

(2) Division (C) of this section does not apply to premises upon which home schooling is conducted. Division (C) of this section also does not apply to a school administrator, teacher, or employee who possesses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm for legitimate school purposes during the course of employment, a student who uses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm under the direction of a school administrator, teacher, or employee, or any other person who with the express prior approval of a school administrator possesses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm for a legitimate purpose, including the use of the object in a ceremonial activity, a play, reenactment, or other dramatic presentation, school safety training, or a ROTC activity or another similar use of the object.

(3) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if, at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun, all of the following apply:

(a) The person does not enter into a school building or onto school premises and is not at a school activity.

(b) The person is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or the person is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(c) The person is in the school safety zone in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 922(q)(2)(B).

(d) The person is not knowingly in a place described in division (B)(1) or (B)(3) to ~~(10)(8)~~ of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(4) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun all of the following apply:

(a) The person is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or the person is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card

and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

~~(b) The person is the driver or passenger leaves the handgun in a motor vehicle and is in the school safety zone while immediately in the process of picking up or dropping off a child.~~

~~(c) The person is not in violation of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code handgun does not leave the motor vehicle.~~

(d) If the person exits the motor vehicle, the person locks the motor vehicle.

(E)(1) Whoever violates division (A) or (B) of this section is guilty of illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone is a felony of the fourth degree.

(2) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is guilty of illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a felony of the fifth degree.

(F)(1) In addition to any other penalty imposed upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section and subject to division (F)(2) of this section, if the offender has not attained nineteen years of age, regardless of whether the offender is attending or is enrolled in a school operated by a board of education or for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards under section 3301.07 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender a class four suspension of the offender's probationary driver's license, restricted license, driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or probationary commercial driver's license that then is in effect from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code and shall deny the offender the issuance of any permit or license of that type during the period of the suspension.

If the offender is not a resident of this state, the court shall impose a class four suspension of the nonresident operating privilege of the offender from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the offender shows good cause why the court should not suspend one of the types of licenses, permits, or privileges specified in division (F)(1) of this section or deny the issuance of one of the temporary instruction permits specified in that division, the court in its discretion may choose not to impose the suspension, revocation, or denial required in that division, but the court, in its discretion, instead may require the offender to perform community service for a number of hours determined by the court.

(G) As used in this section, "object that is indistinguishable from a firearm" means an object made, constructed, or altered so that, to a reasonable person without specialized training in firearms, the object appears to be a firearm.

Sec. 2923.123. (A) No person shall knowingly convey or attempt to convey a deadly weapon

or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse or into another building or structure in which a courtroom is located.

(B) No person shall knowingly possess or have under the person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse or in another building or structure in which a courtroom is located.

(C) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a judge of a court of record of this state or a magistrate;

(2) A peace officer, officer of a law enforcement agency, or person who is in either of the following categories:

(a) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a peace officer, or an officer of a law enforcement agency of another state, a political subdivision of another state, or the United States, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, who possesses or has under that individual's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or control;

(b) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, who possesses or has under that individual's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that person's duties, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (C)(2)(b) of this section does not apply to the person.

(3) A person who conveys, attempts to convey, possesses, or has under the person's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance that is to be used as evidence in a pending criminal or civil action or proceeding;

(4) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a bailiff or deputy bailiff of a court of record of this state who is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to section 109.77 of the Revised Code, who possesses or has under that individual's control a firearm as a requirement of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or control;

(5) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a prosecutor, or a secret service officer appointed by a county prosecuting attorney, who is authorized to carry a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in the performance of the individual's duties, who possesses or has under that individual's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as a requirement of that individual's duties, and who is acting within the scope of that individual's duties at the time of that possession or control;

(6) Except as provided in division (E) of this section, a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into a courthouse or into another building or structure in which a courtroom is located, who, at the time of the conveyance or attempt, either is carrying a valid concealed handgun license or is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, and who transfers possession of the handgun to the officer or officer's designee who

has charge of the courthouse or building. The officer shall secure the handgun until the licensee is prepared to leave the premises. The exemption described in this division applies only if the officer who has charge of the courthouse or building provides services of the nature described in this division. An officer who has charge of the courthouse or building is not required to offer services of the nature described in this division.

(D)(1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal conveyance of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse is a felony of the fourth degree.

(2) Whoever violates division (B) of this section is guilty of illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of division (A) or (B) of this section, illegal possession or control of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse is a felony of the fourth degree.

(E) The exemptions described in divisions (C)(1), (2)(a), (2)(b), (4), (5), and (6) of this section do not apply to any judge, magistrate, peace officer, officer of a law enforcement agency, bailiff, deputy bailiff, prosecutor, secret service officer, or other person described in any of those divisions if a rule of superintendence or another type of rule adopted by the supreme court pursuant to Article IV, Ohio Constitution, or an applicable local rule of court prohibits all persons from conveying or attempting to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a courthouse or into another building or structure in which a courtroom is located or from possessing or having under one's control a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a courthouse or in another building or structure in which a courtroom is located.

(F) As used in this section:

(1) "Magistrate" means an individual who is appointed by a court of record of this state and who has the powers and may perform the functions specified in Civil Rule 53, Criminal Rule 19, or Juvenile Rule 40.

(2) "Peace officer" and "prosecutor" have the same meanings as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2923.126. (A) A concealed handgun license that is issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code shall expire five years after the date of issuance. A licensee who has been issued a license under that section shall be granted a grace period of thirty days after the licensee's license expires during which the licensee's license remains valid. Except as provided in divisions (B) and (C) of this section, a licensee who has been issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code may carry a concealed handgun anywhere in this state if the licensee also carries a valid license and valid identification when the licensee is in actual possession of a concealed handgun. The licensee shall give notice of any change in the licensee's residence address to the sheriff who issued the license within forty-five days after that change.

If a licensee is the driver or an occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped as the result of a

traffic stop or a stop for another law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle at that time, the licensee shall promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee currently possesses or has a loaded handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the motor vehicle is stopped, knowingly fail to remain in the motor vehicle while stopped, or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of division (E) of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves. Additionally, if a licensee is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section ~~5503.04~~5503.34 of the Revised Code and if the licensee is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle at that time, the licensee shall promptly inform the employee of the unit who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee currently possesses or has a loaded handgun.

If a licensee is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun at the time the officer approaches, the licensee shall promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the licensee while stopped that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee currently is carrying a concealed handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the licensee is stopped or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly remove, attempt to remove, grasp, or hold the loaded handgun or knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves.

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places:

(1) A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation; a state correctional institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility; any area of an airport passenger terminal, that is beyond a passenger or property screening checkpoint or to which access is restricted through security measures by the airport authority or a public agency; or an institution that is maintained, operated, managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A)(1) of section 5123.03 of the Revised Code;

(2) A school safety zone if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of

section 2923.122 of the Revised Code;

(3) A courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom is located, in violation of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code;

(4) Any premises or open air arena for which a D permit has been issued under Chapter 4303. of the Revised Code if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of section 2923.121 of the Revised Code;

(5) Any premises owned or leased by any public or private college, university, or other institution of higher education, unless the handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee is in the immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked motor vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed handgun pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other authorization that is adopted by the institution's board of trustees or other governing body and that authorizes specific individuals or classes of individuals to carry a concealed handgun on the premises;

(6) Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship, unless the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship posts or permits otherwise;

~~(7) A child day-care center, a type A family day-care home, or a type B family day-care home, except that this division does not prohibit a licensee who resides in a type A family day-care home or a type B family day-care home from carrying a concealed handgun at any time in any part of the home that is not dedicated or used for day-care purposes, or from carrying a concealed handgun in a part of the home that is dedicated or used for day-care purposes at any time during which no children, other than children of that licensee, are in the home;~~

~~(8) An aircraft that is in, or intended for operation in, foreign air transportation, interstate air transportation, intrastate air transportation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft;~~

~~(9) Any building that is a government facility of this state or a political subdivision of this state and that is not a building that is used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility for motor vehicles, or rest facility and is not a courthouse or other building or structure in which a courtroom is located that is subject to division (B)(3) of this section, unless the governing body with authority over the building has enacted a statute, ordinance, or policy that permits a licensee to carry a concealed handgun into the building;~~

~~(10)(8) A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of handguns.~~

(C)(1) Nothing in this section shall negate or restrict a rule, policy, or practice of a private employer that is not a private college, university, or other institution of higher education concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on the private employer's premises or property, including motor vehicles owned by the private employer. Nothing in this section shall require a private employer of that nature to adopt a rule, policy, or practice concerning or prohibiting the presence of firearms on the private employer's premises or property, including motor vehicles owned by the private employer.

(2)(a) A private employer shall be immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private employer, including motor vehicles owned by the private employer, unless the private employer acted with malicious purpose. A private employer is immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to the private employer's decision to permit a licensee to bring, or

prohibit a licensee from bringing a handgun onto the premises or property of the private employer. ~~As used in this division, "private employer" includes a private college, university, or other institution of higher education.~~

(b) A political subdivision shall be immune from liability in a civil action, to the extent and in the manner provided in Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code, for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto any premises or property owned, leased, or otherwise under the control of the political subdivision. As used in this division, "political subdivision" has the same meaning as in section 2744.01 of the Revised Code.

(c) An institution of higher education shall be immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to a licensee bringing a handgun onto the premises of the institution, including motor vehicles owned by the institution, unless the institution acted with malicious purpose. An institution of higher education is immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to the institution's decision to permit a licensee or class of licensees to bring a handgun onto the premises of the institution.

(3)(a) Except as provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section, the owner or person in control of private land or premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of division (A)(4) of section 2911.21 of the Revised Code and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature and the posted land or premises primarily was a parking lot or other parking facility, the person is not guilty of criminal trespass under section 2911.21 of the Revised Code or under any other criminal law of this state or criminal law, ordinance, or resolution of a political subdivision of this state, and instead is subject only to a civil cause of action for trespass based on the violation.

If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the nature described in this division and the posted land or premises is a child day-care center, type A family day-care home, or type B family day-care home, unless the person is a licensee who resides in a type A family day-care home or type B family day-care home, the person is guilty of aggravated trespass in violation of section 2911.211 of the Revised Code. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the person previously has been convicted of a violation of this division or of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

(b) A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008, enters into a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those residential premises.

(c) As used in division (C)(3) of this section:

(i) "Residential premises" has the same meaning as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code,

except "residential premises" does not include a dwelling unit that is owned or operated by a college or university.

(ii) "Landlord," "tenant," and "rental agreement" have the same meanings as in section 5321.01 of the Revised Code.

(D) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license issued by another state that is recognized by the attorney general pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into pursuant to section 109.69 of the Revised Code or a person who holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances described in division (B) of section 109.69 of the Revised Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who carries a license issued under that section.

(E)(1) A peace officer has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a peace officer shall be considered to be a licensee in this state.

(2) An active duty member of the armed forces of the United States who is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same restrictions as specified in this section.

(F)(1) A qualified retired peace officer who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to division (F)(2) of this section and a valid firearms requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F)(3) of this section has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who carries a license issued under that section. For purposes of reciprocity with other states, a qualified retired peace officer who possesses a retired peace officer identification card issued pursuant to division (F)(2) of this section and a valid firearms requalification certification issued pursuant to division (F)(3) of this section shall be considered to be a licensee in this state.

(2)(a) Each public agency of this state or of a political subdivision of this state that is served by one or more peace officers shall issue a retired peace officer identification card to any person who retired from service as a peace officer with that agency, if the issuance is in accordance with the agency's policies and procedures and if the person, with respect to the person's service with that agency, satisfies all of the following:

(i) The person retired in good standing from service as a peace officer with the public agency, and the retirement was not for reasons of mental instability.

(ii) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with that agency, the person was authorized to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law and the person had statutory powers of arrest.

(iii) At the time of the person's retirement as a peace officer with that agency, the person was trained and qualified to carry firearms in the performance of the peace officer's duties.

(iv) Before retiring from service as a peace officer with that agency, the person was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or, in the alternative, the person retired from service as a peace officer with that agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of that service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by the agency.

(b) A retired peace officer identification card issued to a person under division (F)(2)(a) of this section shall identify the person by name, contain a photograph of the person, identify the public agency of this state or of the political subdivision of this state from which the person retired as a peace officer and that is issuing the identification card, and specify that the person retired in good standing from service as a peace officer with the issuing public agency and satisfies the criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section. In addition to the required content specified in this division, a retired peace officer identification card issued to a person under division (F)(2)(a) of this section may include the firearms requalification certification described in division (F)(3) of this section, and if the identification card includes that certification, the identification card shall serve as the firearms requalification certification for the retired peace officer. If the issuing public agency issues credentials to active law enforcement officers who serve the agency, the agency may comply with division (F)(2)(a) of this section by issuing the same credentials to persons who retired from service as a peace officer with the agency and who satisfy the criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section, provided that the credentials so issued to retired peace officers are stamped with the word "RETIRED."

(c) A public agency of this state or of a political subdivision of this state may charge persons who retired from service as a peace officer with the agency a reasonable fee for issuing to the person a retired peace officer identification card pursuant to division (F)(2)(a) of this section.

(3) If a person retired from service as a peace officer with a public agency of this state or of a political subdivision of this state and the person satisfies the criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section, the public agency may provide the retired peace officer with the opportunity to attend a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of the Revised Code. The retired peace officer may be required to pay the cost of the course.

If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section attends a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of the Revised Code, the retired peace officer's successful completion of the firearms requalification program requalifies the retired peace officer for purposes of division (F) of this section for five years from the date on which the program was successfully completed, and the requalification is valid during that five-year period. If a retired peace officer who satisfies the criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section satisfactorily completes such a firearms requalification program, the retired peace officer shall be issued a firearms requalification certification that identifies the retired peace officer by name, identifies the entity that taught the program, specifies that the retired peace officer successfully completed the program, specifies the date on which the course was successfully completed, and specifies that the requalification is valid for five years from that date of successful completion. The firearms requalification certification for a retired peace officer may be included in the retired peace officer

identification card issued to the retired peace officer under division (F)(2) of this section.

A retired peace officer who attends a firearms requalification program that is approved for purposes of firearms requalification required under section 109.801 of the Revised Code may be required to pay the cost of the program.

(G) As used in this section:

(1) "Qualified retired peace officer" means a person who satisfies all of the following:

(a) The person satisfies the criteria set forth in divisions (F)(2)(a)(i) to (v) of this section.

(b) The person is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.

(c) The person is not prohibited by federal law from receiving firearms.

(2) "Retired peace officer identification card" means an identification card that is issued pursuant to division (F)(2) of this section to a person who is a retired peace officer.

(3) "Government facility of this state or a political subdivision of this state" means any of the following:

(a) A building or part of a building that is owned or leased by the government of this state or a political subdivision of this state and where employees of the government of this state or the political subdivision regularly are present for the purpose of performing their official duties as employees of the state or political subdivision;

(b) The office of a deputy registrar serving pursuant to Chapter 4503. of the Revised Code that is used to perform deputy registrar functions.

(4) "Governing body" has the same meaning as in section 154.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2923.1210. (A) A business entity, property owner, or public or private employer may not establish, maintain, or enforce a policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting a person who has been issued a valid concealed handgun license from transporting or storing a firearm or ammunition when both of the following conditions are met:

(1) Each firearm and all of the ammunition remains inside the person's privately owned motor vehicle while the person is physically present inside the motor vehicle, or each firearm and all of the ammunition is locked within the trunk, glove box, or other enclosed compartment or container within or on the person's privately owned motor vehicle;

(2) The vehicle is in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.

(B) No business entity, property owner, or public or private employer shall be held liable in any civil action for damages, injuries, or death resulting from or arising out of another person's actions involving a firearm or ammunition transported or stored pursuant to division (A) of this section including the theft of a firearm from an employee's or invitee's automobile, unless the business entity, property owner, or public or private employer intentionally solicited or procured the other person's injurious actions.

Sec. 2923.16. (A) No person shall knowingly discharge a firearm while in or on a motor vehicle.

(B) No person shall knowingly transport or have a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle in such a manner that the firearm is accessible to the operator or any passenger without leaving the vehicle.

(C) No person shall knowingly transport or have a firearm in a motor vehicle, unless the person may lawfully possess that firearm under applicable law of this state or the United States, the

firearm is unloaded, and the firearm is carried in one of the following ways:

- (1) In a closed package, box, or case;
- (2) In a compartment that can be reached only by leaving the vehicle;
- (3) In plain sight and secured in a rack or holder made for the purpose;
- (4) If the firearm is at least twenty-four inches in overall length as measured from the muzzle

to the part of the stock furthest from the muzzle and if the barrel is at least eighteen inches in length, either in plain sight with the action open or the weapon stripped, or, if the firearm is of a type on which the action will not stay open or which cannot easily be stripped, in plain sight.

(D) No person shall knowingly transport or have a loaded handgun in a motor vehicle if, at the time of that transportation or possession, any of the following applies:

- (1) The person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them.

(2) The person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine contains a concentration of alcohol, a listed controlled substance, or a listed metabolite of a controlled substance prohibited for persons operating a vehicle, as specified in division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the person at the time of the transportation or possession as described in this division is the operator of or a passenger in the motor vehicle.

(E) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license or who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, who is the driver or an occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped as a result of a traffic stop or a stop for another law enforcement purpose or is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code, and who is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in any manner, shall do any of the following:

(1) Fail to promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the person has been issued a concealed handgun license or is authorized to carry a concealed handgun as an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle;

(2) Fail to promptly inform the employee of the unit who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the person has been issued a concealed handgun license or is authorized to carry a concealed handgun as an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle;

(3) Knowingly fail to remain in the motor vehicle while stopped or knowingly fail to keep the person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer;

(4) Knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers in the motor vehicle at any time after the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by the law enforcement officer;

- (5) Knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement

officer given while the motor vehicle is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.

(F)(1) Divisions (A), (B), (C), and (E) of this section do not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or a law enforcement officer, when authorized to carry or have loaded or accessible firearms in motor vehicles and acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties;

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry or have loaded or accessible firearms in motor vehicles, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (F)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person.

(2) Division (A) of this section does not apply to a person if all of the following circumstances apply:

(a) The person discharges a firearm from a motor vehicle at a coyote or groundhog, the discharge is not during the deer gun hunting season as set by the chief of the division of wildlife of the department of natural resources, and the discharge at the coyote or groundhog, but for the operation of this section, is lawful.

(b) The motor vehicle from which the person discharges the firearm is on real property that is located in an unincorporated area of a township and that either is zoned for agriculture or is used for agriculture.

(c) The person owns the real property described in division (F)(2)(b) of this section, is the spouse or a child of another person who owns that real property, is a tenant of another person who owns that real property, or is the spouse or a child of a tenant of another person who owns that real property.

(d) The person does not discharge the firearm in any of the following manners:

(i) While under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse;

(ii) In the direction of a street, highway, or other public or private property used by the public for vehicular traffic or parking;

(iii) At or into an occupied structure that is a permanent or temporary habitation;

(iv) In the commission of any violation of law, including, but not limited to, a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and that was committed by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle.

(3) Division (A) of this section does not apply to a person if all of the following apply:

(a) The person possesses a valid electric-powered all-purpose vehicle permit issued under section 1533.103 of the Revised Code by the chief of the division of wildlife.

(b) The person discharges a firearm at a wild quadruped or game bird as defined in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code during the open hunting season for the applicable wild quadruped or game bird.

(c) The person discharges a firearm from a stationary electric-powered all-purpose vehicle as defined in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code or a motor vehicle that is parked on a road that is owned or administered by the division of wildlife, provided that the road is identified by an electric-powered all-purpose vehicle sign.

(d) The person does not discharge the firearm in any of the following manners:

(i) While under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or alcohol and a drug of abuse;

(ii) In the direction of a street, a highway, or other public or private property that is used by the public for vehicular traffic or parking;

(iii) At or into an occupied structure that is a permanent or temporary habitation;

(iv) In the commission of any violation of law, including, but not limited to, a felony that includes, as an essential element, purposely or knowingly causing or attempting to cause the death of or physical harm to another and that was committed by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle.

(4) Divisions (B) and (C) of this section do not apply to a person if all of the following circumstances apply:

(a) At the time of the alleged violation of either of those divisions, the person is the operator of or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

(b) The motor vehicle is on real property that is located in an unincorporated area of a township and that either is zoned for agriculture or is used for agriculture.

(c) The person owns the real property described in division (D)(4)(b) of this section, is the spouse or a child of another person who owns that real property, is a tenant of another person who owns that real property, or is the spouse or a child of a tenant of another person who owns that real property.

(d) The person, prior to arriving at the real property described in division (D)(4)(b) of this section, did not transport or possess a firearm in the motor vehicle in a manner prohibited by division (B) or (C) of this section while the motor vehicle was being operated on a street, highway, or other public or private property used by the public for vehicular traffic or parking.

(5) Divisions (B) and (C) of this section do not apply to a person who transports or possesses a handgun in a motor vehicle if, at the time of that transportation or possession, both of the following apply:

(a) The person transporting or possessing the handgun is either carrying a valid concealed handgun license or is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(b) The person transporting or possessing the handgun is not knowingly in a place described in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(6) Divisions (B) and (C) of this section do not apply to a person if all of the following apply:

(a) The person possesses a valid electric-powered all-purpose vehicle permit issued under section 1533.103 of the Revised Code by the chief of the division of wildlife.

(b) The person is on or in an electric-powered all-purpose vehicle as defined in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code or a motor vehicle during the open hunting season for a wild quadruped or game bird.

(c) The person is on or in an electric-powered all-purpose vehicle as defined in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code or a motor vehicle that is parked on a road that is owned or administered by the division of wildlife, provided that the road is identified by an electric-powered all-purpose vehicle sign.

(7) Nothing in this section prohibits or restricts a person from possessing, storing, or leaving a firearm in a locked motor vehicle that is parked in the state underground parking garage at the state capitol building or in the parking garage at the Riffe center for government and the arts in Columbus, if the person's transportation and possession of the firearm in the motor vehicle while traveling to the premises or facility was not in violation of division (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of this section or any other provision of the Revised Code.

(G)(1) The affirmative defenses authorized in divisions (D)(1) and (2) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code are affirmative defenses to a charge under division (B) or (C) of this section that involves a firearm other than a handgun.

(2) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under division (B) or (C) of this section of improperly handling firearms in a motor vehicle that the actor transported or had the firearm in the motor vehicle for any lawful purpose and while the motor vehicle was on the actor's own property, provided that this affirmative defense is not available unless the person, immediately prior to arriving at the actor's own property, did not transport or possess the firearm in a motor vehicle in a manner prohibited by division (B) or (C) of this section while the motor vehicle was being operated on a street, highway, or other public or private property used by the public for vehicular traffic.

(H)(1) No person who is charged with a violation of division (B), (C), or (D) of this section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.

(2)(a) If a person is convicted of, was convicted of, pleads guilty to, or has pleaded guilty to a violation of division (E) of this section as it existed prior to September 30, 2011, and if the conduct that was the basis of the violation no longer would be a violation of division (E) of this section on or after September 30, 2011, the person may file an application under section 2953.37 of the Revised Code requesting the expungement of the record of conviction.

If a person is convicted of, was convicted of, pleads guilty to, or has pleaded guilty to a violation of division (B) or (C) of this section as the division existed prior to September 30, 2011, and if the conduct that was the basis of the violation no longer would be a violation of division (B) or (C) of this section on or after September 30, 2011, due to the application of division (F)(5) of this section as it exists on and after September 30, 2011, the person may file an application under section 2953.37 of the Revised Code requesting the expungement of the record of conviction.

(b) The attorney general shall develop a public media advisory that summarizes the expungement procedure established under section 2953.37 of the Revised Code and the offenders identified in division (H)(2)(a) of this section who are authorized to apply for the expungement. Within thirty days after September 30, 2011, the attorney general shall provide a copy of the advisory to each daily newspaper published in this state and each television station that broadcasts in this state. The attorney general may provide the advisory in a tangible form, an electronic form, or in both tangible and electronic forms.

(I) Whoever violates this section is guilty of improperly handling firearms in a motor vehicle. Violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree. Violation of division (C) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. A violation of division (D) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree or, if the loaded handgun is concealed on the person's person, a felony of the fourth degree. Except as otherwise provided in this division, a violation of division (E)(1) or (2) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, in addition to any other penalty or sanction

imposed for the violation, the offender's concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. If at the time of the stop of the offender for a traffic stop, for another law enforcement purpose, or for a purpose defined in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code that was the basis of the violation any law enforcement officer involved with the stop or the employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit who made the stop had actual knowledge of the offender's status as a licensee, a violation of division (E)(1) or (2) of this section is a minor misdemeanor, and the offender's concealed handgun license shall not be suspended pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. A violation of division (E)(4) of this section is a felony of the fifth degree. A violation of division (E)(3) or (5) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (E)(3) or (5) of this section, a felony of the fifth degree. In addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for a misdemeanor violation of division (E)(3) or (5) of this section, the offender's concealed handgun license shall be suspended pursuant to division (A)(2) of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code. A violation of division (B) of this section is a felony of the fourth degree.

(J) If a law enforcement officer stops a motor vehicle for a traffic stop or any other purpose, if any person in the motor vehicle surrenders a firearm to the officer, either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in this division, division (B) of section 2923.163 of the Revised Code applies.

(K) As used in this section:

(1) "Motor vehicle," "street," and "highway" have the same meanings as in section 4511.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Occupied structure" has the same meaning as in section 2909.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Agriculture" has the same meaning as in section 519.01 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Tenant" has the same meaning as in section 1531.01 of the Revised Code.

(5)(a) "Unloaded" means, with respect to a firearm other than a firearm described in division (K)(6) of this section, that no ammunition is in the firearm in question, no magazine or speed loader containing ammunition is inserted into the firearm in question, and one of the following applies:

(i) There is no ammunition in a magazine or speed loader that is in the vehicle in question and that may be used with the firearm in question.

(ii) Any magazine or speed loader that contains ammunition and that may be used with the firearm in question is stored in a compartment within the vehicle in question that cannot be accessed without leaving the vehicle or is stored in a container that provides complete and separate enclosure.

(b) For the purposes of division (K)(5)(a)(ii) of this section, a "container that provides complete and separate enclosure" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(i) A package, box, or case with multiple compartments, as long as the loaded magazine or speed loader and the firearm in question either are in separate compartments within the package, box, or case, or, if they are in the same compartment, the magazine or speed loader is contained within a separate enclosure in that compartment that does not contain the firearm and that closes using a snap,

button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents or the firearm is contained within a separate enclosure of that nature in that compartment that does not contain the magazine or speed loader;

(ii) A pocket or other enclosure on the person of the person in question that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents.

(c) For the purposes of divisions (K)(5)(a) and (b) of this section, ammunition held in stripper-clips or in en-bloc clips is not considered ammunition that is loaded into a magazine or speed loader.

(6) "Unloaded" means, with respect to a firearm employing a percussion cap, flintlock, or other obsolete ignition system, when the weapon is uncapped or when the priming charge is removed from the pan.

(7) "Commercial motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in division (A) of section 4506.25 of the Revised Code.

(8) "Motor carrier enforcement unit" means the motor carrier enforcement unit in the department of public safety, division of state highway patrol, that is created by section 5503.34 of the Revised Code.

(L) Divisions (K)(5)(a) and (b) of this section do not affect the authority of a person who is carrying a valid concealed handgun license to have one or more magazines or speed loaders containing ammunition anywhere in a vehicle, without being transported as described in those divisions, as long as no ammunition is in a firearm, other than a handgun, in the vehicle other than as permitted under any other provision of this chapter. A person who is carrying a valid concealed handgun license may have one or more magazines or speed loaders containing ammunition anywhere in a vehicle without further restriction, as long as no ammunition is in a firearm, other than a handgun, in the vehicle other than as permitted under any provision of this chapter.

Sec. 2923.21. (A) No person shall do any of the following:

- (1) Sell any firearm to a person who is under eighteen years of age;
- (2) Subject to division (B) of this section, sell any handgun to a person who is under twenty-one years of age;
- (3) Furnish any firearm to a person who is under eighteen years of age or, subject to division (B) of this section, furnish any handgun to a person who is under twenty-one years of age, except for lawful hunting, sporting, or educational purposes, including, but not limited to, instruction in firearms or handgun safety, care, handling, or marksmanship under the supervision or control of a responsible adult;
- (4) Sell or furnish a firearm to a person who is eighteen years of age or older if the seller or furnisher knows, or has reason to know, that the person is purchasing or receiving the firearm for the purpose of selling the firearm in violation of division (A)(1) of this section to a person who is under eighteen years of age or for the purpose of furnishing the firearm in violation of division (A)(3) of this section to a person who is under eighteen years of age;
- (5) Sell or furnish a handgun to a person who is twenty-one years of age or older if the seller or furnisher knows, or has reason to know, that the person is purchasing or receiving the handgun for the purpose of selling the handgun in violation of division (A)(2) of this section to a person who is

under twenty-one years of age or for the purpose of furnishing the handgun in violation of division (A)(3) of this section to a person who is under twenty-one years of age;

(6) Purchase or attempt to purchase any firearm with the intent to sell the firearm in violation of division (A)(1) of this section to a person who is under eighteen years of age or with the intent to furnish the firearm in violation of division (A)(3) of this section to a person who is under eighteen years of age;

(7) Purchase or attempt to purchase any handgun with the intent to sell the handgun in violation of division (A)(2) of this section to a person who is under twenty-one years of age or with the intent to furnish the handgun in violation of division (A)(3) of this section to a person who is under twenty-one years of age.

(B) Divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section do not apply to the sale or furnishing of a handgun to a person eighteen years of age or older and under twenty-one years of age if the person eighteen years of age or older and under twenty-one years of age is a law enforcement officer who is properly appointed or employed as a law enforcement officer and has received firearms training approved by the Ohio peace officer training council or equivalent firearms training. Divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section do not apply to the sale or furnishing of a handgun to an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States who has received firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of improperly furnishing firearms to a minor, a felony of the fifth degree.

Sec. 5103.132. (A) As used in this section, "firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(B) A children's crisis care facility that has as its primary purpose the provision of residential and other care to infants who are born drug exposed and that regularly maintains on its premises schedule II controlled substances, as defined in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code, may do both of the following:

(1) Maintain firearms at the facility;

(2) Permit security personnel to bear firearms while on the grounds of the facility.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 109.731, 311.42, 1547.69, 2923.11, 2923.12, 2923.121, 2923.122, 2923.123, 2923.126, 2923.16, and 2923.21 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. Section 2923.122 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 495 and Am. Sub. S.B. 337 of the 129th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act.

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

Am. Sub. S. B. No. 199

131st G.A.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the ____ day of _____, A. D. 20 ____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____