

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Julie Peterman	:	Case No. 06-2227
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs	:	On Appeal from the
	:	Delaware County Court
Dean Stewart	:	of Appeals, Fifth
And	:	Appellate District
Estate of	:	
Josephine Shively,	:	
	:	
Defendants-Appellees.	:	

MOTION OF APPELLANT TO REMAND

Philip L. Proctor (0041956)
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Newark, Ohio 43058
740-349-4716
Attorney at Law-Appellant

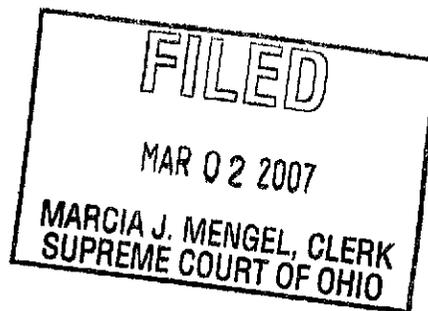
COUNSEL OF RECORD AND APPELLANT

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614-485-2010

COUNSEL FOR APPELLEE, ESTATE OF JOSEPHINE SHIVELY



MOTION TO REMAND

Appellant, Attorney Philip L. Proctor, moves that this matter be remanded to the Delaware County Court of Appeals for a proper and complete review. **There are two grounds for this motion: 1. Appellant Attorney Proctor received a message that the trial court judge has indicated reservations about his decision and a potential willingness to reconsider the issue in question, and 2. the Court of Appeals did not review this matter and dismissed the appeal because it said that Appellant did not provide a complete record - even though the Appeals Court had previously ruled that Appellant had provided all the record necessary for the appeal.**

Appellant seeks to overturn a judgment in the amount of \$31,995.90 against him and his former client for filing an alleged “frivolous” lawsuit because the suit was claimed not to be warranted by law, or an argument for extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.¹ The Complaint alleged that Appellee, Dean Stewart, entered Client Peterman’s home without her knowledge or permission, took personal documents from a lock box, secreted the papers from her, filed them on a public record, and otherwise disseminated them. The private papers included doctor-patient privileged medical records, social security documents containing her social security number, bank account statements, and attorney-client privileged work product notes.

¹Appellees have attempted to change the ruling of the trial court claiming that his ruling was that the attorney filed the suit with intent to harass. There was no finding by the trial court of an intention to harass by the attorney nor would the intentions of the attorney be relevant if a legitimate action were filed. There was also no finding that the action was not supported by evidence since it obviously was supported and that portion of the statute did not exist at the time of the lawsuit or the hearing. Therefore, the decision of the trial court was that the lawsuit was not warranted by law or an argument for extension, modification, or reversal of existing law. This also would obviously not be the case since the issue in question revolves around constitutionally protected rights.

Two transcripts were provided to the Court of Appeals. These were the only transcripts in which the court discussed law and they showed that the trial court was admittedly unsure of the law, and had apparently confused the tort of invasion of privacy with that of defamation of character. After Appellant's brief was filed, however, Appellees motioned the court for three additional transcripts to be filed. Appellant argued that, under Appellate Rule 9, he was only required to produce "necessary" transcripts and that the additional transcripts were not necessary.

Thus, the issue of whether the lawsuit was warranted under existing law or a good faith argument for extension, modification, or reversal of existing law was a matter for a legal determination; and therefore it was subject to *de novo* review by the Court of Appeals. *Ohio Civil Rights Commission v Harlett*, (1999), 132 O App 3d 341, p 347 and *Lable & Co v Flowers*, (1995), 104 O App 3d 227, p 233.

The Court of Appeals agreed that additional transcripts were not necessary and on March 13, 2006 ruled as follows, "Appellees' Motion for an Order requiring appellant to Supplement the Record is denied." Attorney Proctor relied on this order as well as representations from the Clerk and staff attorney for the Court of Appeals that he had provided all transcripts necessary for the appeal.

However, in the September 6, 2006 Opinion of the Court of Appeals (Exhibit A, pg. 1), the Appellate Court denied the appeal, not because it found that Appellant Proctor engaged in any conduct in violation of the statute, but rather because it said that Appellant did not provide enough of a record to determine the matter. Thus, the Court of Appeals agreed that they did not see any grounds to find a violation of the statute, but did not reverse the trial court because the Appellate Court had changed its previous position and now wanted an additional record.

Moreover, in the September 6, 2006 Opinion, the Court of Appeals found that if the trial court's finding of "frivolous conduct" was legally unsupported, it would be an abuse of discretion (Exhibit A, ¶ 48, pg. 9). However, the Court of Appeals also found that while the action filed may not have been "frivolous," the Appellate Court did not feel that it had an adequate record to make that determination (Exhibit A, ¶ 63, pg. 12). In the October 17, 2006 Opinion of the Court of Appeals regarding reconsideration (Exhibit C, pg. 14), the Appellate Court failed to address the issue of whether these additional transcripts were "necessary" and did not address the issue that the Court had previously concluded that they were not "necessary."

The Court of Appeals, in its decision, relied upon the Ohio Supreme Court case of *Knapp v Edwards Laboratories*, (1980), 61 OS 2d 197. However, *Knapp* does not say that an appeal must be dismissed if all transcripts are not provided. In fact, in *Knapp*, the Supreme Court remanded the case so that the additional transcripts could be provided. Thus, *Knapp* is actually about due process in the context of an appeal.

Moreover, *Knapp*, pg. 220, said that the Court of Appeals cannot dismiss an appeal where the Appellant was, ". . . never out of order during the pendency of the appeal." Further, the court in *Knapp*, pg. 220, said where at all times the Appellant, ". . . acted with the permission of the court. . . it would be inappropriate to affirm the judgments of the trial court. . . ." In sum, Appellant Proctor, just like the Appellant in *Knapp*, was never out of order during the pendency of his appeal, and, at all times, acted with the permission of the Appeals Court.

Thus, where there is a dispute between the parties as to which transcripts are necessary, and that dispute has been brought to the attention of the court, the Court of

Appeals must resolve the dispute. Further, if the Appellate Court's resolution is to deny Appellee's request that additional transcripts are necessary, then the Appellant has a right to rely on that.

The Court of Appeals is the final arbitrator under Appellate Rule 9 of what transcripts are necessary and an Appellant has a right to rely on its ruling. Appellant Proctor's only duty was to provide a record that proved his assignments of error. He did that with documentary evidence and transcripts that addressed the issues of law. Appellant Proctor obviously was willing to provide the additional transcripts. However, he was misguided by the Appellate Court in that regard. Thus, the Court of Appeals cannot deny Appellant's appeal where he relied upon the court's earlier ruling.

As additional grounds to remand this matter, Appellant Proctor states that he received a message from a local Delaware County attorney, Anthony M. Heald, that the trial court judge has indicated reservations about his decision and a potential willingness to reconsider the issue in question. This fact was made known to Appellees before filing this motion. Appellant has attempted to obtain further information, however the trial court judge will not make any further comment, presumably because he does not wish to comment on this matter off the record.

Therefore, this case clearly should be given a proper review, and if such is done, the only logical result would be a reversal of the prior decision.

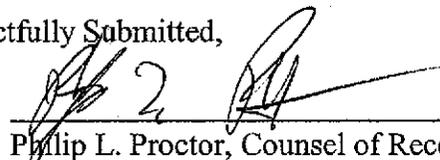
CONCLUSION AND REQUEST FOR RELIEF

For the reasons discussed above, Appellant Proctor requests that this matter be remanded to the Fifth District Court of Appeals for Delaware County. It is requested that this court direct the Court of Appeals to obtain whatever additional record would be necessary to determine this

matter including additional review by the trial court and any and all transcripts that may be necessary for a full and complete review. Upon any further review by the trial court, it is requested that the Court of Appeals provide instructions to the trial court. Thus, unless the trial court reverses, it should be directed to determine if the court had proper jurisdiction for review, identify the particular conduct that would be specific to the attorney, to state which provision of the statute the decision was based upon, and provide an analysis applying the facts of the case to the law. The Court of Appeals should provide any other instructions as to law that it would see relevant or useful. Thereafter, unless the prior decision is reversed by the trial court, the Court of Appeals should obtain a complete record and make a proper review.

Respectfully Submitted,

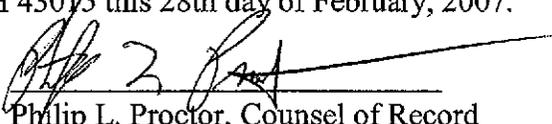
By:


Philip L. Proctor, Counsel of Record

COUNSEL OF RECORD
AND APPELLANT

PROOF OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of this Motion of Appellant to Remand was sent by regular U.S. mail to Fred J. Beery, Attorney for Appellee, Dean Stewart, at 125 N. High St., Hillsboro, Ohio 45133, to Dennis Morrison, Attorney for Appellee, Estate of Josephine Shively, at Means, Bichimer, Burkholder, and Baker, 2006 Kenny Rd., Columbus, OH 43221-3502, and to Julie Peterman, Plaintiff, at P. O. Box 510, Delaware, OH 43015 this 28th day of February, 2007.


Philip L. Proctor, Counsel of Record

COUNSEL OF RECORD
AND APPELLANT

Exhibit A

COURT OF APPEALS
DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

JULIE PETERMAN	:	JUDGES:
	:	Hon. John W. Wise, P.J.
Plaintiff-Appellant	:	Hon. W. Scott Gwin, J.
	:	Hon. John F. Boggins, J.
-vs-	:	
	:	Case No. 05-CAE-12-0082
DEAN STEWART, ESTATE OF	:	
JOSEPHINE SHIVELY	:	
	:	
Defendants-Appellees	:	<u>OPINION</u>

CHARACTER OF PROCEEDING: Appeal from the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas, Case No. 02-CVC-08-149

JUDGMENT: AFFIRMED

DATE OF JUDGMENT ENTRY:

APPEARANCES:

PHILIP L. PROCTOR
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ATTORNEY AT LAW-APPELLANT

DENNIS MORRISON
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ESTATE OF JOSEPHINE SHIVELY

JULIE PETERMAN
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APPELLANT IN COMPANION CASE

FRED J. BEERY
125 NORTH HIGH STREET
HILLSBORO, OH 45133
ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT-
APPELLEE, DEAN STEWART

COURT OF APPEALS
DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
FILED
SEP - 6 AM 10:25
JAN ANTONOPLOS
CLERK

**Court of Appeals
Delaware Co., Ohio**
I hereby certify the within be a true
copy of the original on file in this office.
Jan Antonoplos, Clerk of Courts
By J. Antonoplos Deputy

Boggins, J.

{¶1} This appeal, and that of related Case No. 05-CAE-12-0084, concern the rulings of the Common Pleas Court of Delaware County that the filing of an action by Appellant Peterman who was represented until withdrawal by Appellant-Attorney Philip L. Proctor constituted frivolous conduct entitling Appellees Dean Stewart and the Estate of Josephine Shively to attorney fees of \$30,215.90 from Appellant Proctor and \$1,780.00 from Appellant Peterman.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CASE

{¶2} The Complaint in this cause essentially asserted invasion of privacy by the filing of documents in Probate Court and the publishing of same, which matters related to personal information of Appellant Peterman unrelated to the Estate of Josephine Shively, her aunt. Appellee Stewart served as Executor of such Estate.

{¶3} Intentional infliction of emotional distress was also included in the Complaint.

{¶4} While injunctive relief was referenced in Count Five of the Complaint, the prayer was for monetary damages only.

{¶5} The three Assignments of Error of Appellant Philip L. Proctor are:

ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR OF APPELLANT PHILIP L. PROCTOR

{¶6} "1. IN THE JUDGMENT ENTRY FILED ON NOVEMBER 22, 2005, THE TRIAL COURT FAILED TO ANALYZE THE ATTORNEY AND CLIENT SEPARATELY AND THEREFORE FAILED TO RECOGNIZE PROCEDURAL AND LEGAL ISSUES THAT WOULD APPLY TO THE ATTORNEY WHICH INCLUDED THE FACT THAT APPELLEES WERE OUT OF RULE, APPELLEES DID NOT PROVIDE PROPER

NOTICE, AND THAT THE ATTORNEY DID NOT ACT WILFULLY [SIC] CONTRARY TO THE STATUTE OR CIVIL RULE.

{¶7} "A. APPELLEE-ESTATE FILED OUT OF RULE AS TO ATTORNEY PROCTOR.

{¶8} "B. BOTH APPELLEES WERE OUT OF RULE AS TO ATTORNEY PROCTOR BECAUSE HE WITHDREW UNOPPOSED FROM THE CASE.

{¶9} "C. ATTORNEY PROCTOR WAS NOT SERVED WITH THE MOTION.

{¶10} "D. NO NOTICE WAS PROVIDED AS TO ATTORNEY PROCTOR.

{¶11} "E. AN ATTORNEY CANNOT BE LIABLE UNLESS THERE WAS MISCONDUCT THAT WAS DONE WILFULLY [SIC].

{¶12} "F. AN ATTORNEY CANNOT BE LIABLE FOR ADVOCATING THE POSITION OF HIS OWN CLIENT.

{¶13} "II. REGARDING THE JUDGMENT ENTRY FILED ON NOVEMBER 22, 2005, THE ATTORNEY CANNOT BE LIABLE WHERE THE CLIENT WAS GRANTED THE VERY RELIEF SHE SOUGHT.

{¶14} "III. IN THE JUDGMENT ENTRY FILED ON NOVEMBER 22, 2005, THE TRIAL COURT ERRED WHEN IT FOUND THAT MATTERS SET FORTH IN THE COMPLAINT WERE NOT WARRANTED BY LAW.

II.

{¶15} We shall first address the Second Assignment of Error of Appellant Proctor.

{¶16} Appellant Proctor asserts no liability claiming that the order to return Appellant Peterman's papers was the relief Appellant Julie Peterman requested. The

Complaint causes of action and relief requested are set forth on page 2 of this Opinion. Monetary damages only appeared in the prayer, not the return of papers. These Assignments of Error are therefore unfounded.

I., III.

{¶17} Before we address the remaining Assignments, we must consider Civ.R. 11 and R.C. §2323.51.

{¶18} Civil Rule 11 states in part:

{¶19} "The signature of an attorney or pro se party constitutes a certificate by the attorney or party that the attorney or party has read the document; that to the best of the attorney's or party's knowledge, information, and belief there is good ground to support it; and that it is not interposed for delay. If a document is not signed or is signed with intent to defeat the purpose of this rule, it may be stricken as sham and false and the action may proceed as though the document had not been served. For a willful violation of this rule, an attorney or pro se party, upon motion of a party or upon the court's own motion, may be subjected to appropriate action, including an award to the opposing party of expenses and reasonable attorney fees incurred in bringing any motion under this rule. Similar action may be taken if scandalous or indecent matter is inserted."

{¶20} Clearly, the filing of a frivolous pleading is not affected by subsequent withdrawal by the attorney.

{¶21} Revised Code §2323.51 (A) and (B)(1)(2), (C) and (D) provide in part:

{¶22} "Definitions; award of attorney's fees as sanction for frivolous conduct

{¶23} "(A) As used in this section:

{¶24} "(1) "Conduct" means any of the following:

{¶25} "(a) The filing of a civil action, the assertion of a claim, defense, or other position in connection with a civil action, the filing of a pleading, motion, or other paper in a civil action, including, but not limited to, a motion or paper filed for discovery purposes, or the taking of any other action in connection with a civil action;

{¶26} " * * *

{¶27} "(B)(1) Subject to divisions (B)(2) and (3), (C), and (D) of this section and except as otherwise provided in division (E)(2)(b) of section 101.15 or division (I)(2)(b) of section 121.22 of the Revised Code, at any time not more than thirty days after the entry of final judgment in a civil action or appeal, any party adversely affected by frivolous conduct may file a motion for an award of court costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and other reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the civil action or appeal. The court may assess and make an award to any party to the civil action or appeal who was adversely affected by frivolous conduct, as provided in division (B)(4) of this section.

{¶28} "(2) An award may be made pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section upon the motion of a party to a civil action or an appeal of the type described in that division or on the court's own initiative, but only after the court does all of the following:

{¶29} "(a) Sets a date for a hearing to be conducted in accordance with division (B)(2)(c) of this section, to determine whether particular conduct was frivolous, to determine, if the conduct was frivolous, whether any party was adversely affected by it, and to determine, if an award is to be made, the amount of that award;

{¶30} "(b) Gives notice of the date of the hearing described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section to each party or counsel of record who allegedly engaged in frivolous conduct and to each party who allegedly was adversely affected by frivolous conduct;

{¶31} "(c) Conducts the hearing described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section in accordance with this division, allows the parties and counsel of record involved to present any relevant evidence at the hearing, including evidence of the type described in division (B)(5) of this section, determines that the conduct involved was frivolous and that a party was adversely affected by it, and then determines the amount of the award to be made. If any party or counsel of record who allegedly engaged in or allegedly was adversely affected by frivolous conduct is confined in a state correctional institution or in a county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal jail or workhouse, the court, if practicable, may hold the hearing by telephone or, in the alternative, at the institution, jail, or workhouse in which the party or counsel is confined.

{¶32} "(3) The amount of an award made pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section that represents reasonable attorney's fees shall not exceed, and may be equal to or less than, whichever of the following is applicable:

{¶33} "(a) If the party is being represented on a contingent fee basis, an amount that corresponds to reasonable fees that would have been charged for legal services had the party been represented on an hourly fee basis or another basis other than a contingent fee basis;

{¶34} "(b) In all situations other than that described in division (B)(3)(a) of this section, the attorney's fees that were reasonably incurred by a party.

{¶35} "(4) An award made pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section may be made against a party, the party's counsel of record, or both.

{¶36} "(5)(a) In connection with the hearing described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, each party who may be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and the party's counsel of record may submit to the court or be ordered by the court to submit to it, for consideration in determining the amount of the reasonable attorney's fees, an itemized list or other evidence of the legal services rendered, the time expended in rendering the services, and whichever of the following is applicable:

{¶37} "(i) If the party is being represented by that counsel on a contingent fee basis, the reasonable attorney's fees that would have been associated with those services had the party been represented by that counsel on an hourly fee basis or another basis other than a contingent fee basis;

{¶38} "(ii) In all situations other than those described in division (B)(5)(a)(i) of this section, the attorney's fees associated with those services.

{¶39} "(b) In connection with the hearing described in division (B)(2)(a) of this section, each party who may be awarded court costs and other reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the civil action or appeal may submit to the court or be ordered by the court to submit to it, for consideration in determining the amount of the costs and expenses, an itemized list or other evidence of the costs and expenses that were incurred in connection with that action or appeal and that were necessitated by the frivolous conduct, including, but not limited to, expert witness fees and expenses associated with discovery.

{¶40} "(C) An award of reasonable attorney's fees under this section does not affect or determine the amount of or the manner of computation of attorney's fees as between an attorney and the attorney's client.

{¶41} "(D) This section does not affect or limit the application of any provision of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the Rules of Appellate Procedure, or another court rule or section of the Revised Code to the extent that the provision prohibits an award of court costs, attorney's fees, or other expenses incurred in connection with a particular civil action or appeal or authorizes an award of court costs, attorney's fees, or other expenses incurred in connection with a particular civil action or appeal in a specified manner, generally, or subject to limitations."

{¶42} The assertion that the respective motions of Appellees, Estate of Josephine Shively and Dean Stewart were untimely is without merit.

{¶43} The case was voluntarily dismissed by Appellant Peterman on November 24, 2003. The Estate and Appellee Stewart filed motions on December 4, 2003, with an amendment by the Estate on March 11, 2004.

{¶44} These motions were filed within the statutory 30-day period.

{¶45} " 'A frivolous claim is a claim that is not supported by facts in which the complainant has a good-faith belief, and which is not grounded in any legitimate theory of law or argument for future modification of the law.' " *Burrell*, supra, 128 Ohio App.3d at 230, 714 N.E.2d 442, quoting *Jones v. Billingham* (1995), 105 Ohio App.3d 8, 12, 663 N.E.2d 657. Whether a party has made a good faith argument under the law is a legal question subject to de novo review on appeal. *Curtis v. Hard Knox Energy, Inc.*, 11th Dist. No. 2005-L-023, 2005-Ohio-6421, 2005 WL 3274990, at ¶ 15, citing *State Farm*

Ins. Cos. v. Peda, 11th Dist. No. 2004-L-082, 2005-Ohio-3405, 2005 WL 1538623, at ¶ 28. *Bowersmith v. United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, March 27, 2006, 166, Ohio App.3d 22, 2006-Ohio-1417.”

{¶46} Also, the voluntary dismissal of the case has no bearing on the question of an award for frivolous conduct.

{¶47} ** * * sanctions are a collateral issue over which the trial court retains jurisdiction. *Burrell v. Kassicieh* (1998), 128 Ohio App.3d 226, 229-230, 714 N.E.2d 442.

{¶48} If the award for frivolous conduct was legally unsupported, this would constitute an abuse of discretion.

{¶49} In order to find an abuse of discretion, we must determine that the trial court’s decision was unreasonable, arbitrary or unconscionable and not merely an error of law or judgment. *Blakemore v. Blakemore* (1983), 5 Ohio St.3d 217. We must look at the totality of the circumstances in the case sub judice and determine whether the trial court acted unreasonably, arbitrarily or unconscionably.

{¶50} We now direct our attention to the asserted causes of action of invasion of privacy and intentional infliction of emotional distress and abuse of process.

{¶51} In *Henson v. Henson* (2005), 9th Dist. App. No. 22772, 2005-Ohio-6321, the court stated:

{¶52} “The tort of invasion of privacy includes four separate torts: (1) intrusion upon the plaintiff’s seclusion or solitude, or into his private affairs; (2) public disclosure of embarrassing private facts about the plaintiff; (3) publicity which places the plaintiff in

a false light in the public eye; and (4) appropriation, for the defendant's advantage, of the plaintiff's name or likeness.”

{¶53} The Sixth District Court of Appeals in *Villa v. Village of Elmore* (2005), 6th Dist. App. No. L-05-1058, 2005-Ohio-6649 held:

{¶54} “Ohio courts have recognized that the following five elements must be proved to establish a claim for invasion of privacy by publication of private facts: (1) the disclosure was public in nature; (2) the facts disclosed concerned an individual's private life, not his public life; (3) the matter publicized would be highly offensive and objectionable to a reasonable person of ordinary sensibilities; (4) the publication was made intentionally, not negligently and (5) the matter publicized was not of legitimate concern to the public. *Early v. The Toledo Blade* (1998), 130 Ohio App.3d 302, 342, 720 N.E.2d 107, citing *Killilea v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.* (1985), 27 Ohio App.3d 163, 166-167, 499 N.E.2d 1291.”

{¶55} The requirements of proof to establish intentional infliction of emotional distress were set forth in *Cobb v. Mantua Township Board of Trustees*, 11th Dist. App. No. 2003-P-0112, 2004-Ohio-5325:

{¶56} “An individual can recover for intentional infliction of severe emotional distress when a defendant, ‘ ‘by extreme and outrageous conduct intentionally or recklessly causes severe emotional distress in [the plaintiff] * * *.’ ” *Yeager v. Local Union 20, Teamsters, Chauffers, Warehousemen & Helpers of America* (1983), 6 Ohio St.3d 369, 374, 453 N.E.2d 666, quoting Restatement of the Law 2d, Torts (1969) 71, Section 46(1).”

{¶57} Also, in *Pritchard, M.D., v. Algis Sirvaitis & Associates*, 8th Dist. App. No. 86965, 2006-Ohio-3153, as to abuse of process, the court set forth the requirement of abuse of process:

{¶58} "In order to establish a claim for abuse of process, appellant was required to satisfy the following elements: 1) a legal proceeding was set in motion against him in proper form and with probable cause; 2) the proceeding was perverted by the plaintiff to attempt to accomplish an ulterior purpose against the defendant for which it was not designed; and 3) direct damage resulted to appellant from the wrongful use of process. *Robb, supra*, at 270, citing *Yaklevich v. Kemp, Schaeffer and Rowe Co., L.P.A.* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 294, 298."

{¶59} The arguments of Appellant Peterman's papers being stolen from the abandoned residence or received from the police is inconsequential, as the unwarranted filing of personal papers, is the issue, if such occurred.

{¶60} In order to determine if the allegations of the Amended Complaint are frivolous, we must determine the alleged basis thereof. While proof of such would not be required at the hearing as to frivolous conduct, the court must be provided information claimed to support such causes of action.

{¶61} When portions of the transcript necessary for resolution of assigned errors are omitted from the record, the reviewing court has nothing to pass upon and thus, as to those assigned errors, the court has no choice but to presume the validity of the lower court's proceedings, and affirm. *Knapp v. Edwards Laboratories* (1980), 61 Ohio St.2d 197. Because Appellant has failed to provide this Court with those portions of the transcript necessary for resolution of the assigned errors, we must presume the

regularity of the proceedings below and affirm, pursuant to the directive set forth above in *Knapp, supra*.

{¶62} We note that a court stenographer's services were, by several entries, taxed as costs for the initial hearing on the fee motions and for subsequent continuation dates, but we are unaware of what occurred without providing transcripts.

{¶63} While there may or may not have been a non-frivolous basis at least for the claims of invasion of privacy for the filing of personal papers of Appellant Peterman in the Estate, or for abuse of process, we are unable to make that determination without an appropriate record and must presume the correctness of the trial court's determination.

{¶64} The procedural assertions of Appellant Proctor are without merit as the hearing was set and continued several times without known raising of this objection.

{¶65} Appellant Proctor's Assignments of Error Nos. I and III are denied.

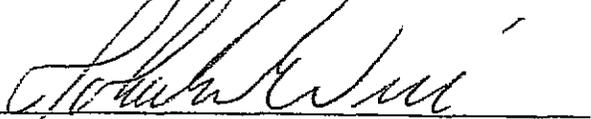
{¶66} The judgment of the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas is affirmed.

By: Boggins, J.

Wise, P.J. and

Gwin, J. concur.


HON. JOHN F. BOGGINS


HON. JOHN W. WISE


HON. W. SCOTT GWIN

Exhibit C

DELAWARE
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR ~~LICKING~~ COUNTY, OHIO
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

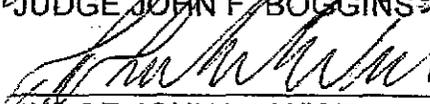
JULIE PETERMAN,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff-Appellant	:	JUDGMENT ENTRY
-vs-	:	
	:	
DEAN STEWART, et al.	:	
	:	
Defendants-Appellee	:	CASE NO. 05-CAE-12-0082

This matter came before the court on Appellant Attorney Philip L. Proctor's Motion for Reconsideration and Motion to Supplement Record with Additional Transcripts, filed September 13, 2006, Appellee's Motion Contra, filed September 22, 2006, and Appellant's Reply Memorandum, filed September 26, 2006.

Appellant moves this Court to reconsider its September 6, 2006, opinion and entry which affirmed the decision of the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas.

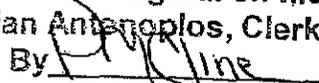
Upon review, we find that it was Appellant's responsibility under the Appellate Rules to provide this Court with all evidence contained in the record necessary for consideration of the errors assigned in Appellant's appeal.

We therefore find Plaintiff-Appellant's motion to reconsider not well-taken and hereby deny same.


 JUDGE JOHN F. BOGGINS

 JUDGE JOHN W. WISE

 JUDGE W. SCOTT GWIN

COURT OF APPEALS
 DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
 FILED
 06 OCT 17 AM 11:20
 JAN ANTONIOPLOS
 CLERK

Court of Appeals
 Delaware Co., Ohio
 I hereby certify the within be a true
 copy of the original on file in this office.
 Jan Antonoplos, Clerk of Courts
 By  Deputy