AMENDMENTS TO THE OHIO RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

The Supreme Court of Ohio filed the following proposed amendments with the General Assembly on March 12, 2020: The Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure (4, 4.1, 4.7, 16, 26, 53, and 73), the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure (44 and 46), the Ohio Rules of Evidence (601 and 902), Ohio Rules of Appellate Procedure (3, 19, and 21), and the Ohio Rules of Juvenile Procedure (4 and 42). The Court may file additional amendments to these proposed changes any time before May 1, 2020.

The history of these proposed amendments is as follows:

October 7, 2019	First publication for public comment
December 12, 2019	Second publication for public comment
January 15, 2020	First filing with General Assembly
March 12, 2020	Second filing with General Assembly
	(Edits since Jan. 15, 2020 filing in RED)

Key to Adopted Amendments:

- 1. Unaltered language appears in regular type. Example: text
- 2. Language that has been deleted appears in strikethrough. Example: text
- 3. New language that has been added appears in underline. Example: text

1	OHIO RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
2	
3	
4	RULE 4. Process: Summons
5	
6	[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]
7	
8	(D) Waiver of service of summons. Service of summons may be waived in writing by
9	any person entitled thereto under Rule 4.2 who is at least eighteen years of age and not under
10	disability. For any civil action filed in a Court of Common Pleas, the plaintiff may request that the
11	defendant waive service of a summons pursuant to the provisions of Civ.R. 4.7.
12	
13	[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]
14	
15	Proposed Staff Note (July 2020)
14 15 16 17 18	Civ.R. 4(D) is amended to include a reference to the specific provisions for waiver of service of summons provided for in Civ.R. 4.7.

19	RULE 4.1. Process: Methods of Service
20	
21	All methods of service within this state, except service by publication as provided in Civ.R.
22	4.4(A), are described in this rule. Methods of out-of-state service and for service in a foreign
23	country are described in Civ.R. 4.3 and 4.5. <u>Provisions for waiver of service are described in Civ.R.</u>
24	<u>4.7.</u>
25	
26	[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]
27	
28	Proposed Staff Note (July 2020)
29	
30	Civ.R. 4.1 is amended to include a reference to the specific provisions for waiver of service of
31	summons provided for in Civ.R. 4.7.

32	RULE 4.7 Process: Waiving Service
33 34	(A) Requesting a Waiver. An individual, corporation, partnership, or association tha
35	is subject to service under Civ.R. 4 through 4.6 has a duty to avoid unnecessary expenses of serving
36	the summons. The plaintiff may notify such a defendant that an action has been commenced and
37	request that the defendant waive service of a summons. The notice and request must:
38	request that the defendant warve service of a summons. The notice and request mast.
39 40	(1) be in writing and be addressed as required by Civ.R. 4.2;
41 42	(2) name the court where the complaint was filed;
43	(3) be accompanied by a copy of the complaint, two copies of the waiver form
44	appended to this Rule 4.7, and a prepaid means for returning the form;
45	appended to this reale 1.7, and a prepare means for returning the form,
46	(4) inform the defendant, using the form appended to this Rule 4.7, of the consequences
47	of waiving and not waiving service;
48	or warring and not warring sorvice;
49	(5) state the date when the request is sent;
50	<u>tey</u>
51	(6) give the defendant a reasonable time of at least twenty-eight days after the reques
52	was sent - or at least sixty days if sent to the defendant outside of the United States - to return the
53	waiver; and
54	
55	(7) be sent by first-class mail or other reliable means.
56	<u>(,)</u> =
57	(B) Limited to Courts of Common Pleas. The waiver of service provisions in this
58	rule are limited to civil actions filed in the Courts of Common Pleas.
59	
60	(C) Failure to Waive. If a defendant over which the court has personal jurisdiction
61	fails, without good cause, to sign and return a waiver requested by a plaintiff, then the court may
62	impose on the defendant:
63	
64	(1) the expenses later incurred in making service; and
65	
66	(2) the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, of any motion required to collect
67	those service expenses.
68	•
69	(D) Time to Answer After a Waiver. A defendant who, before being served with
70	process, timely returns a waiver need not serve an answer to the complaint until sixty days after
71	the request was sent—or until ninety days after it was sent to the defendant in a foreign country.
72	
73	(E) Results of Filing a Waiver. When the plaintiff files a waiver, proof of service is
74	not required and these rules apply as if a summons and complaint had been served at the time of
75	filing the waiver.
76	

77	(F) Jurisdiction and Venue Not Waived. Waiving service of a summons does not
78	waive any objection to jurisdiction or to venue.
79	
80	[Form] RULE 4.7 NOTICE OF A LAWSUIT AND REQUEST TO WAIVE SERVICE OF SUMMONS.
81	
82	(Caption)
83	
84	To (name the defendant or — if the defendant is a corporation, partnership, or association
85	<u>— name an officer or agent authorized to receive service):</u>
86	Why are you decended thing?
87 88	WHY ARE YOU GETTING THIS?
89	A lawsuit has been filed against you, or the entity you represent, in this court under the
90	number shown above. A copy of the complaint is attached.
91	number shown above. A copy of the complaint is attached.
92	This is not a summons, or an official notice from the court. It is a request that, to avoid
93	expenses, you waive formal service of a summons by signing and returning the enclosed
94	waiver. To avoid these possible expenses, you must return the signed waiver within (give
95	at least 28 days or at least 60 days if the defendant is outside the United States) from the
96	date shown below, which is the date this notice was sent. Two copies of the waiver form
97	are enclosed, along with a stamped, self-addressed envelope or other prepaid means for
98	returning one copy. You may keep the other copy.
99	
100	WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?
101	
102	If you return the signed waiver, I will file it with the court. The action will then proceed as
103	if you had been served on the date the waiver is filed, but no summons will be served on
104	you and you will have 60 days from the date this notice is sent (see the date below) to
105	answer the complaint (or 90 days if this notice is sent to you outside the United States).
106	
107	If you do not return the signed waiver within the time indicated, I will arrange to have the
108	summons and complaint served on you. And I will ask the court to require you, or the entity
109	you represent, to pay the expenses of making service.
110	Discourse daths and a statement about the destruction of decourses and a
111	Please read the enclosed statement about the duty to avoid unnecessary expenses.
112 113	I certify that this request is being sent to you on the date below.
113	recently that this request is being sent to you on the date below.
115	Date:
116	Date.
117	(Signature of the attorney or unrepresented party)
117	(orginature of the attorney of unrepresented party)
119	
120	
121	(Printed name)
122	

	(Address)
	(E-mail address)
	(Telephone number)
	[Form] RULE 4.7 WAIVER OF THE SERVICE OF SUMMONS.
	(Caption) To (name the plaintiff's attorney or the unrepresented plaintiff):
	I have received your request to waive service of a summons in this action along with a copy of the complaint, two copies of this waiver form, and a prepaid means of returning one signed copy of the form to you.
	I, or the entity I represent, agree to save the expense of serving a summons and complaint in this case.
	I understand that I, or the entity I represent, will keep all defenses or objections to the lawsuit, the court's jurisdiction, and the venue of the action, but that I waive any objections to the absence of a summons or of service.
	I also understand that I, or the entity I represent, must file and serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 within 60 days from
	Date:
	(Signature of the attorney or unrepresented party)
•	(Printed name)

169	
170	
171	(Address)
172	
173	
174	
175	(E-mail address)
176	
177	
178	
179	(Telephone number)
180	
181	
182	
183	(Attach the following)
184	Drugger and Assert Hands and a property of Constant
185	DUTY TO AVOID UNNECESSARY EXPENSES OF SERVING A SUMMONS
186 187	Rule 4.7 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure requires certain defendants to
188	cooperate in saving unnecessary expenses of serving a summons and complaint. A
189	defendant who is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction and who fails to return
190	a signed waiver of service requested by a plaintiff may be required to pay the
191	expenses of service, unless the defendant shows good cause for the failure.
192	expenses of service, unless the defendant shows good eduse for the failure.
193	"Good cause" does not include a belief that the lawsuit is groundless, or that it has
194	been brought in an improper venue, or that the court has no jurisdiction over this
195	matter or over the defendant or the defendant's property.
196	
197	If the waiver is signed and returned, you can still make these and all other defenses
198	and objections, but you cannot object to the absence of a summons or of service.
199	
200	If you waive service, then you must, within the time specified on the waiver form,
201	serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 on the plaintiff and file a copy with the
202	court. By signing and returning the waiver form, you are allowed more time to
203	respond than if a summons had been served.

204	RUL	E 16. Pretrial Procedure
205 206	<u>(A)</u>	Purposes of a Pretrial Conference. In any action, the court may order the
207		l any unrepresented parties to appear for one or more pretrial conferences for such
208	purposes as:	
209	(1)	avanditing disposition of the actions
210 211	<u>(1)</u>	expediting disposition of the action;
212	(2)	establishing early and continuing control so that the case will not be protracted
213		ck of management;
214	<u> </u>	on or management,
215	(3)	discouraging wasteful pretrial activities;
216	<u> </u>	
217	<u>(4)</u>	improving the quality of the trial through more thorough preparation; and
218		
219	<u>(5)</u>	facilitating settlement.
220		
221	Attor	neys, their clients, and unrepresented parties shall endeavor in good faith to agree on
222	all the sched	lules contemplated by this rule and courts shall consider such agreements in the
223	<u>establishmen</u>	t of any such schedule.
224		
225	<u>(B)</u>	Scheduling.
226	(1)	
227	<u>(1)</u>	Scheduling Order. Except for matters listed in Civ. R. 1(C), the court shall issue a
228 229	scheduling or	ider:
230		(a) after receiving the parties' report under Civ. R. 26(F);
231		arter receiving the parties report under erv. R. 20(1),
232		(b) after consulting with the parties' attorneys and any unrepresented parties at
233		a scheduling conference; or
234		
235		(c) sua sponte by the court.
236		
237	<u>(2)</u>	Time to Issue. The court shall issue the scheduling order as soon as practicable, but
238	unless the co	urt finds good cause for delay, the court shall issue it within the earlier of 90 days
239	after any de	fendant has been served with the complaint or 60 days after any defendant has
240	responded to	the complaint.
241		
242	<u>(3)</u>	Contents. The scheduling order may:
243		
244		(a) limit the time to join other parties, amend the pleadings, complete
245		discovery, and file motions;
246		
247		(b) modify the timing of disclosures under Civ. R. 26(A);
248		(a) madify the autent of discovery
249		(c) modify the extent of discovery;

250		
251		(d) provide for disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically stored
252		information;
253		
254		(e) direct that before moving for an order relating to discovery, the movant must
255		request a conference with the court;
256		
257		(f) set dates for pretrial conferences and for trial; and
258		
259		(g) include other appropriate matters.
260		
261	(4)	Modifying a Schedule. A schedule may be modified only for good cause and with
262	the court's co	nsent.
263		
264	<u>(C)</u>	Attendance and Matters for Consideration at a Pretrial Conference.
265		
266	<u>(1)</u>	Attendance. A represented party must authorize at least one of its attorneys to make
267	stipulations a	nd admissions about all matters that can reasonably be anticipated for discussion at a
268	pretrial confe	rence. If appropriate, the court may require that a party or its representative be present
269		available by other means to consider possible settlement.
270		<u> </u>
271	(2)	Matters for Consideration. At any pretrial conference, the court shall consider and
272		ate action on the following matters:
273	<u></u>	
274		(a) The possibility of settlement of the action;
275		<u> p,</u>
276		(b) The simplification of the issues;
277		<u> </u>
278		(c) <u>Itemizations of expenses and special damages</u> ;
279		70) =
280		(d) The necessity of amendments to the pleadings;
281		The needs stop of amendments to the providings,
282		(e) The exchange of medical reports and hospital records (The production by
283		any party of medical reports, medical records, hospital records does not constitute
284		a waiver of the privilege granted under section 2317.02 of the Revised Code.);
285		a warver of the privilege granted under section 2317.02 of the revised code.),
286		(f) The number of expert witnesses;
287		The number of expert withesses,
288		(g) The preservation of electronically stored information and other information
289		held by the parties or third parties;
290		neid by the parties of tilling parties,
290 291		(h) The timing, methods of search and production, and the limitations, if any,
291 292		(h) The timing, methods of search and production, and the limitations, if any, to be applied to the discovery of documents and electronically stored information;
		to be applied to the discovery of documents and electronically stored information;
293		(i) Disalogues and the evaluation of decrements obtained through subliners and
294		(i) <u>Disclosure and the exchange of documents obtained through public records</u>
295		requests;

296			
297	<u>(j)</u>	Any a	greements or decisions on the sharing or shifting of costs pursuant to
298	Rule	26(C)(2)	<u>);</u>
299			
300	<u>(k)</u>	The a	doption of any agreements by the parties for asserting claims of
301	privil	ege or fo	or protecting designated materials after production;
302			
303	<u>(1)</u>	The in	nposition of sanctions as authorized by Civ. R. 37;
304			
305	<u>(m)</u>	The po	ossibility of obtaining:
306			
307		<u>(i)</u>	Admissions of fact;
308			
309		<u>(ii)</u>	Agreements on admissibility of documents and other evidence to
310		avoid	unnecessary testimony or other proof during trial.
311			
312	<u>(n)</u>	Dispos	sing of pending motions;
313		-	
314	<u>(o)</u>	Deterr	mination of the applicable deadline for disposition of the case pursuant
315	to Su		and 42, and a timetable for:
316	-	-	
317		(i)	initial disclosures of known and reasonably available non-
318		privile	eged, non-work product documents and things that support or
319		contra	dict the specifically pleaded claims and defenses;
320			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
321		<u>(ii)</u>	joining parties;
322		<u> </u>	
323		(iii)	amending the pleadings;
324			
325		(iv)	mediation or other alternative dispute resolution requested by
326		parties	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
327		*	_
328		(v)	exchanging lists of lay witnesses, expert witnesses and reports, and
329			its for trial;
330			
331		<u>(vi)</u>	completing discovery;
332			
333		(vii)	filing of motions, responses, replies and decisions;
334			
335		(viii)	further case management conferences; and
336			
337		(ix)	a trial date, preferably one agreed-upon by the parties.
338			***************************************
339	<u>(p)</u>	<u>Facilit</u>	tating in other ways, the just, speedy, and inexpensive disposition of
340	the ac		
341			

342	<u>(D)</u>	Pretrial Orders. After any conference under this rule, the court should issue an			
343	order reciting the action taken. This order controls the course of the action unless the court modifies				
344	<u>it.</u>				
345					
346 347	(E) conference to	<u>Final Pretrial Conference and Orders</u> . The court may hold a final pretrial of formulate a trial plan, including a plan to facilitate the admission of evidence. The			
348	conference m	nust be held as close to the start of trial as is reasonable, and must be attended by at			
349	least one atto	rney who will conduct the trial for each party and by any unrepresented party. The			
350	court may m	nodify the order issued after a final pretrial conference only to prevent manifest			
351	injustice.				
352					
353	In an	y action, the court may schedule one or more conferences before trial to accomplish			
354		ng objectives:			
355					
356	(1)	The possibility of settlement of the action;			
357					
358	(2)	The simplification of the issues;			
359	, ,	•			
360	(3)	Itemizations of expenses and special damages;			
361	, ,				
362	(4)	The necessity of amendments to the pleadings;			
363	. ,				
364	(5)	The exchange of reports of expert witnesses expected to be called by each party;			
365					
366	(6)	The exchange of medical reports and hospital records;			
367					
368	(7)	The number of expert witnesses;			
369					
370	(8)	The timing, methods of search and production, and the limitations, if any, to be			
371	applic	ed to the discovery of documents and electronically stored information;			
372					
373	(9)	The adoption of any agreements by the parties for asserting claims of privilege or			
374	for pr	otecting designated materials after production;			
375					
376	(10)	The imposition of sanctions as authorized by Civ. R. 37;			
377					
378	(11)	The possibility of obtaining:			
379					
380		(a) Admissions of fact;			
381					
382		(b) Agreements on admissibility of documents and other evidence to avoid			
383		unnecessary testimony or other proof during trial.			
384	(10)				
385	(12)	Other matters which may aid in the disposition of the action.			
386	m.				
387	The p	production by any party of medical reports or hospital records does not constitute a			

waiver of the privilege granted under section 2317.02 of the Revised Code.

The court may, and on the request of either party shall, make a written order that recites the action taken at the conference. The court shall enter the order and submit copies to the parties. Unless modified, the order shall control the subsequent course of action.

Upon reasonable notice to the parties, the court may require that parties, or their

representatives or insurers, attend a conference or participate in other pretrial proceedings.

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RULE 26. General Provisions Governing Discovery

(A) Policy; discovery methods. It is the policy of these rules (1) to preserve the right of attorneys to prepare cases for trial with that degree of privacy necessary to encourage them to prepare their cases thoroughly and to investigate not only the favorable but the unfavorable aspects of such cases and (2) to prevent an attorney from taking undue advantage of an adversary's industry or efforts.

Parties may obtain discovery by one or more of the following methods: deposition upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories; production of documents, electronically stored information, or things or permission to enter upon land or other property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; and requests for admission. Unless the court orders otherwise, the frequency of use of these methods is not limited.

(B) Scope of discovery. Unless otherwise ordered by the court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

(1) In General. Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, electronically stored information, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It is not ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably ealculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows: Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' access to resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

(2) Insurance agreements. A party may obtain discovery of the existence and contents of any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which may be entered in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment. Information concerning the insurance agreement is not by reason of disclosure subject to comment or admissible in evidence at trial.

(3) <u>Initial Disclosure by a Party.</u>

(a) Without awaiting a discovery request, a party must provide to the other parties, except as exempted by Civ. R. 26(B)(3)(b) or as otherwise stipulated, or ordered by the court:

(i) the name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each

443		individual likely to have discoverable information - along with the subjects
444		of that information - that the disclosing party may use to support its claims
445		or defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;
446		
447		(ii) a copy - or a description by category and location - of all documents,
448		electronically stored information, and tangible things that the disclosing
449		party has in its possession, custody, or control and may use to support its
450		claims or defenses, unless the use would be solely for impeachment;
451		•
452		(iii) a computation of each category of damages claimed by the
453		disclosing party - who must also make available for inspection and copying
454		as under Civ. R. 34 the documents or other evidentiary material, unless
455		privileged or protected from disclosure, on which each computation is
456		based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries
457		suffered; and
458		
459		(iv) for inspection and copying as under Civ. R. 34, any insurance
460		agreement under which an insurance business may be liable to satisfy all or
461		part of a possible judgment in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for
462		payments made to satisfy the judgment.
463		payments made to satisfy the judgment.
464	<u>(b)</u>	The following proceedings are exempt from initial disclosure:
465	<u>(6)</u>	The following proceedings are exempt from initial disclosure.
466		(i) an action for review on an administrative record;
467		an action for review on an administrative record,
468		(ii) an action brought without an attorney by a person in the custody of
469		the United States, a state, or a state subdivision;
470		the Office States, a state, of a state subdivision,
471		(iii) an action to enforce or quash an administrative summons or
472		subpoena;
473		<u>suopoena,</u>
474		(iv) a proceeding ancillary to a proceeding in another court; and
475		(1v) a proceeding anomary to a proceeding in another court, and
476		(v) an action to enforce an arbitration award.
477		(v) an action to emolec an arottation award.
478	(c)	A party must make the initial disclosures no later than the parties' first pre-
479		management conference, unless a different time is set by stipulation or court
480		ess a party objects. In ruling on the objection, the court must determine what
481		if any, are to be made and must set the time for disclosure.
	disclosules,	if any, are to be made and must set the time for disclosure.
482	(4)	A months that is first some day otherwise is in adaptanthe first may tail an asse
483	<u>(d)</u>	A party that is first served or otherwise joined after the first pre-trial or case
484		conference must make the initial disclosures within 30 days after being served
485	or joined, unl	ess a different time is set by stipulation or court order.
486		
487	<u>(e)</u>	A party must make its initial disclosures based on the information then
488	reasonably av	vailable to it. A party is not excused from making its disclosures because it

has not fully investigated the case or because it challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures.

(3)(4) Trial preparation: materials. Subject to the provisions of subdivision (B)(6) of this rule, a party may obtain discovery of documents, electronically stored information and tangible

(3)(4) Trial preparation: materials. Subject to the provisions of subdivision (B)(6) of this rule, a party may obtain discovery of documents, electronically stored information and tangible things prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by or for that other party's representative (including his attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent) only upon a showing of good cause therefor. A statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously given by the party seeking the statement may be obtained without showing good cause. A statement of a party is (a) a written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the party, or (b) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement which was made by the party and contemporaneously recorded.

(5) Specific Limitations on Electronically Stored Information. A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom discovery is sought must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(B)(6). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(6) Limitations on Frequency and Extent.

(a) When Permitted. By order, the court may limit the number of depositions, requests under Rule 36, and interrogatories or the length of depositions.

(b) When Required. On motion or on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it determines that:

(i) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;

(ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity to obtain the information by discovery in the action; or

(iii) the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by Rule 26(B)(1).

(4) Electronically stored information. A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information when the production imposes undue burden or expense. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom electronically stored information is sought must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or expense. If a showing of undue burden or expense is made, the court may nonetheless

535 order production of electronically stored information if the requesting party shows good cause. 536 The court shall consider the following factors when determining if good cause exists: 537 538 whether the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative; (a) 539 540 whether the information sought can be obtained from some other source that (b) 541 is less burdensome, or less expensive; 542 543 whether the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by 544 discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; and 545 546 whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs the 547 likely benefit, taking into account the relative importance in the case of the issues on which 548 electronic discovery is sought, the amount in controversy, the parties' resources, and the 549 importance of the proposed discovery in resolving the issues. 550 In ordering production of electronically stored information, the court may 551 (c) 552 specify the format, extent, timing, allocation of expenses and other conditions for the 553 discovery of the electronically stored information. 554 555 (5)(7) Trial preparation: experts. Disclosure of Expert Testimony. 556 557 Subject to the provisions of division (B)(5)(b) of this rule and Civ.R. 35(B), (a) a party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert retained or specially 558 559 employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or preparation for trial only upon a 560 showing that the party seeking discovery is unable without undue hardship to obtain facts and opinions on the same subject by other means or upon a showing of other exceptional 561 562 circumstances indicating that denial of discovery would cause manifest injustice. 563 564 As an alternative or in addition to obtaining discovery under division 565 (B)(5)(a) of this rule, a party by means of interrogatories may require any other party (i) to 566 identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness at trial, and 567 (ii) to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify. Thereafter, any 568 party may discover from the expert or the other party facts known or opinions held by the 569 expert which are relevant to the stated subject matter. Discovery of the expert's opinions 570 and the grounds therefor is restricted to those previously given to the other party or those

use at trial to present evidence under Ohio Rule of Evidence 702, 703, or 705.

exchanged with all other parties. The parties shall submit expert reports and curricula vitae

in accordance with the time schedule established by the Court. The party with the burden

of proof as to a particular issue shall be required to first submit expert reports as to that

issue. Thereafter, the responding party shall submit opposing expert reports within the

A party must disclose to the other parties the identity of any witness it may

The reports of expert witnesses expected to be called by each party shall be

to be given on direct examination at trial.

(b)

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581 schedule established by the Court. 582 583 Other than under subsection (d), a party may not call an expert witness to (c) 584 testify unless a written report has been procured from the witness and provided to opposing counsel. The report of an expert must disclose a complete statement of all opinions and the 585 586 basis and reasons for them as to each matter on which the expert will testify. It must also 587 state the compensation for the expert's study or testimony. Unless good cause is shown, all 588 reports and, if applicable, supplemental reports must be supplied no later than thirty (30) 589 days prior to trial. An expert will not be permitted to testify or provide opinions on matters 590 not disclosed in his or her report. 591 592 Healthcare Providers. A witness who has provided medical, dental, (d) 593 optometric, chiropractic, or mental health care may testify as an expert and offer opinions 594 as to matters addressed in the healthcare provider's records. Healthcare providers' records 595 relevant to the case shall be provided to opposing counsel in lieu of an expert report in 596 accordance with the time schedule established by the Court. 597 598 A party may take a discovery deposition of their opponent's expert witness 599 only after the mutual exchange of reports has occurred unless the expert is a healthcare 600 provider permitted to testify as an expert under subsection (d). Upon good cause shown, additional time after submission of both sides' expert reports will be provided for these 601 602 discovery depositions if requested by a party. If a party chooses not to hire an expert in 603 opposition to an issue, that party will be permitted to take the discovery deposition of the 604 proponent's expert. 605 606 (e)(f) Drafts of any report provided by any expert, regardless of the form in which 607 the draft is recorded, are protected by division (B)(4) of this rule. 608 609 (d)(g) Communications between a party's attorney and any witness identified as an expert witness under division $\frac{(B)(5)(b)}{(B)(7)}$ (B)(7) of this rule regardless of the form of the 610 communications, are protected by division $\frac{(B)(3)}{(B)(4)}$ of this rule except to the extent 611 612 that the communications: 613 614 (i) relate to compensation for the expert's study or testimony; 615 616 identify facts or data that the party's attorney provided and that the expert considered in forming the opinions to be expressed; or 617 618 619 (iii) identify assumptions that the party's attorney provided and that the expert relied on in forming the opinions to be expressed. 620 621 622 (h) Expert Employed Only for Trial Preparation. Ordinarily, a party may not, by interrogatories or deposition, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who 623 624 has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial. But a party may 625 do so only: 626

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<u>(i)</u> as provided in Rule 35(b); or

(ii) on showing exceptional circumstances under which, it is impracticable for the party to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

(e)(iii) The court may require that the party seeking discovery under division (B)(7) of this rule shall pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in deposition responding to discovery, and, with respect to discovery permitted under division (B)(5)(a) of this rule, the court may require a party to pay another party a fair portion of the fees and expenses incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

(6)(8) Claims of Privilege or Protection of Trial-Preparation Materials.

- Information Withheld. When information subject to discovery is withheld (a) on a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.
- Information Produced. If information is produced in discovery that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a receiving party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies within the party's possession, custody or control. A party may not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. A receiving party may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material. If the receiving party disclosed the information before being notified, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.
- **(C) Protective orders.** Upon motion by any party or by the person from whom discovery is sought, and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending may make any order that justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following: (1) that the discovery not be had; (2) that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place or the allocation of expenses; (3) that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery; (4) that certain matters not be inquired into or that the scope of the discovery be limited to certain matters; (5) that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the court; (6) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the court; (7) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; (8) that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the court.

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If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the court, on terms and conditions as are just, may order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. The provisions of Civ. R. 37(A)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

Before any person moves for a protective order under this rule, that person shall make a reasonable effort to resolve the matter through discussion with the attorney or unrepresented party seeking discovery. A motion for a protective order shall be accompanied by a statement reciting the effort made to resolve the matter in accordance with this paragraph.

- **(D) Sequence and timing of discovery**. Unless the court upon motion, for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, orders otherwise, methods of discovery may be used in any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery.
- **(E) Supplementation of responses**. A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement his response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:
- (1) A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement his response with respect to any question directly addressed to (a) the identity and location of person having knowledge of discoverable matters, and (b) the identity of each person expected to be called as an expert witness as trial and the subject matter on which he is expected to testify.
- (2) A party who knows or later learns that his response is incorrect is under a duty seasonably to correct the response.
- (3) A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the court, agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to trial through requests for supplementation of prior responses.

(F) Conference of the Parties; Planning for Discovery.

- (1) <u>Conference Timing.</u> Except those matters excepted under Civ. R. 1(C), or when the court orders otherwise, the attorneys and unrepresented parties shall confer as soon as practicable and in any event no later than 21 days before a scheduling conference is to be held.
- (2) <u>Conference Content; Parties' Responsibilities</u>. In conferring, the parties must consider the nature and basis of their claims and defenses and the possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the case; make or arrange for the disclosures required by Civ. R. 26(A)(1); discuss any issues about preserving discoverable information; and develop a proposed discovery plan. The attorneys of record and all unrepresented parties that have appeared in the case are jointly responsible for arranging the conference, for attempting in good faith to agree on the proposed discovery plan, and for filing with the court within 14 days after the conference a written report outlining the plan. The court may order the parties or attorneys to attend the conference in person.
 - (3) Discovery Plan. A discovery plan shall state the parties' views and proposals on:

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720	(a) what changes should be made in the timing, form, or requirement for
721	disclosures under Civ. R. 26(B), including a statement of when initial disclosures were
722	made or will be made;
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724	(b) agreed-upon deadlines for discovery and other items that may be included
725	in a case schedule to be issued under Rule 16, any proposed modifications to a schedule
726	already issued under Civ. R. 16, and compliance with Sup. R 39 and 42.
727	
728	(c) the subjects on which discovery may be needed, when discovery should be
729	completed, and whether discovery should be conducted in phases or be limited to or
730	focused on particular issues;
731	
732	(d) any issues about disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically
733	stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be produced;
734	
735	(e) <u>disclosure and the exchange of documents obtained through public records</u>
736	requests;
737	
738	(f) any issues about claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation
739	materials;
740	
741	(g) what changes should be made in the limitations on discovery imposed under
742	these rules or by local rule, and what other limitations should be imposed;
743	
744	(h) any other orders that the court should issue under Civ. R. 26(C) or under
745	<u>Civ. R. 16(B) and (C); and</u>
746	
747	(i) any modifications required or to be requested under any scheduling order
748	issued under Civ. R. 16.

749	RULI	E 53.	Magistrates.
750 751	[Existi	ing lang	uage unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]
752	[auge difference of the difference is continued to comment to space.
753	(C)	Autho	ority.
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755	(1)		To assist courts of record and pursuant to reference under Civ. R. 53(D)(1),
756	magistrates ar	re author	rized, subject to the terms of the relevant reference, to do any of the following:
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758		(a)	Determine any motion in any case;
759		<i>a</i> >	
760		(b)	Conduct the trial of any case that will not be tried to a jury;
761		(2)	Unan vinanimassa vinittan aanaant af tha nautica musida ayan tha tuial af any
762 763	2002 t	(c)	Upon unanimous written consent of the parties, preside over the trial of any
763 764	case u	nat win	be tried to a jury;
76 4		(d)	Conduct proceedings upon application for the issuance of a temporary
766	nrotec	` /	er as authorized by law;
767	protec	mon ord	er as audionized by law,
768		(e)	Exercise any other authority specifically vested in magistrates by statute and
769	consis	` '	h this rule.
770			
771	(2)	Jury tr	rials before magistrates. Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules,
772	in jury trials p	oresided	over by magistrates, the factual findings of the jury shall be conclusive as in
773	any trial befo	re a jud	ge. All motions presented following the unanimous written consent of the
774	parties, includ	ding thos	se under Civ.R. 26, 37, 50, 51, 56, 59, 60, and 62, shall be heard and decided
775	by the magist	trate. No	o objections shall be entertained to the factual findings of a jury, or to the
776		_	s made by the magistrate except on appeal to the appropriate appellate court
777	•		judgment or final appealable order. The trial judge to whom the matter was
778		_	efore the parties consented to trial before a magistrate shall enter judgment
779			nagistrate's journalized entry pursuant to Civ.R. 58, but shall not otherwise
780	review the ma	<u>agistrate</u>	's rulings or a jury's factual findings in a jury trial before a magistrate.
781	(2)(2)	D 1	d'an de la companya de management l'ille de maite d'an Circ D
782		_	tion of proceedings. In performing the responsibilities described in Civ. R.
783 784			are authorized, subject to the terms of the relevant reference, to regulate all
78 4 785	-	-	ne court and to do everything necessary for the efficient performance of those ding but not limited to, the following:
786	responsibilitie	es, meru	ding but not infinited to, the following.
787		(a)	Issuing subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of
788	evider		issuing supportus for the attenuance of witnesses and the production of
789	C , Idel	,	
790		(b)	Ruling upon the admissibility of evidence;
791		\-/	<i>5</i> 1
792		(c)	Putting witnesses under oath and examining them;
793		` ′	
794		(d)	Calling the parties to the action and examining them under oath;

795	(e) When necessary to obtain the presence of an alleged contemnor in cases
796	involving direct or indirect contempt of court, issuing an attachment for the alleged
797	contemnor and setting the type, amount, and any conditions of bail pursuant to Crim. R.
798	46;
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800	(f) Imposing, subject to Civ. R. 53(D)(8), appropriate sanctions for civil or
801	criminal contempt committed in the presence of the magistrate.
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803	[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]

extent that by their nature they would be clearly inapplicable.

probate division of the court of common pleas as indicated in this rule. Additionally, all of the Rules of Civil Procedure, though not specifically mentioned in this rule, shall apply except to the

the court of common pleas, which shall be venued as provided by law. Proceedings under Chapters

2101. through 2131. of the Revised Code, which may be venued in the general division or the

probate division of the court of common pleas, shall be venued in the probate division of the

law and division (B) of this rule, and the court may assess costs, including reasonable attorney

fees, to the time of transfer against the party who commenced the action in an improper venue.

Proceedings that are improperly venued shall be transferred to a proper venue provided by

Applicability. These Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to proceedings in the

Venue. Civ. R. 3(B) 3(C) shall not apply to proceedings in the probate division of

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appropriate court of common pleas.

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OHIO RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

RULE 44. Assignment of Counsel

(A) Counsel in serious offenses. Where a defendant charged with a serious offense is unable to obtain counsel, counsel shall be assigned to represent him the defendant at every stage of the proceedings from his their initial appearance before a court through appeal as of right, unless the defendant, after being fully advised of his their right to assigned counsel, knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives his their right to counsel.

(B) Counsel in petty offenses. Where a defendant charged with a petty offense is unable to obtain counsel, the court may assign counsel to represent him the defendant. When a defendant charged with a petty offense is unable to obtain counsel, no sentence of confinement may be imposed upon him the defendant, unless after being fully advised by the court, he the defendant knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives assignment of counsel.

(C) Waiver of counsel. Waiver of counsel shall be in open court and the advice and waiver shall be recorded as provided in Rule 22. In addition, in serious offense cases the waiver shall be in writing.

(D) Assignment procedure. The determination of whether a defendant is able or unable to obtain counsel shall be made in a recorded proceeding in open court.

845 **RULE 46. Bail Pretrial Release and Detention** 846 847 Types and amounts of bail Pretrial detention. A defendant may be detained (A) 848 pretrial, pursuant to a motion by the prosecutor or the court's own motion, in accordance with the 849 standards and procedures set forth in the Revised Code. 850 851 **Pretrial release.** Unless the court orders the defendant detained under division (A) **(B)** 852 of this rule, the court shall release the defendant on the least restrictive conditions that, in the 853 discretion of the court, will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance in court, the protection 854 or safety of any person or the community, and that the defendant will not obstruct the criminal justice process. If the court orders financial conditions of release, those financial conditions shall 855 be related to the defendant's risk of non-appearance, the seriousness of the offense, and the 856 857 previous criminal record of the defendant. Any financial conditions shall be in an amount and type 858 which are least costly to the defendant while also sufficient to reasonably assure the defendant's 859 future appearance in court. 860 861 **Financial conditions of release.** Any person who is entitled to release shall may **(1)** be released upon one or more of the following types of bail financial conditions in the amount set 862 863 by the court: 864 865 (1)(a) The personal recognizance of the accused or an An unsecured bail bond; 866 867 (2)(b) A bail bond secured by the deposit of ten percent of the amount of the bond in cash. Ninety percent of the deposit shall be returned upon compliance with all conditions 868 869 of the bond; 870 871 (3)(c) A surety bond, a bond secured by real estate or securities as allowed by law, 872 or the deposit of cash, at the option of the defendant. 873 874 (B)(2) Non-financial Conditions conditions of release bail. The court may impose any of the following conditions of bail release: 875 876 877 (a) The personal recognizance of the accused; 878 879 Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization 880 agreeing to supervise the person; 881 882 (b)(c) Place restrictions on the travel, association, or place of abode of the person 883 during the period of release; 884 885 (e)(d) Place the person under a house arrest, electronic monitoring, or work release 886 program; 887 888 (d)(e) Regulate or prohibit the person's contact with the victim; 889

890	(e)(f) Regulate the person's contact with witnesses or others associated with the
891	case upon proof of the likelihood that the person will threaten, harass, cause injury, or seek
892	to intimidate those persons;
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894	(f)(g) Require a person who is charged with an offense that is alcohol or drug
895	related, and who appears to need treatment, to attend treatment while on bail completion
896	of a drug and/or alcohol assessment and compliance with treatment recommendations, for
897	any person charged with an offense that is alcohol or drug related, or where alcohol or drug
898	influence or addiction appears to be a contributing factor in the offense, and who appears
899	based upon an evaluation, prior treatment history, or recent alcohol or drug use, to be in

- (g)(h) Require compliance with alternatives to pretrial detention, including but not limited to diversion programs, day reporting, or comparable alternatives, to ensure the person's appearance at future court proceedings;
- (h)(i) Any other constitutional condition considered reasonably necessary to reasonably assure ensure appearance or public safety.
- (C) Factors. In Subject to subsection (G)(2) of this rule, in determining the types, amounts, and conditions of bail, the court shall consider all relevant information, including but not limited to:
- (1) The nature and circumstances of the crime charged, and specifically whether the defendant used or had access to a weapon;
 - (2) The weight of the evidence against the defendant;
 - (3) The confirmation of the defendant's identity;

 need of treatment;

- (4) The defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character, mental condition, length of residence in the community, jurisdiction of residence, record of convictions, record of appearance at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution;
- (5) Whether the defendant is on probation, a community control sanction, parole, post-release control, bail, or under a court protection order
- **(D) Appearance pursuant to summons.** When summons has been issued and the defendant has appeared pursuant to the summons, absent good cause, there is a presumption of release on personal recognizance a recognizance bond shall be the preferred type of bail.
- (E) Amendments Continuation of Bail. A court, at any time, may order additional or different types, amounts, or conditions of bail. When a judicial officer, either on motion of a party or on the court's own motion, determines that the considerations set forth in subsections (B) and (C) require a modification of the conditions of release, the judicial officer may order additional or different types, amounts or conditions of bail, or may eliminate or lessen conditions of bail

determined to be no longer necessary. Unless a modification is agreed to by the parties, the court shall hold a hearing on the modification of bond as promptly as possible. Unless modified by the judicial officer, or if application is made by a surety for discharge from a bond pursuant to R.C. 2937.40, conditions of release shall continue until the return of a verdict or the entry of a guilty plea, or a no-contest plea, and may continue thereafter pending sentence or disposition of the case on review.

(F) Information need not be admissible. Information stated in or offered in connection with any order entered pursuant to this rule need not conform to the rules pertaining to the admissibility of evidence in a court of law. Statements or admissions of the defendant made at a bail proceeding <u>or in the course of compliance with a condition of bail</u> shall not be received as substantive evidence in the trial of the case.

(G) Bond schedule.

(1) In order to expedite the prompt release of a defendant prior to initial appearance, Each each court shall establish a bail bond schedule covering all misdemeanors including traffic offenses, either specifically, by type, by potential penalty, or by some other reasonable method of classification. The court also may include requirements for release in consideration of divisions (B) and (C)(5) of this rule. The sole purpose of a bail schedule is to allow for the consideration of release prior to the defendant's initial appearance.

(2) A bond schedule shall not be considered as "relevant information" under division (D)(C) of this rule.

(3) Each municipal or county court shall, by rule, establish a method whereby a person may make bail by use of a credit card. No credit card transaction shall be permitted when a service charge is made against the court or clerk unless allowed by law.

(4) Each court shall review its bail bond schedule biennially by January 31 of each even numbered year, to ensure an appropriate bail bond schedule that does not result in the unnecessary detention of defendants due to inability to pay.

(H) Continuation of bonds. Unless otherwise ordered by the court pursuant to division (E) of this rule, or if application is made by the surety for discharge, the same bond shall continue until the return of a verdict or the acceptance of a guilty plea. In the discretion of the court, the same bond may also continue pending sentence or disposition of the case on review. Any provision of a bond or similar instrument that is contrary to this rule is void.

(H) Review of Release Conditions. A person who has been arrested, either pursuant to a warrant or without a warrant, and who has not been released on bail, shall be brought before a judicial officer for an initial bail hearing no later than the second court day following the arrest. That bail hearing may be combined with the initial appearance provided for in Crim. R. 5(A).

If, at the initial bail hearing before a judicial officer, the defendant was not represented by counsel, and if the defendant has not yet been released on bail, a second bail hearing shall be held

on the second court day following the initial bail hearing. An indigent defendant shall be afforded representation by appointed counsel at State's expense at this second bail hearing.

(I) Failure to appear; breach of conditions. Any person who fails to appear before any court as required is subject to the punishment provided by the law, and any <u>bond bail</u> given for the person's release may be forfeited. If there is a breach of condition of <u>release bail</u>, the court may amend the bail.

(J) Justification of sureties. Every surety, except a corporate surety licensed as provided by law, shall justify by affidavit, and may be required to describe in the affidavit, the property that the surety proposes as security and the encumbrances on it, the number and amount of other bonds and undertakings for bail entered into by the surety and remaining undischarged, and all of the surety's other liabilities. The surety shall provide other evidence of financial responsibility as the court or clerk may require. No bail bond shall be approved unless the surety or sureties appear, in the opinion of the court or clerk, to be financially responsible in at least the amount of the bond. No licensed attorney at law shall be a surety.

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1001	RULE 3. Appeals as of Right – How Taken
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1003	[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]
1004	
1005	(C) Cross-Appeal.
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1007	(1) Cross When notice of cross-appeal required. A person who Whether or not a
1008	appellee intends to defend a judgment or an order on against an appeal taken by an appellant, a
1009	appellee and who also seeks to change the judgment or order or, in the event the judgment or order
1010	is may be reversed or modified, an interlocutory ruling merged into the judgment or order, sha
1011	file a notice of cross-appeal with the clerk of the trial court, and may also file a courtesy copy of
1012	the notice of cross-appeal with the clerk of the appellate court, within the time allowed by App.R
1013	4. The clerk of the trial court shall process the notice of cross-appeal in the same manner as the
1014	notice of appeal.
1015	
1016	(2) Cross When notice of cross-appeal not required; and cross-assignment of erro
1017	not never required. A person who intends to defend a judgment or an order appealed by a
1018	appellant on a ground other than that relied on by the trial court but who does not seek to chang
1019	the judgment or order is not required to file a notice of cross_appeal or to raise a cross-assignment
1020	of error.
1021	
1022	[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]

OHIO RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

RULE 19. Form of Briefs and Other Papers

(A) Form of briefs. Briefs may be typewritten or be produced by standard typographic printing or by any duplicating or copying process which produces a clear black image on white paper. Carbon copies of briefs may not be submitted without permission of the court, except in behalf of parties allowed to proceed in forma pauperis. All printed matter must appear in at least a twelve point type on opaque, unglazed paper. Briefs produced by standard typographic process shall be bound in volumes having pages 6 1/8 by 9 1/4 inches and type matter 4 1/6 by 7 1/6 inches. Those produced by any other process shall be bound in volumes having pages not exceeding 8 1/2 by 11 inches and type matter not exceeding 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with double spacing between each line of text except quoted matter which shall be single spaced. Where necessary, briefs may be of such size as required to utilize copies of pertinent documents.

Without prior leave of court, no initial brief of appellant or cross-appellant and no answer brief of appellee or cross-appellee shall exceed thirty-five pages in length contain more than 15,300 words, and no reply brief shall exceed fifteen pages in length contain more than 6,500 words, exclusive of the cover page, the table of contents, table of cases, statutes and other authorities cited, statement regarding oral argument, certificates of counsel, signature blocks, certificate of service, and appendices, if any. A court of appeals, by local rule, may adopt shorter or longer page different word-count limitations, or page limitations, or both. In all proceedings involving post-conviction review of a capital case, as defined in Crim.R. 42, there shall be no page limitations or word-count limitations. The signature of the attorney, or an unrepresented party, constitutes a certification that the document filed complies with the applicable word-count limitation. The person signing the document may rely on the word count of the word-processing system used to prepare the document.

 The front covers of the briefs, if separately bound, shall contain: (1) the name of the court and the number of the case; (2) the title of the case [see App. R. 11(A)]; (3) the nature of the proceeding in the court (e.g., Appeal) and the name of the court below; (4) the title of the document (e.g., Brief for Appellant); and (5) the names and addresses of counsel representing the party on whose behalf the document is filed.

 (B) Form of other papers. Applications for reconsideration shall be produced in a manner prescribed by subdivision (A). Motions and other papers may be produced in a like manner, or they may be typewritten upon opaque, unglazed paper 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size. Lines of typewritten text shall be double spaced except quoted matter which shall be single spaced. Consecutive sheets shall be attached at the left margin. Carbon copies may be used for filing and service if they are legible.

A motion or other paper addressed to the court shall contain a caption setting forth the name of the court, the title of the case, the case number and a brief descriptive title indicating the purpose of the paper.

RULE 21. Oral Argument

(A) Scheduling and requesting oral argument. The court shall schedule oral argument in all cases, whether or not requested by a party, unless the court has adopted a local rule requiring a party to request oral argument. In the event of such a local rule, the court shall schedule oral argument at the request of any of the parties. Such a request shall be in the form of the words "ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED" displayed prominently on the cover page of the appellant's opening brief or the appellee's brief; no separate motion or other filing is necessary to secure oral argument. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the court is not required to schedule oral argument, even if requested, if any of the parties is both incarcerated and proceeding pro se.

(B) Notice of oral argument and of appellate panel.

(1) The court shall advise all parties of the time and place at which oral argument will be heard.

(2) No later than fourteen days prior to the date on which oral argument will be heard, the court of appeals shall make available to the parties the names of the judges assigned to the three-judge panel that will hear the case. If the case is submitted on briefs without oral argument, the court of appeals shall make available to the parties the names of the judges assigned to the three-judge panel that will hear the case no later than fourteen days prior to the date on which the case is submitted to the panel. If the membership of the panel changes after the names of the judges are made available to the parties pursuant to this rule, the court of appeals shall immediately make the new membership of the panel available to the parties.

(C) Time allowed for argument. Unless otherwise ordered, each side will be allowed thirty fifteen minutes for argument. Either sua sponte or upon motion, the court may vary the time for oral argument permitted by this rule. Motions to vary the time for oral argument shall be filed at least fourteen days before the date scheduled for oral argument. A party is not obliged to use all of the time allowed, and the court may terminate the argument whenever in its judgment further argument is unnecessary.

(D) Order and content of argument. The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument, except in the case of a cross appeal. The opening argument shall include a fair statement of the case. Counsel will not be permitted to read at length from briefs, records or authorities.

(E) Cross and separate appeals. A cross-appeal or separate appeal shall be argued with the initial appeal at a single argument, unless the court otherwise directs. If separate Separate appellants or appellees support the same argument, they shall share the thirty fifteen minutes allowed to their side for argument unless pursuant to timely request the court grants additional time. Separate parties supporting the same side of an appeal may agree to divide their time however they choose.

(F) Nonappearance of parties. If the appellee fails to appear to present argument, the court will hear argument on behalf of the appellant, if present. If the appellant fails to appear, the

court may hear argument on behalf of the appellee, if <u>his appellee's counsel</u> is present. If neither party appears, the case will be decided on the briefs unless the court shall otherwise order.

(G) Submission on briefs. By agreement of the parties, a case may be submitted for decision on the briefs, but the court may direct that the case be argued.

(H) Motions. Oral argument will not be heard upon motions unless ordered by the court.

(I) Citation of Additional Authorities. If counsel on oral argument intends to present authorities not cited in the brief, counsel shall, at least five days prior to oral argument, present in writing such authorities to the court and to opposing counsel, unless there is good cause for a later presentment.

1124 OHIO RULES OF JUVENILE PROCEDURE 1125 1126 1127 RULE 4. Assistance of Counsel; Guardian Ad Litem 1128 1129 Assistance of counsel. Every party shall have the right to be represented by 1130 counsel and every child, parent, custodian, or other person in loco parentis the right to appointed 1131 counsel if indigent. These rights shall arise when a person becomes a party to a juvenile court 1132 proceeding. When the complaint alleges that a child is an abused child, the court must appoint an 1133 attorney to represent the interests of the child. This rule shall not be construed to provide for a 1134 right to appointed counsel in cases in which that right is not otherwise provided for by constitution 1135 or statute. 1136 1137 **(B)** Guardian ad litem; when appointed. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem 1138 to protect the interests of a child or incompetent adult in a juvenile court proceeding when: 1139 1140 (1) The child has no parents, guardian, or legal custodian; 1141 1142 (2) The interests of the child and the interests of the parent may conflict; 1143 1144 (3) The parent is under eighteen years of age or appears to be mentally incompetent; 1145 1146 The court believes that the parent of the child is not capable of representing the best (4) 1147 interest of the child-; 1148 1149 Any proceeding involves allegations of abuse or neglect, or dependency, voluntary 1150 surrender of permanent custody, or termination of parental rights as soon as possible after the commencement of such proceeding.; 1151 1152 1153 There is an agreement for the voluntary surrender of temporary custody that is made 1154 in accordance with section 5103.15 of the Revised Code, and thereafter there is a request for 1155 extension of the voluntary agreement.; 1156 1157 (7) The proceeding is a removal action-; 1158 1159 (8) Appointment is otherwise necessary to meet the requirements of a fair hearing. 1160 1161 If a court appoints a person who is not an attorney admitted to the practice of law in this state to be a guardian ad litem, the court may appoint an attorney admitted to the practice 1162 of law in this state to serve as attorney for the guardian ad litem, child, or ward. 1163 1164 1165 **(C)** Guardian ad litem as counsel. 1166

When the guardian ad litem is an attorney admitted to practice in this state, the

guardian may also serve as counsel to the ward providing no conflict between the roles exist.

1167

1168 1169 (1)

(2) If a person is serving as guardian ad litem and as attorney for a ward and either that person or the court finds a conflict between the responsibilities of the role of attorney and that of guardian ad litem, the court shall appoint another person as guardian ad litem for the ward.

(3) If a court appoints a person who is not an attorney admitted to practice in this state to be a guardian ad litem, the court may appoint an attorney admitted to practice in this state to serve as attorney for the guardian ad litem.

If a person is serving as Guardian ad litem for a child or ward, and the court finds a conflict exists between the role of the Guardian ad litem and the interest or wishes of the child of the ward, the court shall appoint counsel for the child or ward.

- **(D) Appearance of attorneys.** An attorney shall enter appearance by filing a written notice with the court or by appearing personally at a court hearing and informing the court of said representation.
- **(E) Notice to guardian ad litem.** The guardian ad litem shall be given notice of all proceedings in the same manner as notice is given to other parties to the action.
- **(F) Withdrawal of counsel or guardian ad litem.** An attorney or guardian ad litem may withdraw only with the consent of the court upon good cause shown.
- (G) Costs. The court may fix compensation for the services of appointed counsel and guardians ad litem, tax the same as part of the costs and assess them against the child, the child's parents, custodian, or other person in loco parentis of such child.

RULE 42. Consent to Marry

 (A) Application where parental consent not required for Juvenile Court consent. When a minor desires to contract matrimony and has no parent, guardian, or custodian whose consent to the marriage is required by law, the minor shall file an application under oath in the county where the female resides requesting that the judge of the juvenile court give consent and approbation in the probate court for such marriage.

(1) When two persons, both age seventeen, seek to be joined in marriage, both persons shall file an application under oath requesting that the juvenile court give consent and approbation in the probate court for such marriage.

(2) When a person age seventeen desires to be joined in marriage to an adult who is no more than four years older, the minor shall file an application under oath in the county where the minor resides requesting that the juvenile court consent and approbation in the probate court for such marriage.

(B) Contents of application Application where both persons are age seventeen. The application required by division (A)(1) of this rule shall contain all of the following:

(1) The name, and address, and date of birth of the person for whom consent is sought seeking consent;

(2) The age of the person for whom consent is sought An affirmation that the person seeking consent is age seventeen;

(3) The reason why consent of a parent is not required The name and date of birth of the other person to be joined in marriage;

(4) The name and address, if known, of the parent, where the minor alleges that parental consent is unnecessary because the parent has neglected or abandoned the child for at least one year immediately preceding the application An affirmation that the other person to be joined in marriage is also seventeen.

(5) An affirmation that the application is being filed in the juvenile court of the county where the he/she resides, and that a similar application has not been filed in a juvenile court of another county within the state;

(6) An affirmation that the applicant is:

(a) A member of the armed services;

(b) Employed and self-subsisting;

(c) <u>Independent from the care and control of his or her parent, guardian, or custodian.</u>

1241	<u>(7)</u>	An affirmation that the applicant who is to marry is free from force or coercion;
1242	(0)	
1243	(<u>8)</u>	The name and address of a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the person
1244	seeking conse	ent with whom the juvenile court shall consult, and;
1245	(0)	
1246	<u>(9)</u>	The Court should find by clear and convincing evidence that the intended marriage
1247	and the eman	cipation is in the best interest of the applicant.
1248	(0)	
1249	(C)	Contents of Application application where only one person is age seventeen
1250		nant or delivered of child born out of wedlock. Where a female is pregnant or
1251		a child born out of wedlock and the parents of such child seek to marry even though
1252		of them is under the minimum age prescribed by law for persons who may contract
1253		h persons shall file an application under oath in the county where the female resides
1254	1 0	at the judge of the juvenile court give consent in the probate court to such marriage.
1255	The application	on required by division (A)(2) of this rule shall contain all of the following:
1256	(1)	
1257	<u>(1)</u>	The name, address, and date of birth of the person seeking consent;
1258	(2)	A (C) (1 (1 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1259	<u>(2)</u>	An affirmation that the person seeking consent is age seventeen;
1260	(2)	
1261	<u>(3)</u>	The name and date of birth of the other person to be joined in marriage;
1262	(4)	
1263	<u>(4)</u>	An affirmation that the other person to be joined in marriage is no more than four
1264	years older th	an the person seeking consent;
1265	, - \	
1266	(5)	An affirmation that the application is being filed in the juvenile court of the county
1267		she resides, and that a similar application has not been filed in a juvenile court of
1268	another count	ty within the state;
1269		
1270	<u>(6)</u>	An affirmation that the applicant is either:
1271		
1272	<u>(a)</u>	A member of the armed services;
1273		
1274	<u>(b)</u>	Employed and self-subsisting:
1275		
1276	<u>(c)</u>	Independent from the care and control of his or her parent, guardian, or custodian.
1277		
1278	<u>(7)</u>	An affirmation that the applicant who is to marry is free from force or coercion;
1279		
1280	<u>(8)</u>	The name and address of a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of the person
1281	seeking conse	ent with whom the juvenile court shall consult, and;
1282		
1283	<u>(9)</u>	The Court should find by clear and convincing evidence that the intended marriage
1284	and the eman	cipation is in the best interest of the applicant.
1285		

1286 Contents of application. The application required by subdivision (C) shall **(D)** 1287 contain: 1288 1289 (1) The name and address of the person or persons for whom consent is sought; 1290 1291 (2) The age of such person; 1292 1293 (3)An indication of whether the female is pregnant or has already been delivered; 1294 1295 (4) An indication of whether or not any applicant under eighteen years of age is already 1296 a ward of the court: and 1297 1298 Any other facts which may assist the court in determining whether to consent to (5)1299 such marriage. 1300 1301 If pregnancy is asserted, a certificate from a physician verifying pregnancy shall be 1302 attached to the application. If an illegitimate child has been delivered, the birth certificate of such 1303 child shall be attached. 1304 1305 The consent to the granting of the application by each parent whose consent to the marriage 1306 is required by law shall be indorsed on the application. 1307 1308 The Court shall appoint an attorney as guardian ad litem for each party to the intended 1309 marriage who is seventeen years of age. 1310 1311 Investigation Consultation. Upon receipt of an application under subdivision (C), **(E)** 1312 the court shall set a date and time for hearing thereon at its earliest convenience and shall direct 1313 that an inquiry be made as to the circumstances surrounding the applicants. The court shall consult 1314 with the parent, legal guardian or legal custodian of each person age seventeen seeking consent, 1315 as well as the guardian ad litem appointed for each person age seventeen seeking consent. The 1316 purpose of this consultation is to determine if the intended marriage is in the best interests of each 1317 person age seventeen and whether each person age seventeen has the capacity of a person of the 1318 age of eighteen years or more as described in R.C. 3109.01. 1319 1320 Notice. If neglect or abandonment is alleged in an application under subdivision 1321 (A) and the address of the parent is known, the The court shall cause notice of the date and time 1322 of hearing consultation to be served upon such given to the applicant, guardian ad litem, and parent, 1323 legal guardian, or legal custodian of each person age seventeen seeking consent. All proceedings 1324 shall be recorded. 1325 1326 **Judgment.** If the court finds that the allegations stated in the application are true, 1327 and that the granting of the application is in the best interest of the applicants, the court shall grant 1328 the consent and shall make the applicant referred to in subdivision (C) a ward of the court. The 1329 court shall grant the consent to marry if the court finds: 1330 1331 <u>(1)</u> The information stated in the application is true;

1333	(2) The party to the intended marriage, who is seventeen, decision to marry is free from
1334	force or coercion;
1335	
1336	(3) Granting of the application is in the best interest of each person age seventeen
1337	seeking to be joined in marriage, and;
1338	
1339	(4) Each person age seventeen has the capacity of a person of the age eighteen years or
1340	older, as described in R.C. 3109.01.
1341	
1342	(H) Certified copy. A certified copy of the judgment entry shall be transmitted to the
1343	probate court in the county where the application was filed or will be filed.
1344	
1345	(I) Denial of application. Upon denial of the application, the Clerk is instructed to
1346	provide the applicant with the Notice of Appeal form and advise him or her of the right to an
1347	appeal.

1348 **OHIO RULES OF EVIDENCE** 1349 1350 1351 **RULE 601. General Rule of Competency** 1352 1353 Every person is competent to be a witness except: 1354 1355 (A) Those of unsound mind, and children under ten years of age, who appear incapable 1356 of receiving just impressions of the facts and transactions respecting which they are examined, or 1357 of relating them truly. General rule. Every person is competent to be a witness except as otherwise provided in these rules. 1358 1359 1360 **Disqualification of witness in general.** A person is disqualified to testify as a (B) 1361 witness when the court determines that the person is: 1362 1363 Incapable of expressing himself or herself concerning the matter as to be (1) understood, either directly or through interpretation by one who can understand him or her; or 1364 1365 1366 (2) Incapable of understanding the duty of a witness to tell the truth. 1367 1368 (B)(C) A spouse testifying against the other spouse charged with a crime except when 1369 either of the following applies: 1370 1371 a crime against the testifying spouse or a child of either spouse is charged; (1) 1372 1373 (2) the testifying spouse elects to testify. 1374 1375 (C)(D) An officer, while on duty for the exclusive or main purpose of enforcing traffic 1376 laws, arresting or assisting in the arrest of a person charged with a traffic violation punishable as a misdemeanor where the officer at the time of the arrest was not using a properly marked motor 1377 vehicle as defined by statute or was not wearing a legally distinctive uniform as defined by statute. 1378 1379 1380 (D)(E) A person giving expert testimony on the issue of liability in any medical claim, as 1381 defined in R.C. 2305.113, asserted in any civil action against a physician, podiatrist, or hospital 1382 arising out of the diagnosis, care, or treatment of any person by a physician or podiatrist, unless: 1383 1384 (1) The person testifying is licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic 1385 medicine and surgery, or podiatric medicine and surgery by the state medical board or by the licensing authority of any state; 1386 1387 1388 The person devotes at least one-half of his or her professional time to the active 1389 clinical practice in his or her field of licensure, or to its instruction in an accredited school and 1390 1391 The person practices in the same or a substantially similar specialty as the 1392 defendant. The court shall not permit an expert in one medical specialty to testify against a health 1393 care provider in another medical specialty unless the expert shows both that the standards of care

and practice in the two specialties are similar and that the expert has substantial familiarity between the specialties.

If the person is certified in a specialty, the person must be certified by a board recognized by the American board of medical specialties or the American board of osteopathic specialties in a specialty having acknowledged expertise and training directly related to the particular health care matter at issue.

Nothing in this division shall be construed to limit the power of the trial court to adjudge the testimony of any expert witness incompetent on any other ground, or to limit the power of the trial court to allow the testimony of any other witness, on a matter unrelated to the liability issues in the medical claim, when that testimony is relevant to the medical claim involved.

This division shall not prohibit other medical professionals who otherwise are competent to testify under these rules from giving expert testimony on the appropriate standard of care in their own profession in any claim asserted in any civil action against a physician, podiatrist, medical professional, or hospital arising out of the diagnosis, care, or treatment of any person.

(E)(F) As otherwise provided in these rules.

RULE 902. Self-Authentication

Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required with respect to the following:

(1) **Domestic public documents under seal.** A document bearing a seal purporting to be that of the United States, or of any State, district, Commonwealth, territory, or insular possession thereof, or the Panama Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or of a political subdivision, department, officer, or agency thereof, and a signature purporting to be an attestation or execution.

(2) **Domestic public documents not under seal.** A document purporting to bear the signature in the official capacity of an officer or employee of any entity included in paragraph (1) hereof, having no seal, if a public officer having a seal and having official duties in the district or political subdivision of the officer or employee certifies under seal that the signer has the official capacity and that the signature is genuine.

(3) Foreign public documents. A document purporting to be executed or attested in the official capacity by a person authorized by the laws of a foreign country to make the execution or attestation, and accompanied by a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position (a) of the executing or attesting person, or (b) of any foreign official whose certificate of genuineness of signature and official position relates to the execution or attestation or is in a chain of certificates of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the execution or attestation. A final certification may be made by a secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States, or a diplomatic or consular official of the foreign country assigned or accredited to the United States. If reasonable opportunity has been given to all parties to investigate the authenticity and accuracy of official documents, the court may, for good cause shown, order that they be treated as presumptively authentic without final certification or permit them to be evidenced by an attested summary with or without final certification.

(4) Certified copies of public records. A copy of an official record or report or entry therein, or of a document authorized by law to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed in a public office, including data compilations in any form, certified as correct by the custodian or other person authorized to make the certification, by certificate complying with paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this rule or complying with any law of a jurisdiction, state or federal, or rule prescribed by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

(5) Official publications. Books, pamphlets, or other publications purporting to be issued by public authority.

(6) Newspapers and periodicals. Printed materials purporting to be newspapers or periodicals, including notices and advertisements contained therein.

(7) **Trade inscriptions and the like.** Inscriptions, signs, tags, or labels purporting to have been affixed in the course of business and indicating ownership, control, or origin.

(8) Acknowledged documents. Documents accompanied by a certificate of acknowledgment executed in the manner provided by law by a notary public or other officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments.

(9) Commercial paper and related documents. Commercial paper, signatures thereon, and documents relating thereto to the extent provided by general commercial law.

(10) Presumptions created by law. Any signature, document, or other matter declared by any law of a jurisdiction, state or federal, to be presumptively or prima facie genuine or authentic.

a copy of a domestic record that meets the requirements of Evid.R. 803(6), as shown by a certification of the custodian or another qualified person that complies with an Ohio statute or a rule prescribed by the Supreme Court of Ohio. Before the trial or hearing, the proponent must give an adverse party reasonable written notice of the intent to offer the record - and must make the record and certification available for inspection - so that the party has a fair opportunity to challenge them.

 (12) Certified Foreign Records of a Regularly Conducted Activity. In a civil case, the original or a copy of a foreign record that meets the requirements of Evid.R. 902(11), modified as follows: the certification, rather than complying with an Ohio statute or Supreme Court of Ohio rule, must be signed in a manner that, if falsely made, would subject the maker to a criminal penalty in the country where the certification is signed. The proponent must also meet the notice requirements of Evid.R. 902(11).

(13) Certified Records Generated by an Electronic Process or System. A record generated by an electronic process or system that produces an accurate result, as shown by a certification of a qualified person that complies with the certification requirements of Evid.R. 902(11) or (12). The proponent must also meet the notice requirements of Evid.R. 902(11).

 (14) Certified Data Copied from an Electronic Device, Storage Medium, or File. Data copied from an electronic device, storage medium, or file, if authenticated by a process of digital identification, as shown by a certification of a qualified person that complies with the certification requirements of Evid.R. 902(11) or (12). The proponent also must meet the notice requirements of Evid.R. 902(11).

)	CASE NO.
)	
Plaintiff,)	JUDGE
)	
)	
)	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
)	WAIVER AFFIDAVIT
Defendant.)	AND ORDER

Applicant captioned Pursuant to is an indiger matter. The

matter. The Applicant submits the follow		* *	request.			
	Personal I	nformation				
Applicant's First Name		Applicant's Last Name				
Applicant's Date of Birth		Last 4 Digits of Applican	nt's SSN			
Applicant's Address						
Oth	er Persons	Living in Your Household	1			
First Name Last Name		Is this person a child under 18?	Relationship (Spouse or Child)			
		□ Yes □ No				
		□ Yes □ No				
		□ Yes □ No				
I receive the following public benefits and exceed 187.5% of the federal poverty guid Place an "X" next to any benefits you received:	l my gross ir elines.	Benefits acome, including the cash l	benefits marked below, does not			
Ohio Works First ¹ : SSI ² : Medic	caid ³ : V	eterans Pension Benefit ⁴ : _	SNAP / Food Stamps ⁵ :			
	Month	ly Income				
I am NOT able to access my spouse's inco	me 🗆					
	Applicant	Spouse (If Living in Household)	Total Monthly Income			
Gross Monthly Employment Income, including Self-Employment Income (Before Taxes)	\$	\$	\$			
Unemployment, Worker's Compensation, Spousal Support (If Receiving)	\$	\$	\$			
		L MONTHLY INCOME	\$			

	Liquid	Assets			
Type of Asset		Estimated Value			
Cash on Hand		\$			
Available Cash in Checking, Sav		Φ.			
Accounts		\$			
Stocks, Bonds, CDs		\$			
Other Liquid Assets		\$			
	Total Liquid Assets Monthly	\$			
Column A	Monuny 1	Column B			
Type of Expense	Amount	Type of Expense	Amount		
Rent / Mortgage / Property Tax / Insurance	\$	Insurance (Medical, Dental, Auto, etc.)	\$		
Food / Paper Products/Cleaning Products/Toiletries	\$	Child or Spousal Support that You Pay	\$		
Utilities (Heat, Gas, Electric, Water / Sewer, Trash)	\$	Medical / Dental Expenses or Associated Costs of Caring for a Sick or Disabled Family Member	\$		
Transportation / Gas	\$	Credit Card, Other Loans	\$		
Phone	\$	Taxes Withheld or Owed	\$		
Child Care	\$	Other (e.g. garnishments)	\$		
Total Column A Expenses	\$	Total Column B Expenses	\$		
TOTAL M	IONTHLY EXPENSES				
I,(Print Name) this financial disclosure form is or fees in this case.		reby certify that the information? knowledge and that I am unable	-		
	$\frac{1}{S}$	ignature			
NOTARY PUBLIC:					
Sworn to before me and signed in Cou	• 1	day of	, 20,		
		Notary Public (Signature)			
		Notary Public (Printed) My Commission expires:_			
If available, an individual duly at no cost to the Applicant.	authorized to adminis	ter this oath at the Clerk of Cour	t's Office will do so		

ORDER

 Judg	ge / Magistrate	Date	
IT I	IS SO ORDERED		
	Upon the request of the Applicant and the Court's reviewan indigent litigant and DENIES a waiver of the preparameter of the	yment of costs or fees in this matter. of this Order to make the required advance	
	to R.C. 2323.311(B)(3), upon the filing of a civil action under division (B)(1) of this section, the clerk of the coproceeding for filing.	n or proceeding and the affidavit of indigen	
Ш	Upon the request of the Applicant and the Court's review indigent litigant and GRANTS a waiver of the prepaying the court's review in the court	,	

APPENDIX

2019 FEDERAL POVERTY LIMIT (FPL)

Persons in family/household	100% Poverty	100% Poverty Monthly Gross Income	187.5% Poverty	187.5% Poverty Monthly Gross Income
1	\$12,490	\$1,040.83	\$23,419	\$1,951.58
2	\$16,910	\$1,409.17	\$31,706	\$2,642.17
3	\$21,330	\$1,777.50	\$39,994	\$3,332.83
4	\$25,750	\$2,145.83	\$48,281	\$4,023.42
5	\$30,170	\$2,514.17	\$56,569	\$4,714.08
6	\$34,590	\$2,882.50	\$64,856	\$5,404.67
7	\$39,010	\$3,250.83	\$73,144	\$6,095.33
8	\$43,430	\$3,619.17	\$81,431	\$6,785.92

R.C. 2323.311(B)

(4) A judge or magistrate of the court shall review the affidavit of indigency as filed pursuant to division (B)(2) of this section and shall approve or deny the applicant's application to qualify as an indigent litigant. The judge or magistrate shall approve the application if the applicant's gross income does not exceed one hundred eighty-seven and five-tenths per cent of the federal poverty guidelines as determined by the United States department of health and human services for the state of Ohio and the applicant's monthly expenses are equal to or in excess of the applicant's liquid assets as specified in division (C)(2) of section 120-1-03 of the Administrative Code, as amended, or a substantially similar provision. If the application is approved, the clerk shall waive the advance deposit or security and the court shall proceed with the civil action or proceeding. If the applicant whose application is denied thirty days to make the required advance deposit or security, prior to any dismissal or other action on the filing of the civil action or proceeding.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prevent a court from approving or affirming an application to qualify as an indigent litigant for an applicant whose gross income exceeds one hundred eighty-seven and five-tenths per cent of the federal poverty guidelines as determined by the United States department of health and human services for the state of Ohio, or whose liquid assets equal or exceed the applicant's monthly expenses as specified in division (C)(2) of section 120-1-03 of the Administrative Code, as amended, or a substantially similar provision.

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI):138% FPL (OAC 5160:1-4-01; 42 USC 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII)) Aged, Blind or Disabled: \$791 for single person; \$1177 for disabled couple

¹Ohio Works First Income Limit: 50% FPL (R.C. 5107.10(D)(1)(a))

²SSI Income Limit: cannot have countable income that exceeds the Federal Benefit Rate (FBR). 2019 FBR: \$771 monthly for single disabled individual; \$1157 monthly for disabled couple (20 CFR 416.1100)

³Medicaid Income Limit:

⁴Veterans Pension Benefit Income Limit: \$13,535 annually / \$1,127 monthly for a single person; \$17,724 annually / \$1,477 monthly for a veteran with one dependent

⁵Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Income Limit: 130% FPL for assistance groups with nondisabled/nonelderly member; 165% FPL for elderly and disabled assistance groups (OAC 5101:4-4-11; Food Assistance Change Transmittal No. 61)

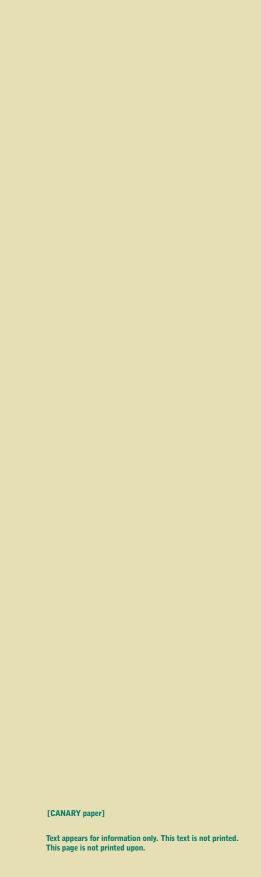
ISSUING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAME AS ABOVE

COURT RECORD

DOCKET #		PAG	SE#	CASE #		
DEFENDANT'S ATTOR	RNEY		NAME /AD	DRESS / TELEPHON	-	
IF JUVENILE, PARENT	S' NAMES		NAME / AD	JRESS / TELEPHON		
PHONE#						
GRADESCI	H00L					
DATE				ION: ORDE	RS	
L	□ No Baii	- DEFENDANT	CITED AND RE	AIL		
	_	THE AMOUNT OF			E DIIDCIIANT	TO BAIL SCHEDULE.
BOND AMOUNT	DATE IN	THE AMOUNT OF		D TYPE	LITOKSOANT	TO DATE SCHEDULE.
	☐ Cash	☐ Pers		AAA	/Insurance	Bond
\$				IELD 0THE		
DEPOSITOR:						
☐ DEFENDANT RELEAS	SED UPON EXECUT		IAME / ADDRESS / TED:	TELEPHONESEE BOND F	ORMS – RECEIV	ED BY:
CONTINUANCE R						NEW DATE:
CONTINUANCE R	EASON:					
☐ DEFENDANT F	AILED TO APP	EAR				
ORDER SUPPL	EMENTAL SUP	MONS TO NEV	V DATE			
ORDER OPERA			☐ Bond F	ORFEITURE		
☐ ORDER WARRA		OUNT \$		SERV	ED DATE:	
☐ WARRANT ISS					ED DATE:	
		1.	ıdge/Magistrat		/	/ Date
			URT ENT			DATE
Defendant present wi	th/without Cou				11, Traffic Ru	les 8 & 10 explaine
	00550	0)47		OUNT	- 1	
INITIAL PLEA	SPEED	OVI	LICENSE	SEATBELT		
TRIAL DATE						
FINDING						
FINE \$ COSTS \$						
JAILTIME (DAYS)						
FINES \$		İ	SUSPENDED			
FINES \$ COSTS \$						
JAILTIME (DAYS)						
	. 70.1		ONAL O			
☐ If OVI convict☐ Defendant's Lice				days/month(s)/vear(s)	
which shall con	nmence		on	and end on		
☐ Defendant is gr	anted Limite	d Driving Pri	vileges as follo	ows, effective:_		
☐ Defendant to ☐ If WAIVERED						PTED Guilty Plea(s
	_			nes and Costs no		i i LD danty i reads
					1	1
		Jı	udge/Magistra	ie .	<u> </u>	DATE
FOR			CC	UNT		
CLERK'S USE	SPEED	OVI	LICENSE	SEATBELT		
FINES \$						
COSTS-LOCAL \$ COSTS-STATE \$						
TOTAL \$						
RECEIPT#(s)						
Waiver reviewe	d to defendan d, found to be	t: 🗌 In Perso	on 🗌 Check is approved.	receipt 🗌 By		By Mail PS FIRST CLASS LETTER dant's current address.
			R00F: Clerk t OF NOT APPL			
	/	Clerk / Viola	tions Clerk/D		Court Transfor	//Notice of Appeal

TICKET#____

							ORDERE		COUR
\T									<u> </u>
		/ILLAGE	_		16				
PERSON	AL APPEAR	RANCE REG	UIRED:	YES	□ No	may be arre	sted or your	license ma	nd place you y be cancelle
TICKET#_			CASE#_			REFE	RENCE#		
NAME									
PHONE#									YES NO
OPERATO	R LICENS	E / STATE	ID# ∐I	None*	BIRTI	1 DATE	ISSUE	DATE /	STATE
4 IE NO 0	I /STATE II); R EQUIRE	D DOCUME	NITATION	ATTACHED:	/			
CLASS		IRES					ION(s)	SS# (la	st 4 digits)
	/	/	CDL	□мс [OTHER:				
SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	RACE	FINAN	CIAL RESP	ONSIBILI	TY PROOF?
							YES	No [N/A
TO DEFE	NDANT:	COMPLA	INT ON_	/	/	_AT	A	м/Рм, Y0	U
							BICYCLE [
									□ HAZ. MAT
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Sus	PENSION T	YPE:				U KEINSTATE			
		T: FAILURE			тит □Воо	STER SEAT	ORC		☐ 1.F.
_		NSE:					ORC	□ORD	☐ T.P.
DIST	RACTED	DRIVING	PENALT	YENHA	NCEMEN	_	ENILE TRA		
	E					□ No ED o	HOWN RA	AV to proc	ess. 🗌 N/A
ASE # IF BOND F	ORFEITURE,			SPEED	OVI	LICENSE	CHILD RESTRAINT	n v to proc	.c.35. N/A
	RFEITED:		L	SPEED	OVI	LICENSE	RESTRAINT		
	ION DATE:								
MOVIN	VIOLA	TION?)	YES - ´	YES - 1	YES ~ NO	N0	YES NO	YES - NO
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	ASSESSEI								
	ENSE CO)E						
FATALIT		ENSE COI	, L						
☐ Lic	ENSE SUSPI		da	ays/month	s/years EFF	ECTIVE:		T0	
OL DE	E SEPARAT ENSE FORF CONFISCAT	E ENTRY) SEITURE — ED — DAT	SUSPENSIO SEE SEPAF E SENT TO	N IS ON C RATE BM BMV:	OUNT:		□FRA S		ION
		MATION — S			records of the	nis Court.			
UTHORIZED	SIGNATURE	BUREAU OF MC					ABSTR	DATE ACT OF CO	/ Urt recori



ISSUING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAME AS ABOVE

ISSUING OFFICER: VERIFY DEFENDANT'S ADDRESS. IF DIFFERENT FROM LICENSE ADDRESS, WRITE CURRENT ADDRESS IN SPACE PROVIDED.

TO DEFENDANT: Read this material careful Personal Appearance Required. If the officer marked this block on the face of the in court is required because the offenses cannot be appeared to the court of the court of the court is required because the offenses cannot be appeared to the court of	e ticket, you must appear in court. Your appearance
Failure to Appear and/or Pay: • The posting of bail or depositing your license as bond is to secure your appearance in court or the processing of the offenses through a traffic violations bureau. It is not a payment of fines or costs.	If you do not appear at the time and place stated in the citation or if you do not timely process this citation through a traffic violations bureau, your license may be cancelled.
Also, a warrant may be issued for your arrest, and criminal penalties.	you may be subject to additional
These offenses require court appearance and may n	not be processed by a traffic violations bureau:
Any indictable offense;	• Driving without being licensed to drive when
 Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or any drug of abuse; 	jail is a possible penalty [Tr.R. 13(B)(5)]; • A third moving traffic offense within 12
Leave scene of accident;	months;
Driving while under suspension or revocation of driver's or commercial driver's license	Passing a standing school bus; Willfully cluding or fleeing a police officer:
when jail is a possible penalty [Tr.R. 13(B)(4)];	 Willfully eluding or fleeing a police officer; Drag racing.
arraignment, plead guilty to the offenses appearance by: (1) appearing personally at the traffic violat	
	ling it and a check, money order, or other approved osts to the traffic violations bureau at this traffic
Insurance	
Under Ohio law you are required to show proof of financial responsibility or insurance. If you did not do so at the time of receiving this ticket, you must submit proof of insurance when	If you do not submit the required proof: • your driver's license will be suspended and • you may be subject to additional fees and
you appear in court on these offenses.	insurance sanctions.
If you have any questions regarding the proof filing , at the telephone indicated.	, you may call the traffic violations bureau
For information regarding your Duty To Appear	or the Fines and Costs amount(s), call:
Telephone Number(s)	/ Court Web Address
CONTESTED CASE; COURT	APPEARANCE REQUIRED
If you desire to contest the offenses or if co appear at the time and place stated in the su	
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT I	UNDER AGE EIGHTEEN
You must appear before the Juvenile Court Court. The Juvenile Court will notify you whe This ticket will be filed with the Juvenile Cou	en and where to appear.
Juvenile Cou	
For information regarding your Duty to Appear	at Juvenile Court, call:
Telephone Number(s) / Jun	venile Court Web Address
GUILTY PLEAS, NO CONTEST PLEAS, WAIVE	R OF TRIAL, PAYMENT OF FINES AND COSTS
I, the undersigned defendant, do hereby offenses charged in this ticket. I realize t my guilt of the offenses charged and wattrial before the court or jury. Further, I is sent to the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicle guilty to, or forfeited bond for two or my the last 12 months. I plead guilty to the	hat by signing these guilty pleas, I admit ive my right to contest the offenses in a realize that a record of this plea will be es. I have not been convicted of, pleaded ore prior moving traffic offenses within
FINES \$	
X	t's Signature
COSTS \$	t a Dignature
TOTAL \$ Address	

TICKET#

SAME AS ABOVE ISSUING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

ISSUING OFFICER: VERIFY DEFENDANT'S ADDRESS. IF DIFFERENT FROM LICENSE ADDRESS. WRITE CURRENT ADDRESS IN SPACE PROVIDED. AGENCY RECORD

REPORT OF ACTION ON CASE

DATE	OF.	ARREST	M	ONTH/DAY/YE	AR		TIME		Ам/Рм
COUF	RT A	CTION							
			RI	ELEASED TO	OTHER A	UTHORIT	Υ		
	NOI	GUILIY		OFFICER:	'S NOTE				
DATE OF ARREST MONTH/DAY/YEAR COURT ACTION RELEASED TO COURT OF GUILTY OFFICER'S	J NOTE.								
WITN	ESSE	S:							
		Name	<u> </u>	Add	RESS			TELEP	HONE
		Name	<u> </u>	Add	RESS			TELEP	HONE
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			PER	#			AMOUNT OF OVERL	SCALE LOCATION	VIOLATION:
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ISSUING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAME AS ABOVE

ISSUING OFFICER: VERIFY DEFENDANT'S ADDRESS. IF DIFFERENT FROM LICENSE ADDRESS, WRITE CURRENT ADDRESS IN SPACE PROVIDED.

OHP 0060 01/20 HP7 110-0060-00 [760-0807]

AGENCY RECORD

REPORT OF ACTION ON CASE

DATE OF AF	RREST_	M	ONTH / DAY / YE	AR		TIME		AM/PN
COURT ACT	ION							
		☐ RE	ELEASED TO	OTHER A	UTHORITY			
NOT G	UILTY							
RADAR #		CAL. TIME		SNUTE	<u> </u>			
COURT ACTION GUILTY RELEASED TO OTHER NOT GUILTY OFFICER'S NOTE RADAR # CAL. TIMES LASER # CAL. TIMES A/V RECORD # If Juvenile, Parents' names: NAME ADDRESS NAME ADDRESS OFFICER'S NOTE RADAR # CAL. TIMES A/V RECORD # If Juvenile, Parents' names: VITNESSES: NAME ADDRESS OFFICER'S NOTE RADAR # CAL. TIMES A/V RECORD # If Juvenile, Parents' names: VITNESSES: NAME ADDRESS OFFICER'S NOTE OFFICER'S NOTE RADAR # CAL. TIMES A/V RECORD # If Juvenile, Parents' names: VITNESSES: NAME ADDRESS OFFICER'S NOTE								
		names:						
WITNESSES:								
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