

THE DELAWARE MUNICIPAL COURT

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LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE



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General Rules for Parties and Lawyers

Rule 101: Filing of Documents

The filing of a document with the court may be accomplished by presenting the document to the clerk of the court during the regular business hours of the clerk's office, by fax filing as described in Rule 106 below, or by sending the document to: Clerk of Court, The Delaware Municipal Court, 70 N. Union St., Delaware, Ohio 43015.

A document sent by mail or other delivery service will not be considered filed until it is received in the clerk's office.

Rule 102: Information To Be Included On Court Filings; Signature

On each document presented to the clerk for filing, parties and attorneys should list their names, addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and email addresses. Attorneys should also list their Ohio attorney registration numbers.

In addition, the case name and case number should be listed on each document filed with the clerk, as well as the title of the document (for example, Defendant's Motion to Continue, Plaintiff's Pretrial Statement, etc.).

The original of every document filed with the clerk should be signed by an attorney representing the party on whose behalf the document is filed. A party who is not represented by an attorney should sign any document being filed.

Rule 103: Personal Identifying Information May Be Redacted

To protect legitimate personal privacy interests, social security numbers and other personal identifying information should be redacted from documents before the documents are filed. The responsibility for redacting personal identifying information rests solely with the attorneys and parties who present the documents

to the clerk for filing. The clerk will not review documents to confirm that personal identifying information has been redacted.

If personal identifying information is redacted or omitted from a document, the information should be provided to the court on a separate form that indicates what information has been redacted or omitted and provides the location of the redacted or omitted information. A suitable example of that type of form is included in the appendix to the Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Rule 104: Mechanical Requirements for Court Filings; Pagination

All documents presented to the clerk for filing should be on paper that is 8.5 by 11 inches in size, and the text of all documents should be no smaller in size than 12-point type. The margin on the top of each page should be at least one inch so that the clerk can punch holes in that margin without obscuring the document's text.

Every multi-page document filed with the clerk should be paginated and should be firmly stapled in the upper-left corner of the document. Also, sufficient blank space should be visible in the upper-right portion of the first page of each document so that the clerk can date-stamp the document without obscuring the document's text.

The clerk may accept handwritten documents for filing, but the clerk may reject any document that is not clearly legible.

Rule 105: Copies of Motions and Other Filings

Only the signed original of a motion (or other written filing) need be presented to the clerk, unless the court's cost schedule specifies that multiple copies are required. If the motion or other document is to be filed in two or more case files, however, then the party presenting the document should provide sufficient copies with the original so that the clerk can place a copy in each case file to which the motion or other document pertains. (That is, if a motion is to be

filed in both a criminal case and a traffic case involving the same defendant, the original and one copy of the motion should be filed with the clerk).

A party filing a motion to suppress in a criminal or traffic case should provide an extra copy of that motion to the clerk, who in turn will give it to the assigned judge or magistrate.

A party who wishes to receive a date-stamped copy of a document submitted to the clerk for filing should provide the clerk with an extra copy of the document, along with a sufficiently large envelope that is self-addressed and postage-paid.

Rule 106: Fax Filing

Pleadings and other papers may be filed with the clerk by facsimile (“fax”). The number for the clerk’s fax machine is 740-203-1599. Faxed documents intended for filing must be faxed to the clerk and not to the judges’ chambers.

A document filed by fax will be accepted as the effective original filing of the document. The person filing a document by fax should not mail or otherwise deliver the same document to the clerk a second time, but that person should maintain in his or her records the original signed copy of the fax-filed document, as well as the fax cover sheet sent to the clerk with the document.

Fax filings must be no longer than 10 pages in length, not including the cover sheet.

Subject to the provisions of these rules, all documents sent by fax and received by the clerk will be considered filed with the clerk as of the date the clerk date-stamps the document, as opposed to the date and time of the fax transmission itself. Documents may be faxed to the clerk at any time, however, including times when the clerk’s office is closed.

The risks of transmitting a document by fax to the clerk must be borne entirely by the sending party. Anyone using fax filing is welcome to verify with the clerk that the faxed document has in fact been received.

No fee is charged for fax filing itself, but any applicable court costs associated with the proposed filing must be paid before the faxed document will be accepted by the clerk and filed.

The cover sheet for a fax filing should list:

- (A) the name of our court;
- (B) the title of the case;
- (C) the case number;
- (D) the name of the assigned judge, if any;
- (E) the title of the document being filed;
- (F) the date of transmission;
- (G) the transmitting fax number;
- (H) an indication of the number of pages included in the transmission, including the cover sheet;
- (I) the name, address, telephone number, fax number, Supreme Court registration number (if any), and e-mail address of the person filing the faxed document;
- (J) if applicable, a statement explaining how costs are being submitted.

If a document is sent by fax to the clerk without the cover page information listed above, the clerk may properly treat the document as not having been filed. The clerk may – but is not required – to notify the sender of a failed fax filing.

A party who wishes to file a signed document by fax must either (1) fax the signed document to the clerk or (2) fax a copy of the document without the signature but with the notation “/s/” followed by the typewritten name of the signing person. A party who files a signed document by fax represents that the physically signed document is in his or her possession or control.

If an exhibit cannot be transmitted accurately by fax, the exhibit should be replaced by an insert page describing the exhibit and why it is missing. Unless the court otherwise orders, the missing exhibit should be filed with the clerk, as a separate document, within five court days after the fax filing. The court may strike any document or exhibit, or both, if missing exhibits are not filed as required by this paragraph.

Any exhibit filed in accordance with the paragraph just above should be accompanied by a cover sheet listing the name of the case, the case number, the assigned judge's name, and the title of the exhibit itself. The exhibit and the signed cover sheet should be served on all other parties.

Rule 107: Most Motions Should Be Accompanied By a Proposed Entry

Any party filing a motion with the court should present at the same time a proposed entry that the party wishes the assigned judge or magistrate to sign. (No proposed entry need be tendered with a motion to suppress in criminal and traffic cases).

Rule 108: Continuances

Any request for the continuance of a scheduled court hearing should be made in a written motion that is filed with the clerk, and the motion should describe one or more reasons for the request. If the request is grounded on an attorney's prior commitment in another court on the date of the scheduled hearing in this court, a copy of the scheduling notice from that other court should be attached to the request for a continuance in this court.

A party seeking a continuance of a scheduled hearing is welcome to suggest alternative dates and times when that party expects to be available for the hearing.

Parties should strive to avoid filing motions to continue jury and bench trials, and any such motions should be filed as soon as the party realizes that a continuance is necessary.

Rule 109: Attendance at Hearings

Parties or their attorneys must attend scheduled hearings in their cases, and rarely is “I did not know about the hearing” an acceptable excuse for missing a hearing. The docket for each case is available on the court’s web page (www.municipalcourt.org), and notices about court hearings are provided by the court to attorneys and to unrepresented parties. The court expects attorneys and parties to stay on top of developments in their cases and to attend all hearings that are scheduled.

Attorneys are welcome to let the judges’ staff know about dates when they will not be available to attend hearings at our court because of vacations or other commitments. The court will do its best to take that information into account when scheduling hearings.

Rule 110: Court Costs

A list of the court costs to be collected by the clerk is set by the court’s judges through an administrative order. The latest cost schedule is available at the clerk’s office and on the court’s web page at www.municipalcourt.org

Rules Unique to Criminal and Traffic Cases

Rule 201: Method of Service of Complaints Should Be Specified

The prosecutor or the law enforcement agency filing a criminal or traffic complaint should indicate on the complaint or on accompanying documents either that the complaint has been served on the defendant or that a warrant or summons is requested. The clerk may refuse to file the complaint if it has not been served on the defendant and if no request for the issuance of a warrant or summons is provided to the clerk.

If a criminal or traffic complaint is filed after the date when the defendant was ordered to appear in court for an arraignment, the prosecutor or law enforcement agency filing the complaint must request the issuance of a new summons or a warrant.

Rule 202: Waiving Court Appearances

As permitted by Ohio Criminal Rule 4.1 and Ohio Traffic Rule 13, the court has established a waiver schedule through an administrative order. Under that order, defendants in some traffic cases and some minor-misdemeanor criminal cases may waive their right to appear before the court and may enter a guilty plea by paying a fixed amount of money to the clerk. The latest list of so-called waivable offenses and the waiver amount corresponding to each offense is available at the clerk's office and on the court's web page at www.municipalcourt.org

Rule 203: Bail Bond Schedule

As permitted by Ohio Criminal Rule 46(G), the court has established a bail bond schedule for certain criminal and traffic offenses. The clerk and local law enforcement agencies are authorized to release from custody those persons who are charged with one or more criminal or traffic offenses and who post bail in accordance with that schedule. The latest bail bond schedule is available at the clerk's office and on the court's web page at www.municipalcourt.org

Rule 204: Traffic Safety Program

Defendants charged with waivable traffic offenses (that is, persons charged with offenses for which a fine may be paid in lieu of a personal appearance at the court) may participate in the court's traffic safety program if they have not previously participated in that program or if at least four years have passed since they have participated in that program.

A defendant in a traffic case who is eligible to participate in the court's traffic safety program may file the necessary paperwork to participate in that program up to three days after the arraignment date listed on the traffic ticket. The defendant's application to participate in the program must be accompanied by the appropriate fine and cost payment, and the defendant must enter a guilty or no-contest plea to the traffic charge or charges by signing the appropriate form. Also, if the traffic ticket indicates that the defendant did not show proof of insurance when the ticket was issued, the defendant must provide proof of insurance to the clerk of the court.

Once the clerk has received the completed application and the waiver payment, proceedings in the case will be stayed for 60 days while the defendant completes a defensive driving course. If during that 60-day period the defendant files with the clerk a certificate showing that the defendant has successfully completed a defensive driving course, then the case will be dismissed and no conviction will be reported to the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). (The original version of the certificate – rather than a photocopy – must be sent by the defendant to the clerk). If the defendant fails to file such a certificate during that 60-day period, the court will report the defendant's conviction on the traffic charge or charges to the BMV. In either case, the defendant's waiver payment will not be refunded.

Rule 205: Written Not-Guilty Pleas

A defendant in a criminal or traffic case may file a not-guilty plea in writing with the clerk rather than appearing in person to enter an initial plea. Once a not-guilty plea is filed with the clerk, the defendant must appear at any pretrial conferences and at the trial scheduled by the court (unless the court grants a request for a continuance).

A defendant named in multiple criminal and traffic cases should make sure that all relevant case numbers are listed on any written not-guilty pleas, as well as on any other filings in the cases.

Rule 206: Warrant To Be Recalled If Not-Guilty Plea is Filed

If the court has issued an arrest warrant in a criminal or traffic case because the defendant failed to appear at an arraignment, the court is willing to recall the warrant without a hearing and set bail in the form of a personal recognizance bond if an attorney enters a notice of appearance for the defendant, files a written not-guilty plea, and files a motion asking for the recall of the arrest warrant. When those documents are filed by the defendant's attorney, he or she should include a draft order stating that the arrest warrant is recalled and that bail is set in the form of a personal recognizance bond. Once a judge has signed that draft order and the warrant has been recalled by the court, a bench trial or a pretrial will be scheduled in the case.

Rule 207: Time Waivers

Defendants in criminal and traffic cases who are willing to waive their constitutional and statutory right to a speedy trial are encouraged to do so by filing a written waiver of that right. The court will always honor the wishes of any defendant who wants to exercise his or her right to a speedy trial, and the exercise or waiver of that right is a matter of choice for each defendant to make. The waiver of that right does free the court's staff from the task of having to calculate the number of days still available for a trial in each case, though, and a speedy-trial waiver does give the court more flexibility in the scheduling of hearings and trials. A waiver of the right – provided it is knowingly and voluntarily executed – is therefore always appreciated.

Unless and until a defendant waives the right to a speedy trial, the court will presume that the right has not been waived.

Rule 208: Pretrial Conferences; Requests for Jury Views

Defendants are required to attend all pretrial conferences.

Any party requesting a jury view should raise that request no later than the pretrial conference.

Rule 209: Court-Appointed Counsel

Attorneys in private practice who wish to be appointed by the court to represent indigent persons in criminal or traffic cases must first have their names added to the court-appointed counsel list that is maintained by the county public defender's office. Attorneys not on that list may submit a written application to the court's administrative judge. Those applications are available from the judges' staff or from the county public defender's office.

Rule 210: Mental Health Docket

The mental health docket is a program for individuals who have been diagnosed with certain mental disorders that are amenable to treatment. A criminal or traffic defendant must meet the following criteria to be admitted to the program:

- (A) The defendant is charged with a non-OVI misdemeanor that carries with it the possibility of a jail sentence;
- (B) No felony charges are pending against the defendant;
- (C) The defendant understands and appreciates the consequences of the legal proceedings;
- (D) The defendant is not classified under Ohio law as a sex offender;
- (E) The defendant has legal counsel;
- (F) The defendant is a resident of Delaware County;
- (G) The defendant has a primary mental health diagnosis of a DSM-IV, Axis I disorder, which was a factor in the behavior that resulted in the pending charge(s);

- (H) The defendant may be appropriately treated in the community and is receptive to behavioral health treatment; and
- (I) The defendant does not pose a risk of harm to the staff of the court, to treatment providers, or to others in the community.

Any judicial officer, jail personnel, defense counsel, prosecuting attorney, treatment or other community provider, law enforcement personnel, probation officer, or medical provider may make a referral in any form to the mental health docket coordinator. The court as a condition of bond may order a defendant to be evaluated by that coordinator. Any statement made by the defendant during that evaluation or screening process is confidential.

If the docket coordinator approves, defense counsel may file a motion asking that the defendant be admitted to the docket. That motion must include the docket coordinator's signed recommendation for admission, and the motion should be filed before a pretrial conference is held in the case.

Rule 211: Diversion Program for Certain Drug and Alcohol Offenders

The court's diversion program is intended to provide a short period of supervision and education to those persons who (1) have been charged with any of several alcohol-related misdemeanor offenses or certain drug-related offenses that are minor misdemeanors or fourth-degree misdemeanors and (2) are willing to accept responsibility for their misconduct. The program is aimed at first-time offenders. Those who successfully complete the program will not have a criminal conviction on their records. The goal of the diversion program is to encourage first-time offenders to learn from their mistakes, and to discourage them from further misconduct in the community.

The program is open to first-time offenders (persons who have not already participated in the diversion program and who have not been convicted as an adult in this or other courts for any other criminal activity or any alcohol-related traffic offenses) whose pending charges are limited to any or all of the following: (1) misdemeanor violations of Chapter 4301 of the Revised Code (regulating the sale,

possession, and consumption of alcohol) or comparable municipal ordinances, (2) minor misdemeanor violations of R.C. 2925.11(A) and 2925.11(C)(3)(a) (barring the possession or use of less than 100 grams or marijuana) or comparable municipal ordinances, or (3) fourth-degree misdemeanor violations of R.C. 2925.14(C)(1) (barring the use or possession of drug paraphernalia) or comparable municipal ordinances.

If the prosecutor (1) confirms that a defendant is eligible for the program and (2) recommends that the defendant participate in it, the Court will then ask the defendant if he or she wishes to participate in the program. Before making the recommendation, the prosecutor must consult any victim of the alleged crime(s) and must consider any victim's views. Admission to the program is not automatic, and the assigned judge retains the discretion to reject the proposed participation of any given defendant.

If the prosecutor recommends that the defendant participate in the diversion program, if the defendant wishes to do so, and if the assigned judge approves the defendant's participation, the defendant must – at an arraignment or a pretrial hearing – do all of the following:

1. Waive, in writing, his or her right to a trial and – if not represented by an attorney – the right to be represented by an attorney;
2. Agree, in writing, to pay the diversion program fee (which is listed on the court's cost schedule posted at www.municipalcourt.org for supervision services associated with the diversion program, as well as any other court costs for the case; and
3. Enter a guilty plea to the charge or charges.

When the defendant enters a guilty plea, the prosecutor will agree at the same time that the defendant may withdraw that plea in 90 days if the defendant completes all of the requirements of the diversion program.

The court will then find the defendant guilty and will impose on the defendant an appropriate sentence for the charge or charges. Enforcement of that sentence will be stayed for 90 days.

Within 90 days after entering the plea, the defendant must:

1. (a) Complete an alcohol-education or drug-education class, and (b) attend a treatment program for alcohol or drug dependency if directed to do so by the court's probation department;
2. Complete 20 hours of community service under the direction of the court's probation department;
3. Report to the probation department as scheduled, and notify the probation department about any address changes and any events that affect the participant's ability to complete the program;
4. Refrain from committing any other criminal offense or any drug-related or alcohol-related traffic offense while participating in the program;
5. Pay the \$150.00 supervision fee, pay the cost of the appropriate drug or alcohol class, pay the cost of any drug or alcohol assessment, pay the full amount of any restitution owed to any victims of the offense(s), and pay any court costs associated with the case.

Once the 90-day period following the defendant's guilty plea has expired, the court will either (1) approve the defendant's request to withdraw the guilty plea and will dismiss the case against the defendant if the defendant has complied with the requirements of the program, or (2) enforce the previously suspended sentence if the defendant has not complied with the requirements of the program.

Rules Unique to Civil Cases

Rule 301: Responses to Motions

Unless the court sets a different deadline, any response to a motion for summary judgment must be filed within 14 days after the filing of the motion.

Any response to any other type of motion must be filed within 7 days after the filing of the motion, unless a longer time period is granted by the court or is permitted by the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure.

Rule 302: Trial Exhibits; Requests for Jury Views

The parties should bring to any pretrial conferences all of the exhibits that they hope to offer into evidence at the trial.

Any party requesting a jury view should notify the court and all other parties about that request at least 21 days before the trial date.

Rule 303: Trial Briefs

Trial briefs and proposed jury instructions should be filed by each party at least seven days before a scheduled jury trial.

Parties are also encouraged to file trial briefs in non-jury cases if the parties feel that those briefs would be helpful to the court in resolving any disputed factual or legal issues in the case.

Rule 304: Mediation

Parties in civil cases at the court are encouraged to participate in mediation whenever the parties believe that mediation may lead to a resolution of their dispute. If the parties wish, their attorneys and other individuals designated by the parties may accompany them to any mediation sessions and may participate in the mediation. When a corporation or other legal entity is a party to a scheduled mediation session at the court, a person with the authority to settle the case on behalf of the corporation or other entity should attend the mediation session.

If the parties in a civil case are directed by the court to participate in mediation, the parties must select a mediator from the court's roster of approved mediators. That list is posted on the court's web page (www.municipalcourt.org). If the parties fail to select a mediator as ordered, the court will assign a mediator to the case.

Mediation sessions may be rescheduled by agreement of the parties and with the consent of the mediator without the parties having to request the court's permission. If one or more parties want to reschedule a mediation session and one or more parties oppose that request, the party seeking a continuance should file a motion listing proposed dates for the mediation session.

The parties should provide a case summary to the mediator not less than five days before the first mediation session. That summary should describe the key factual disputes in the case, the status of the parties' compliance with any discovery requests, the amount of damages requested, and any settlement negotiations between the parties.

The definitions contained in Section 2710.01 of the Ohio Revised Code apply to mediation sessions at the court, as do the privileges contained in Section 2710.03 of the Revised Code and the exceptions contained in Section 2710.05 of the Revised Code. The privileges may be waived under Section 2710.04 of the Revised Code.

Information communicated in the course of mediation is confidential, and no one should disclose any mediation communications unless all parties and the mediator consent to disclosure. The court may impose penalties for any improper disclosures in violation of this rule.

If the opposing parties in any case (1) are related by blood, adoption, or marriage, (2) have resided in a common residence, or (3) have accused one or more parties to the case of committing the offense of domestic violence at any time prior to or during the mediation session, then the parties and their counsel should disclose that information to the mediator at the earliest opportunity.

Rule 305: Complaints in Forcible Entry and Detainer Cases

A complaint seeking the eviction of a tenant or resident must contain a reason for the requested eviction. A copy of the notice required by Section 1923.04 of the Ohio Revised Code must be attached to the complaint, as must a copy of the written instrument, if any, upon which the eviction claim is founded.

Rule 306: Small Claims

A small claims action may be commenced by filing a complaint in accordance with Section 1925.04 of the Ohio Revised Code. A small claims handbook is available from the clerk and is posted on the court's web page at www.municipalcourt.org. The clerk cannot provide legal advice.

A defendant is not required to file an answer or a statement of defense. A timely counterclaim or crossclaim may be filed. All pleadings will be construed to accomplish substantial justice. If a defendant fails to appear for a hearing, a judgment may be entered against the defendant.

Rules for the Public and Parties Concerning the Court Building and the Recording of Court Proceedings

Rule 401: Hours of Operation; Holidays

The court and clerk of court's office are open to the public each weekday from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Those offices are closed on New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, the afternoon of Little Brown Jug Day, Thanksgiving, the day after Thanksgiving, the afternoon of Christmas Eve, and Christmas.

Rule 402: Weapons in the Court Building

Law enforcement officers who enter the court building and who are acting within the scope of their employment while at the court may carry their weapons, but law enforcement officers who visit the court outside the scope of their employment – whether as parties to court cases or as interested observers – are not permitted to carry weapons.

No other weapons are permitted at the court other than those carried by court security officers or community control officers.

Rule 403: Proper Conduct in the Courtrooms

Cell phones, pagers, and other electronic devices should be silenced in the courtrooms.

Food should not be eaten in the courtrooms when the court is in session.

Respectful attire should be worn in the courtrooms, and a judge, magistrate, or court security officer may instruct any person wearing inappropriate clothing to leave a courtroom.

Rule 404: Recordings of Court Proceedings

All proceedings at the court are recorded using the court's audio and video equipment. Copies of those recordings can be made by the court for parties or the public. The fee specified in the court's cost schedule will be charged for those copies.

Parties or others who wish to create a typewritten transcript of proceedings at the court must retain the services of a court reporter. Court reporters are permitted to transcribe a particular hearing as it occurs in the courtroom, or they may watch and listen to the video and audio recording of a particular hearing after the hearing has taken place. All costs associated with the court reporter's services must be borne by the party employing the court reporter.

Rules for the Administration of the Court

Rule 501: The Clerk May Collect Delinquent Fines and Costs with the Assistance of a Private Collection Agency

The clerk of the court is authorized to contract with an outside service provider for the collection of delinquent fines and court costs. Any person or entity that does not pay fines and costs by a deadline that the court has set may be charged additional court costs in connection with that debt-collection process.

Rule 502: The Clerk May Transfer Out-of-County Criminal and Traffic Cases

The clerk of the court is authorized to transfer a criminal or traffic case to the proper municipal court if the charging instrument indicates that the alleged offense occurred in another county, and that transfer may be effected without a judicial order or a motion from the prosecutor.

Rule 503: Maintenance and Destruction of Records

The Rules of Superintendence for the Courts of Ohio list time periods during which court records and other documents must be maintained. Once the minimum time period for the maintenance of a record or other document has passed, the clerk of the court may destroy that record or document without further order from the court.

Audio records of court proceedings will be retained for five years.

Community control documents concerning a criminal or traffic defendant will be retained for ten years after community control ends in the case.

Any questionnaire completed by a person summoned as a potential juror will be retained for one year after the end of the calendar year in which the juror was summoned to appear for jury service.

Civil case files in which all claims have been voluntarily dismissed will be retained for 16 years after the date of dismissal.

Civil case files in which a money judgment has been ordered or in which the court has ordered no payment other than the payment of court costs will be retained for 16 years after the later of the date of final judgment or the satisfaction of the judgment.

Civil case files in which a money judgment has been ordered and in which no post-judgment collection activity appears to have occurred will be retained for 25 years after the date of final judgment.

Civil case files in which a money judgment has been ordered and in which post-judgment collection activity appears to have occurred will be retained for 25 years after the last filing in the case by the judgment creditor.

Unclassified misdemeanor traffic and criminal case files will be retained for 50 years after the date of final judgment.

Rule 504: Jury Management Plan

This court adheres to the Trial Court Jury Use and Management Standards adopted by the Supreme Court of Ohio in August, 1993.

The opportunity to serve on a jury at the court will not be denied or limited on the basis of race, national origin, gender, age, religious belief, income, occupation, or disability.

Persons who are summoned for jury service will be paid the daily rate that is set by the Delaware County commissioners. All compensation payable to a juror or potential juror is paid after that person's term of jury service has ended. Persons summoned for jury service are not compensated for their travel expenses.

Typically, jury service will last for one month, and prospective jurors are required to call the court or check the court's website (www.municipalcourt.org) on selected days during that month to learn whether or not they are needed for jury

service the following morning. For most jury trials at the court, 60 persons will be summoned for jury service.

Eligible persons who are summoned for jury service may be excused from that service only if a judge determines that their ability to receive and evaluate information is so impaired that they are unable to perform their duties as jurors, or if a judge or a court official determines that their service on a jury would impose a continuing hardship on them or on members of the public. Persons seeking a deferral (a delay) of their jury service or who wish to be excused entirely from jury service should present their requests to the court in writing, together with any additional documents that support the request. Those requests and the supporting documents will be retained by the court for two years. Unless a judge or court official grants a requested deferral or excuse, a person summoned for jury service must report for that service as directed by the court.

Deferrals of jury service or excuses from jury service may be warranted for:

- (A) Any person who suffers from a substantial physiological or psychological impairment.
- (B) Any person who has a scheduled vacation or business trip during a time of potential jury service.
- (C) Any person for whom jury service would constitute a substantial economic or personal hardship.
- (D) Any person who has served on a jury within the past year.

A juror handbook posted on the court's web page (www.municipalcourt.org) provides additional information about jury service at the court.

Rule 505: Magistrates

The court may employ one or more magistrates, and those persons are authorized to perform any duties permitted by the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure or the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure.