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Richland County, Ohio, hereby certify that
the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the

JUDGMENT ENTRY

Filed with me 10-28-11
T. Cox
Deputy Clerk of Courts

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RICHLAND COUNTY
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2011 OCT 27 AM 10:42

LINDA H. FRARY
CLERK OF COURTS

IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO

Dwayne Harris

Case no. 2010-CV-0165 D

Plaintiff

v.

**JUDGMENT ENTRY GRANTING
SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON
COUNTERCLAIM**

Keith Smith, Warden et. al

Journalized on the court's
docket on 10-28-11

Defendants

T. Cox
Deputy Clerk

On December 8, 2010, defendant Keith Smith filed a motion for summary judgment upon his counterclaim to have plaintiff Dwayne Harris declared to be a vexatious litigator as defined by R.C. 2323.52(A)(3).

The parties then filed a large number of pleadings directed to the merits of that motion: plaintiff Dwayne Harris' December 20, 2010 opposition to that motion, defendant Smith's January 13, 2011 reply, and plaintiff Harris' January 20, 2011 motion to strike the reply. After the court's order for briefing as to whether there was vexatious conduct in the instant case, additional filings included defendant Smith's additional brief of March 7, 2011, the plaintiff's additional brief of March 16, 2011, defendant Smith's supplemental brief of March 30, 2011, the plaintiff's motion to strike the supplement on April 16, 2011 and defendant Smith's April 21, 2011 memorandum in opposition to the motion to strike. The court has considered all these pleadings.

The plaintiff in this case is an inmate housed at the Richland County Correctional Institution, hereinafter "RiCI". Inmate Harris has sued six

defendants: the ex-warden of Mansfield Correctional Institution, hereinafter "MANCI", (Keith Smith),¹ the deputy warden of operations (Charles Bradley), two lieutenants there (Stephen Page and Kurt Dahlby), one of which is the chairman of the Rules Infractions Board, hereinafter "RIB", (Kurt Dahlby), one sergeant (Mark Clark) and one corrections officer (Mandy Lewis). Inmate Harris, in his complaint alleges these six defendants have engaged in a conspiracy to retaliate against him for filing grievances and pursuing civil litigation against them. The defendants allege inmate Harris' false uncorroborated allegations of retaliation in this case, plus his prior history of filing approximately 50 other meritless cases, leads to the conclusion he is a vexatious litigator.

The defendants have properly and timely commenced their counterclaim pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(A), while this action was still pending, to have plaintiff Dwayne Harris declared to be a vexatious litigator for his persistent vexatious conduct in this action.

Plaintiff Harris claims that summary judgment is not appropriate at this time in light of the fact that discovery is ongoing. However, Civil Rule 56(B) states in pertinent part that: "a party against whom a claim is asserted . . . may *at any time* move with or without supporting affidavits for summary judgment in his favor as to all or any part thereof." Thus, this case is ripe for decision on the summary judgment motion.²

Ohio law imposes restrictions on vexatious litigators. R.C. 2323.52(A)(3) defines a vexatious litigator as:

¹ Mr. Smith is currently warden of Trumbull Correctional Institution.

² In accord on this issue see *Costrataro v. Urban* Delaware County case no. 02-CV-A-11-677.

Any person who has habitually, persistently, and without reasonable grounds engaged in vexatious conduct in a civil action or actions, whether in the court of claims or in a court of appeals, court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court, whether the person or another person instituted the civil action or actions, and whether the vexatious conduct was against the same party or against different parties in the civil action or actions.

Under R.C. 2323.52(A)(2), vexatious conduct is defined as conduct of a party in a civil action that satisfies any of the following:

- (a) The conduct obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure another party to the civil action,
- (b) The conduct is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law,
- (c) The conduct is imposed solely for delay.

Finally, R.C. 2323.52(B) identifies who may bring an action to have a person declared a vexatious litigator:

[a] person, the office of the attorney general, or a prosecuting attorney, city director of law, village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation who has defended against habitual and persistent vexatious conduct in the court of claims or in a court of appeals, court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court may commence a civil action in a court of common pleas with jurisdiction over the person who allegedly engaged in the habitual and persistent vexatious conduct to have that person declared a vexatious litigator. The person, office of the attorney general, prosecuting attorney, city director of law, village solicitor, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation may commence this civil action while the civil action or actions in which the habitual and persistent vexatious conduct occurred are still pending or within one year after the termination of the civil action or actions in which the habitual and persistent vexatious conduct occurred.

Defendant Smith contends plaintiff has instituted at least 50 civil actions and appeals against public officials in various Ohio courts (see list attached and labeled exhibit A), and further that the lawsuits have served merely to harass or injure the individuals being sued, were not warranted under existing law and

have not been supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law. Mr. Harris filed an affidavit of 20 prior actions in this case and admits to 25 prior actions.³ Defendant Smith does not provide conclusive evidence of the disposition of all the lawsuits⁴ but argues from selective examples to support the vexatious litigator designation. The cases filed by plaintiff Harris in Richland County alone support such a designation.

Richland County Cases

In his initial case 00-CV-246 H, Mr. Harris sued warden Betty Mitchell and Kathy Brawley, administrative assistant at MANCI, for attaching his prison inmate account which included funds from a lawsuit Mr. Harris received when he was in the Southern Ohio Correctional Institution in Lucasville. Mr. Harris claimed it was a violation of his civil rights as a selective prosecution and in retaliation for his receiving the settlement.⁵ Mr. Harris prayed for injunctive relief. In an enclosed grievance (exhibit F) Mr. Harris argued that the judgments against him were over ten years old and not subject to attachment but the grievance officer found ODRC had no such administrative rule. The court found that Mr. Harris' complaint failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted in its 8-30-00 judgment entry.

That was one of the conclusions this court also came to in Mr. Harris' second case, 09-CV-1242 D, in which he sued eight prison official defendants, including the same warden as in the instant action – Warden Keith Smith. In that case the court ruled that Mr. Harris' Eighth Amendment claim should be

³ See his memorandum filed 12-20-10 at p 4.

⁴ See enclosed list of cases filed by plaintiff Harris prepared by defendant Smith. (Court's Exhibit A).

⁵ See 3-16-00 motion to amend injunction.

dismissed under Civil Rule 12(B)(6). The claim was based upon a prison policy that allegedly restricted inmate access to cell toilet facilities to once very thirty minutes. The court also found that the case should be dismissed because Mr. Harris did not comply with the mandatory filing requirements of R.C. 2969.25 because his affidavit failed to include a brief description of each one of his prior actions.

In 08-CV-1683 D, Mr. Harris sued Terry Collins, the director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, Cynthia Mausser, chairperson of the Ohio Adult Parole Authority and the board members of the APA. Mr. Harris prayed for declaratory and injunctive relief along with monetary damages. Mr. Harris argued that new Ohio Administrative Code 5120: 1-1-10 effective April 15, 2010 pushed back his eligibility to go before the parole board from 11 years and 8 months to 21 years. The court granted summary judgment for the defendants on December 28, 2009. The Fifth District Court of Appeals ruled that the trial court should not have even explored the merits of Mr. Harris' argument because it had no jurisdiction. Since Mr. Harris was praying for compensatory and punitive damages against state officials and the agency itself, the appellate court found the lawsuit rightfully belonged in the Court of Claims.

In 09-CV-1848 H, Mr. Harris sued three prison officials and MANCI over being restricted to his cell except for one shower privilege per day, and for medical treatment. He claimed this deprived him of his right to exercise outside the confines of his cell and that it was cruel and unusual punishment. On April 16, 2010 the court granted summary judgment in favor of the defendants. The

Fifth District Court of Appeals went beyond that to state that “the cell restriction in this case serves a legitimate penological purpose.”⁶

In the instant case Mr. Harris is again alleging retaliation – for his filing of grievances and pursuing civil litigation against them. Mr. Harris alleges that the warden was instructing RIB officer Dahlby to find against Mr. Harris because of his pending litigation and that the RIB officer told him of the warden’s plan before deciding on the grievance. He alleges that he was placed in segregation, then given an extra 30 days in local control because of his litigation, the warden threatened to have him transferred to another institution and the deputy warden also advised Mr. Harris of that plan. He accuses female corrections officer Lewis of fabricating conduct reports against him because of his filing grievances and lawsuits against her.

On August 19, 2011 Mr. Harris filed his most recent lawsuit in this court, *Harris v. Warden Bradshaw, et al.* case no 2011-CV-1078 H. Mr. Harris listed 31 separate cases in his affidavit of prior actions filed that same date. In that case Mr. Harris’ complaint is that he is denied access to the courts because the prison law library replaced law books with three computers and he is computer illiterate. He claims the female law librarian⁷ threatened to put him in isolation and is retaliating against him⁸ for exercising his First and Fourteenth Amendment rights. There are four defendants in that case and he is requesting a preliminary injunction to order the defendants to bring back the bound law books.⁹

⁶ See p. 7 of 1-20-11 decision.

⁷ See 10-3-11 motion for preliminary injunction p. 3.

⁸ *id.*, at p 6.

⁹ *id.*, at p. 14.

Summary Judgment Standards

Under Civil Rule 56 summary judgment standards is proper when:¹⁰

1. There is no genuine issue as to any material fact to be litigated.
2. The moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, and
3. It appears from the evidence that reasonable minds can come but to one conclusion, and viewing such evidence most strongly in favor of the party against whom the motion for summary judgment is made, that conclusion is adverse to that party.

Trial courts should award summary judgment with caution, being careful to resolve doubts and construe evidence in favor of the non-moving party.¹¹

Nevertheless, summary judgment is appropriate where a party fails to produce evidence supporting the essentials of its claim.¹²

There are also the initial evidentiary matters. Defendant is relying upon the proof that plaintiff has filed 50 total civil actions in various courts and has listed various dispositions of those cases without attaching certified copies of such results. But the plaintiff has not objected to the consideration of such evidence and he himself admitted he had filed 31 actions in his recently filed¹³ affidavit in 11-CV-1078 H.

Second, this court believes that the express language of R.C. 2323.52(A)(3) and (B) limits the consideration of the filings strictly to those actions filed in state court: In order to declare a person a vexatious litigator a court must find that a person "engaged in vexatious conduct in a civil action or actions, whether in the court of claims or in a court of appeals, a court of common pleas, municipal court or county court" (A)(3) and in order to bring a

¹⁰ See *Temple v. Wean United, Inc.* (1977) 50 Ohio St. 2d 317,327.

¹¹ See *Murphy v. Reynoldsburg* (1992) 65 Ohio St. 3d 356,360.

¹² See *Wing v. Anchor Media Ltd. Of Texas* (1991) 59 Ohio St. 3d 108 syllabus paragraph 3.

¹³ Filed August 19, 2011.

vexatious litigator action, a person had to have “defended against habitual and persistent vexatious conduct in the court of claims or in a court of common pleas, municipal court or county court.” (B) That language does not include lawsuits - or vexatious conduct – in federal courts¹⁴ or in the Ohio Supreme Court. That shrinks the defendant’s list of cases filed by Mr. Harris from 60 cases to 34 cases.

It is the claim of Mr. Harris that every one of his prior cases were dismissed¹⁵ due to his failure to satisfy the mandatory filing requirements of R.C. 2969.25 and 26.¹⁶

Substantive Analysis

In the initial vexatious litigator case¹⁷ the Ohio Supreme Court laid out what to look for as to a violation of the statute:

[t]he purpose of the vexatious litigator statute is clear. It seeks to prevent abuse of the system by those persons who persistently and habitually file lawsuits without reasonable grounds and/or otherwise engage in frivolous conduct in the trial courts of this state. Such conduct clogs the court dockets, results in increased costs, and often times is a waste of judicial resources – resources that are supported by the taxpayers of this state. The unreasonable burden placed upon courts by such baseless litigation prevents the speedy consideration of proper litigation. . .

Vexatious litigators oftentimes use litigation, with seemingly indefatigable resolve and prolificacy, to intimidate public officials and employees or cause the emotional and financial decimation of their targets. Such conduct which employs court processes as amusement or a weapon in itself, undermines the people’s faith in the legal system, threatens the integrity of the judiciary, and casts a shadow upon the administration of justice. Thus the people, through their representatives, have a legitimate – indeed

¹⁴ For accord see *Gains v. Harmon* 99-CV-2351 (Mahoning County) and *Costratoro v. Urban* supra.

¹⁵ For this same entire analysis see *Rogers AG v. Watley* case no. 07-CVH10-14469 (Franklin County).

¹⁶ See Harris affidavit paragraph 6 filed 12-20-10.

¹⁷ *Mayer v. Bristow* (2000) 91 OhioSt. 3d 13-14.

compelling – interest in curbing the illegitimate activities of vexatious litigators.

The relationship between these goals and the methods employed in R.C. 2323.52 to achieve them is substantial. At its core, the statute establishes a screening mechanism that serves to protect the courts and other would-be victims against frivolous and ill-conceived lawsuits filed by those who have historically engaged in prolific and vexatious conduct in civil proceedings. It provides authority to the court of common pleas to require, as a condition precedent to taking further legal action in certain enumerated Ohio trial courts, that the vexatious litigator make a satisfactory demonstration that the proposed legal action is neither groundless nor abusive. Thus, “the vexatious litigator statute bears a real and substantial relation to the general public welfare because its provisions allow for the preclusion of groundless suits filed by those who have a history of vexatious conduct.”

A finding of vexatious conduct is not dependent upon whether Mr. Harris intended his conduct to be harassing. The court does not look to his subjective aim but instead examines the effect of his lawsuits upon the opposing parties and the judicial system. Mr. Harris can't be labeled a vexatious litigator simply for being a prolific filer of lawsuits, but the *Mayer* case does characterize vexatious litigators as individuals “*who use litigation, with seemingly indefatigable resolve and prolificacy*” to intimidate public officials and employees or cause the emotional and financial decimation of their targets. Such conduct which employs court processes as amusement or a weapon in itself, undermines people's faith in the legal system.¹⁸ (emphasis added).

Plaintiff Harris does not dispute he has filed 31 lawsuits. He has not prevailed in any of those cases. His lawsuits have been filed against state agencies, public officials and employees – almost exclusively against the Ohio Dept. of Corrections and/or its employees. Public funds must be expended to

¹⁸ *id.* at p. 13, also from footnote 11.

litigate their defense(s). Mr. Harris begins the process by filing numerous grievances then proceeds through the administrative process until he files his lawsuits for toilet access, law library books, exercising outside of his cell, etc. The conclusion of the Franklin County *Watley* case is directly applicable here:¹⁹

The undisputed evidence in the record establishes that every perceived slight results in a lawsuit and that this endless litigation is defendant's form of entertainment. His habitual and persistent filings have had the effect of harassing ODRC and its employees and constitute vexatious conduct under R.C. 2323.52A)(2)(a).

The court finds that, based upon clear and convincing evidence, plaintiff Dwayne Harris has engaged in vexatious conduct as defined by R. C. 2323.52(A)(2)(a) and therefore he is a vexatious litigator under R.C. 2323.52(A)(3). Accordingly, defendant's counterclaim for summary judgment is well taken and granted with costs to plaintiff Dwayne Harris.

Judgment Entry

It is hereby ordered that:

1. Mr. Harris, without first obtaining leave of this court, shall not institute any legal proceeding, nor make any application, other than an application to this court for leave to proceed under division (F) of R.C. 2323.52, in the Ohio Court of Claims, or in any county court of common pleas, municipal court, or other county court of Ohio.
2. Mr. Harris shall not, without first obtaining leave of this court, continue in any legal proceeding that he has instituted in the Ohio Court of Claims or in any court of common pleas, municipal court, or other county court of Ohio prior to the date of the entry of this order.

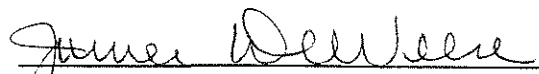
¹⁹ *Rogers AG v. Watley* (2008) case no. 07-CVH10-14469.

3. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.54(E), this order shall remain in force indefinitely.
4. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(F), only this court may grant Mr. Harris leave for institution or continuance of, or making of an application in, legal proceedings in the Ohio Court of Claims, or in any court of common pleas, municipal court, or any county court in Ohio. This court will only grant such leave if it is satisfied that the proceedings or application are not an abuse of process of the court in question, and that there are reasonable legal grounds for the proceeding or application. If leave is granted, it will be in the form of a written order by this court.
5. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(D)(3), only the relevant court of appeals may grant Dwayne Harris leave to institute or continue an action in the relevant court of appeals.
6. Within 30 days of the filing of this judgment entry, plaintiff Harris shall file his request, if any, for leave to continue the assertion of any pending claim he has in an Ohio Court of Common Pleas, municipal court, or county court in which he is a party.
7. Additionally, if plaintiff Harris requests this court to grant him leave to proceed as described in R.C. 2323.52(F), the period of time commencing with the filing with this court of an application for the issuance of an order granting leave to proceed and ending with the issuance of an order of that nature shall not be computed as part of an

applicable period of limitations within which the legal proceedings or application involved generally must be instituted or made.

8. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(G), no appeal by Mr. Harris shall lie from a decision of this court if this court denies Mr. Harris, under R.C. 2323.52(F), leave for the institution or continuance of, or the making of an application in, legal proceedings in the Ohio Court of Claims or in any court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court in Ohio.
9. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(H), the Richland County Common Pleas Clerk of Courts shall immediately send a certified copy of this order to the Ohio Supreme Court for publication in a manner that the Supreme Court determines is appropriate and that will facilitate the clerk of the Court of Claims and clerks of all courts of common pleas, municipal courts, or any county courts in Ohio in refusing to accept pleadings or other papers submitted for filing by Dwayne Harris if he has failed to obtain leave under R.C. 2323.52(F) to proceed.
10. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(I), whenever it appears by suggestion of parties or otherwise that Mr. Harris has instituted, continued, or made an application in legal proceedings without obtaining leave to proceed from this court, the court in which legal proceedings are pending shall immediately dismiss the proceeding or application of Dwayne Harris.

~~11.~~



Judge James DeWeese

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Judgment Entry was served according to local rules and sent by regular U.S. Mail this _____ day of October 2011 to the following:

Dwayne Harris
Lawrence Babich

Clerk of Courts

Exhibit A

List of Cases Filed by Dwayne Harris
(DOB 2/10/64; ID #211-083; Convicted in Cuyahoga County)

	Case Name	Case Number	Court	Cause of Action	Disposition
1.	<i>Harris v. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction</i>	C2003-03566 03AP826	Court of Claims	Civil rights	Defendant's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings sustained – claim not cognizable in Court of Claims.
2.	<i>Harris v. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility</i>	C1991-07887 AD (administrative)	Court of Claims	Property loss	Claim denied
3.	<i>Harris v. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility</i>	C1994-06806 AD (administrative)	Court of Claims	Property loss	Dismissed without prejudice
4.	<i>Harris v. Ohio Adult Parole Authority</i>	C2003-7146	Court of Claims	Wrongful imprisonment	Dismissed on Defendants' summary judgment motion.
5.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	88914	Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals	Criminal Appeal	denial of request for relief affirmed on August 2, 2007
6.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	89156	Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals	Criminal Appeal	denial of request for relief affirmed on March 6, 2008
7.	<i>State v. Harris</i>	CA-06-088329	Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals	Criminal Appeal	Voluntary dismissal
8.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	57920, 57857, 57855	Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals	Criminal Appeal	Affirmed
9.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	CR 235106	Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas	Criminal	request for relief denied on March 6, 2008 as untimely
10.	<i>State v. Harris</i>	CR-89-236656	Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas	Criminal	Post conviction issues
11.	<i>State v. Harris</i>	CR 89-236857	Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas	Criminal	Post conviction collection issue
12.	<i>State v. Harris</i>	CR-89-235240	Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas	Criminal	Conviction
13.	<i>State v. Harris</i>	CR-89-235106	Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas	Criminal	Post conviction issues
14.	<i>State v. Harris</i>	CR-82-175066	Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas	Criminal	Post conviction collection issues

	Case Name	Case Number	Court	Cause of Action	Disposition
15.	<i>Harris v. Emily Kridler, et al.</i> (CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN BAR ASSOC)	CV-08-663190 (transferred from CA 08AP796)	Cuyahoga County Court of Commons Pleas	Mandamus	Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Unopposed and Granted
16.	<i>Harris v. Mausser</i>	08AP796	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Mandamus	Denied Sept, 29, 2009 – res judicata and moot
17.	<i>Harris v. Wilkinson</i>	00 CV 007555 02-AP-001376 02-AP-001062	Franklin County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	Dismissed 11/22/02 Affirmed in part and reversed in part on appeal.
18.	<i>Harris v. Mausser</i>	08AP796 CA08091630 (transferred from 8 th Dist.)	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Mandamus	Dismissed 9/29/09
19.	<i>Harris v. Croft</i>	05APD50440	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Mandamus: Civil rights	Dismissed for failure to state a claim.
20.	<i>Harris v. ODRC</i>	01 CV 001710 01-AP-000598 02-AP-001184 05-AP-000442 03-AP-000077	Franklin County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	Summary Judgment granted 4/20/05
21.	<i>Harris v. Travis</i>	02-AP-001386	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Mandamus	Request that judge file order denied as moot.
22.	<i>Harris v. Travis</i>	02-AP-000754	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Mandamus	Request that judge file order denied as moot.
23.	<i>Harris v. Mausser</i>	10CVH01-586	Franklin County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	pending
24.	<i>Harris v. Collins</i>	10CV01-214	Franklin County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	pending
25.	<i>Harris v. Travis</i>	04-AP-000676	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Mandamus	Request that judge file order denied as moot
26.	<i>Harris v. Wilkinson</i>	02-AP-001062	Franklin County Court of Appeals	Appeal	Appeal denied as moot. Motion to reconsider trial court denied.
27.	<i>Harris v. Brunner</i>	02-AP-000755	Franklin County Court of Common Pleas	Mandamus	Dismissed per R.C 2969.25
28.	<i>Harris v. Wilkinson</i>	01CV2735	Northern District	Civil rights	Dismissed sua sponte per 42 USC1997e for failure to exhaust.
29.	<i>Harris v. Wilson</i>	06-cv2342	Northern District	Habeas	dismissed pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

	Case Name	Case Number	Court	Cause of Action	Disposition
30.	<i>Harris v. Hudson</i>	08cv1843 08-4175	Northern District	Habeas	transferred to 6 th Circuit because "this is at least the second petition filed by Harris in this court challenging his 1989 convictions for rape, felonious assault, and kidnapping, with firearm specifications. A previous petition was dismissed on the merits with prejudice on October 22, 2008."
31.	<i>Harris v. Smith</i>	09CV2157	Northern District	Habeas	pending on Administrative Track
32.	<i>Harris v. Tate</i>	93CV0330 (transferred from previous case 1:93-mc-00075) 94-4194 on appeal	Northern District	Habeas	Dismissed 10/22/93 Affirmed on 10/95
33.	<i>Harris v. Haviland</i>	102CV1007	Northern District	Habeas	dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases
34.	<i>Harris v. Wilkinson</i>	05-2355	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	denied jurisdiction March 29, 200
35.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	07-1485	Ohio Supreme Court	criminal	Denied jurisdiction August 10, 2007
36.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	08-0537	Ohio Supreme Court	criminal	denied jurisdiction on March 17, 2008
37.	<i>Harris v. Cable</i>	04-427	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Complaint dismissed 5/12/04. Motion for reconsideration Reconsideration denied 7/14/04
38.	<i>Harris v. Martinez</i>	04-1805	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Dismissed – mtd granted 12/15/04
39.	<i>Harris v. Judge Travis</i>	2003-1764	Ohio Supreme Court	Civil rights Procendo	Dismissed – mtd granted 1/26/03
40.	<i>Harris v. Travis</i>	04-217	Ohio Supreme Court	Civil rights Mandamus	Dismissed for failure to state claim: 3/24/04
41.	<i>Harris v. Ohio Adult Parole Authority</i>	03-1832	Ohio Supreme Court	Civil rights	Dismissed 12/10/03 pursuant to S. Ct. Prac. R. X, Sec. 5
42.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	89-2043	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Motion to Dismiss Granted 1/17/90
43.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	1992-1394	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Motion to Dismiss Granted 8/19/92
44.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	92-1870	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Motion to Dismiss Granted 11/18/92
45.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	2000-1220	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Motion to Dismiss Granted 8/30/00
46.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	2000-1446	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Dismissed 10/4/2000 pursuant to S. Ct. Prac. R. X, Sec. 5
47.	<i>Harris v. State of Ohio</i>	2001-0418	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Motion to Dismiss Granted 5/2/01
48.	<i>Harris v. Judges Petree, Deshler & Lazarus</i>	2003-0253	Ohio Supreme Court	Mandamus	Jurisdiction declined

	Case Name	Case Number	Court	Cause of Action	Disposition
49.	<i>Harris v. Smith, et al.</i>	09CV0963	Richland County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	Dismissed October 16, 2009 on R.C. 2969.25 grounds
50.	<i>Harris v. Smith, et al.</i>	09CV1242	Richland County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	Dismissed November 18, 2009 for failure to state a claim
51.	<i>Harris v. Bradley, et al.</i>	2009CV1848	Richland County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	pending
52.	<i>Harris v. Collins</i>	08CV1683 2010CA0007	Richland County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	Summary judgment granted to Defendants on 12/28/09.
53.	<i>Harris v. Smith</i>	2010CV0165	Richland County Court of Common Pleas	Civil Rights	pending
54.	<i>Harris v. Mitchell</i>	00246	Richland County Court of Common Pleas	Civil rights	Dismissed 8/2000 for failure to state a claim
55.	<i>Harris v. Ohio</i>	08-4175	Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals	Habeas	Request for successive § 2254 application denied April 22, 2009
56.	<i>Harris v. Karl</i>	C2051133	Southern District	Civil rights	Dismissed failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and res judicata grounds
57.	<i>Harris v. Moore</i>	04-cv-00796 05-03148 on appeal	Southern District	Civil rights	Dismissed by DC for failure to state a claim; affirmed.
58.	<i>Harris v. Wilkinson</i>	03-CV-865 05-3460 on appeal	Southern District	Civil rights	MSJ granted and case dismissed; affirmed.
59.	<i>Harris v. Collins, et al.</i>	10-cv-00012	Southern District	Civil rights	pending
60.	<i>Harris v. Moore</i>	WARCA200801003 Lower court: Warren Co CCP case no. 07cv69583;	Warren County Court of Appeals	Habeas	dismissed on October 12, 2007 - failed to state a claim. affirmed on February 8, 2008