**AMENDMENTS TO THE**

**OHIO RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE, THE OHIO RULES OF**

**CIVIL PROCEDURE, THE OHIO RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,**

**AND THE OHIO RULES OF JUVENILE PROCEDURE**

The Supreme Court of Ohio has adopted the following amendments to the Ohio

Rules of Appellate Procedure (4, 9, 10, 11, and 43), the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure (4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 7, 33, 36, 45, 75, and 86), the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure (5, 41, and 59), and the Ohio Rules of Juvenile Procedure (40 and 47).

**Authority:** The amendments are adopted by the Supreme Court pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(B) of the Ohio Constitution, and were proposed by the Commission on the Rules of Practice and Procedure in Ohio Courts pursuant to the document styled “Process for Amending the Rules of Practice and Procedure in Ohio Courts” as set forth on the following page.

**Staff Notes:** A Staff Note follows each amendment. Staff Notes are prepared by the Commission on the Rules of Practice and Procedure. Although the Supreme Court uses the Staff Notes during its consideration of proposed amendments, the Staff Notes are not adopted by the Supreme Court and are not a part of the rule. As such, the Staff Notes represent the views of the Commission on the Rules of Practice and Procedure and not necessarily those of the Supreme Court. The Staff Notes are not filed with the General Assembly, but are included when the proposed amendments are published for public comment and are made available to the appropriate committees of the General Assembly.

**PROCESS ON AMENDING THE**

**RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE IN OHIO COURTS**

In 1968 the citizens of Ohio approved proposed amendments to Article IV of the Ohio Constitution granting the Supreme Court, among other duties, rule-making authority for the judicial branch of Ohio government. These amendments are otherwise known as the Modern Courts Amendment.

Pursuant to this rule-making authority, the Supreme Court has created the Commission on the Rules of Practice and Procedure (“Commission”). The Commission consists of nineteen members, including judges as nominated by the six judges’ associations, and members of the practicing bar appointed by the Supreme Court. The Commission reviews and recommends amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rules of Juvenile Procedure, and Rules of Evidence.

In the fall of each year, the Commission submits to the Supreme Court proposed amendments to the rules of practice and procedure that it recommend take effect the following July 1. The Supreme Court then authorizes the publication of the rules for public comment. *The authorization by the Court of the publication of the proposed amendments is neither an endorsement of nor a declaration of intent to approve the proposed amendments. It is an invitation to the judiciary, the practicing bar, and the public at large to provide thoughtful and meaningful feedback on the legal and practical effect of the proposed amendments.* The public comments are reviewed by the Commission which may withdraw, amend, or resubmit all or any provision of the proposed amendments to the Supreme Court. Pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(B), if the proposed amendments are to take effect by July 1 the Supreme Court is required to file the proposed amendments with the General Assembly by January 15.

Once the proposed amendments are filed with the General Assembly they are published by the Supreme Court for a second round of public comment. *The authorization by the Court of a second round of publication for public comment is neither an endorsement of nor a declaration of intent to approve the proposed amendments. As with the first round of publication, it is an approval inviting the judiciary, the practicing bar, and the public at large to provide thoughtful and meaningful feedback on the legal and practical effects of the proposed amendments as revised.* Once the second round of public comments is ended, the comments are reviewed by the Commission which may withdraw, amend, or resubmit all or any provision of the proposed amendments to the Supreme Court for final consideration.

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(B), the Supreme Court has until April 30 of each year to accept all or any provision of the proposed amendments, and file with the General Assembly the amendments which the Court approves. The General Assembly has until June 30 to enact a concurrent resolution of disapproval for all or any portion of a proposed amendment the Supreme Court has proposed. If a concurrent resolution of disapproval is not enacted by that date, the proposed amendments become effective July 1.

The following is a summary of the amendments. In addition to the substantive amendments, nonsubstantive grammar and gender-neutral language changes are made throughout any rule that is proposed for amendment.

**Ohio Rules of Appellate Procedure**

*App.R. 4*

The amendments clarify when the time to appeal begins to run when the trial court enters an order that is not final when entered but becomes final as a result of merging into a subsequently entered final order or because of the dismissal of the action. The amendments also clarify that a timely and appropriate motion for attorney fees or prejudgment interest suspends the time for appeal. This will avoid the procedural and jurisdictional uncertainty that results when a party files an appeal during the time period between when the trial court enters judgment and the filing of a motion for attorney’s fees or prejudgment interest. Under the amendments, the appellate court has the authority to remand the matter for a ruling on the post-judgment motion, rather than dismissing the appeal.

*App.R. 9, App.R. 10, and App.R. 11*

The amendments clarify that the appellant’s duty is to make reasonable arrangements for the transcription of recorded proceedings and that the appellant should not be penalized for failing to produce a timely transcript if the deficiency is outside the appellant’s control.

Similar to the amendments to App.R. 9, the amendments to App.R. 10 clarify that the appellant’s duty is to make reasonable arrangements for the timely transmission of the record and that the appellant should not be penalized for any failure in transmitting the record if the deficiency is outside the appellant’s control.

Finally, the amendments to App.R. 11(C) reflect that the appellee can file a motion to dismiss the appeal if the appellant fails to make reasonable arrangements to transmit the record instead of penalizing the appellant for failure to timely transmit the record when such an action is outside the appellant’s control.

**Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure**

*Civ.R. 4.3 and Civ.R. 4.5*

Both Civ.R. 4.3 and Civ.R. 4.5 relating to service of summons outside the state and in a foreign country are amended to make their provisions consistent with the provisions of Civ.R. 4.1(B) relating to service of summons within the state as to the method of personal service which requires the person serving process to locate and tender a copy of the process to the person to be served and as to the provisions that a failure to make service within twenty-eight days and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of service.

*Civ.R. 4.6*

The caption for Civ.R. 4.6 is amended to clarify that the rule applies to all refusals to accept service.

*Civ.R. 7*

Consistent with the 2007 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the amendments delete Civ.R. 7(C) which states that demurrers are abolished as demurrers are unknown in Ohio modern practice after the adoption of Civ.R. 12(B)(6).

*Civ.R. 33 and Civ.R. 36*

The Court has adopted clean-up amendments to both Civ.R 33 and Civ.R. 36. Prior amendments adopted by the Court intended that interrogatories and requests for admission be served by electronic means making a printed copy unnecessary and that therefore the time for responding should no longer run from service of a printed copy.

*Civ.R. 45*

The proposed amendments to Civ.R. 45 account for the 2008 renumbering of Civ.R. 26(B).

*Civ.R. 75*

The amendments are based on a recommendation of the Ohio State Bar Association to grant the court discretion to join persons or agencies claiming to have an interest in or rights with respect to a child, such as being designated as legal custodians or as persons entitled to visitation or companionship time.

**Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure**

*Crim.R. 5*

The amendments to Crim.R. 5 establish a general rule in favor of binding over misdemeanors, except for minor misdemeanors, committed with felonies as a part of the same criminal episode.

*Crim.R. 41*

Amendments to Crim.R. 41 address the issuance and execution of a tracking device search warrant. A law-enforcement officer to whom a search warrant is issued is given “three days” to complete a search with no differentiation made between a search warrant for property and a search warrant that tracks the movement of a person or property. The ability to install the tracking device within the three day time period in the rule was difficult if no opportunities arose for law enforcement to safely and secretly install the device.

The amendments specify requirements for the issuance and execution of a tracking device search warrant, giving law enforcement greater flexibility while protecting the rights of the individual who is the subject of the search.

**Ohio Rules of Juvenile Procedure**

*Juv.R. 40*

While reviewing the procedures for magistrates to conduct civil jury trials under Civ.R. 53, the Commission considered Juv.R. 40 regarding magistrates in juvenile courts. It was determined that jury trials in juvenile court are extremely rare and occur only in cases of “serious youthful offenders” and cases of adult defendants charged with child endangering and/or contributing to the delinquency of minors. The rule, prior to amendment, excluded magistrates from conducting jury trials for “serious youthful offenders”. In addition, all trials of adult offenders are governed by the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure, which expressly exclude magistrates from hearing jury trials; therefore, the amendments eliminate the provision for jury trials under Juv.R. 40.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE**

**FILED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO**

**PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 5 OF THE OHIO CONSTITUTION**

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**OHIO RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE**

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**RULE 4. Appeal as of Right--When Taken**

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**(A) Time for appeal**

**(1)** **Appeal from order that is final upon its entry.** Subject to the provisions of App.R. 4(A)(3), a party who wishes to appeal from an order that is final upon its entry shall file the notice of appeal required by App.R. 3 within 30 days of that entry.

**(2)** **Appeal from order that is not final upon its entry.** Subject to the provisions of App.R. 4(A)(3), a party who wishes to appeal from an order that is not final upon its entry but subsequently becomes final—such as an order that merges into a final order entered by the clerk or that becomes final upon dismissal of the action—shall file the notice of appeal required by App.R. 3 within 30 days of the date on which the order becomes final.

**(3)** **Delay of clerk’s service in civil case.** In a civil case, if the clerk has not completed service of the order within the three-day period prescribed in Civ.R. 58(B), the 30-day periods referenced in App.R. 4(A)(1) and 4(A)(2) begin to run on the date when the clerk actually completes service.

**(B) Exceptions**

The following are exceptions to the appeal time period in division (A) of this rule:

**(1)** **Multiple or cross appeals.** If a notice of appeal is timely filed by a party, another party may file a notice of appeal within the appeal time period otherwise prescribed by this rule or within ten days of the filing of the first notice of appeal.

**(2)** **Civil or juvenile post-judgment motion**. In a civil case or juvenile proceeding, if a party files any of the following, if timely and appropriate:

(a) a motion for judgment under Civ.R. 50(B);

(b) a motion for a new trial under Civ.R. 59;

(c) objections to a magistrate's decision under Civ.R 53(D)(3)(b) or Juv. R. 40(D)(3)(b);

(d) a request for findings of fact and conclusions of law under Civ.R. 52, Juv.R. 29(F)(3), Civ.R. 53(D)(3)(a)(ii) or Juv.R. 40(D)(3)(a)(ii);

(e) a motion for attorney fees; or

(f) a motion for prejudgment interest,

then the time for filing a notice of appeal from the judgment or final order in question begins to run as to all parties when the trial court enters an order resolving the last of these post-judgment filings.

If a party files a notice of appeal from an otherwise final judgment but before the trial court has resolved one or more of the filings listed in this division, then the court of appeals, upon suggestion of any of the parties, shall remand the matter to the trial court to resolve the post-judgment filings in question and shall stay appellate proceedings until the trial court has done so. After the trial court has ruled on the post-judgment filing on remand, any party who wishes to appeal from the trial court's orders or judgments on remand shall do so in the following manner: (i) by moving to amend a previously filed notice of appeal or cross-appeal under App.R. 3(F), for which leave shall be granted if sought within thirty days of the entry of the last of the trial court's judgments or orders on remand and if sought after thirty days of the entry, the motion may be granted at the discretion of the appellate court; or (ii) by filing a new notice of appeal in the trial court in accordance with App.R. 3 and 4(A). In the latter case, any new appeal shall be consolidated with the original appeal under App.R. 3(B).

**(3) Criminal and traffic post-judgment motions**

In a criminal or traffic case, if a party files any of the following, if timely and appropriate:

(a) a motion for arrest of judgment under Crim.R. 34;

(b) a motion for a new trial under Crim.R. 33 for a reason other than newly discovered evidence; or

(c) objections to a magistrate’s decision under Crim.R. 19(D)(3)(b) or Traf.R. 14; or

(d) a request for findings of fact and conclusions of law under Crim.R. 19(d)(3)(a)(ii),

then the time for filing a notice of appeal from the judgment or final order in question begins to run as to all parties when the trial court enters an order resolving the last of these post-judgment filings. A motion for a new trial under Crim.R. 33 on the ground of newly discovered evidence made within the time for filing a motion for a new trial on other grounds extends the time for filing a notice of appeal from a judgment of conviction in the same manner as a motion on other grounds; but if made after the expiration of the time for filing a motion on other grounds, the motion on the ground of newly discovered evidence does not extend the time for filing a notice of appeal.

If a party files a notice of appeal from an otherwise final judgment but before the trial court has resolved one or more of the filings listed in (a), (b), or (c) of this division, then the court of appeals, upon suggestion of any of the parties, shall remand the matter to the trial court to resolve the motion in question and shall stay appellate proceedings until the trial court has done so.

After the trial court has ruled on the post-judgment filings on remand, any party who wishes to appeal from the trial court’s orders or judgments on remand shall do so in the following manner: (i) by moving to amend a previously filed notice of appeal or cross-appeal under App.R. 3(F), for which leave shall be granted if sought within thirty days of the entry of the last of the trial court’s judgments or orders on remand and if sought after thirty days of the entry, the motion may be granted in the discretion of the appellate court; or (ii) by filing a new notice of appeal in the trial court in accordance with App.R. 3 and 4(A). In the latter case, any new appeal shall be consolidated with the original appeal under App.R. 3(B).

**(4) Appeal by prosecution**

In an appeal by the prosecution under Crim.R. 12(K) or Juv.R. 22(F), the prosecution shall file a notice of appeal within seven days of entry of the judgment or order appealed.

**(5) Partial final judgment or order**

If an appeal is permitted from a judgment or order entered in a case in which the trial court has not disposed of all claims as to all parties, other than a judgment or order entered under Civ.R. 54(B), a party may file a notice of appeal within thirty days of entry of the judgment or order appealed or the judgment or order that disposes of the remaining claims. Division (A) of this rule applies to a judgment or order entered under Civ.R. 54(B).

**(C) Premature notice of appeal**

A notice of appeal filed after the announcement of a decision, order, or sentence but before entry of the judgment or order that begins the running of the appeal time period is treated as filed immediately after the entry.

**(D) Definition of “entry” or “entered”**

As used in this rule, “entry” or “entered” means when a judgment or order is entered under Civ.R. 58(A) or Crim.R. 32(C).

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**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 amendment)**

The amendments to App.R. 4(A) are designed to clarify confusion that can arise when the trial court enters an order that is not final when entered but becomes final as a result of merging into a subsequently entered final order or because of the dismissal of the action (*e.g.*, under Civ.R. 41(A)). In these circumstances, the time to appeal begins to run when the previously non-final order becomes a final order. Not all interlocutory orders will survive the voluntary dismissal of the action, and the amendment is not intended to suggest otherwise. But it does provide guidance about the time to appeal in the event that a case terminates without a final order into which a prior order can merge. The amendments to App.R. 4(A) also remove the references to “judgment or order”; this change is not substantive but merely recognizes that there is no need to use both terms, since every judgment is also a final order. *See*, *e.g.*, Civ.R. 54(A); R.C. 2505.02(B)(1). The amendments also contain stylistic, non-substantive changes to accommodate the already-existing provision that extends the time to appeal when the clerk fails to complete service in a civil case under Civ.R. 58(B); that provision is now found in App.R. 4(A)(3).

The amendments to App.R. 4(B)(2)(e) and 4(B)(2)(f) clarify that a timely and appropriate motion for attorney fees or prejudgment interest suspends the time to appeal. The Supreme Court has held that the pendency of such a motion deprives a trial-court judgment of finality. *See Miller v. First Intl. Fid. & Trust Bldg., Ltd.*, 113 Ohio St.3d 474, 2007-Ohio-2457, 866 N.E.2d 1059 (prejudgment interest); *Intl. Bhd. of Elec. Workers, Loc. Union No. 8 v. Vaughn Indus., L.L.C.*, 116 Ohio St.3d 335, 2007-Ohio-6439, 879 N.E.2d 187 (attorney fees). But trial courts often enter judgment before parties file these types of post-trial motions, and during the window of time between the entry of that judgment and the filing of one of these motions, one of the parties may choose to appeal from an order that appears to be final at the time it was entered. The current amendments are designed to avoid the jurisdictional and procedural uncertainty that results from this situation. Now, the appellate court has the authority to remand the matter for a ruling on the post-judgment motion, rather than dismissing the appeal. Also, the reference to R.C. 2323.42 was deleted from App.R. 4(B)(2)(3); that reference suggested that only motions for attorney fees made under that statute suspend the time to appeal. The current amendment provides that any timely and appropriate motion for attorney fees and prejudgment interest suspends the time to appeal, regardless of the legal authority for the motion.

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**RULE 9. The Record on Appeal**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(B) The transcript of proceedings; discretion of trial court to select transcriber; duty of appellant to order; notice to appellee if partial transcript is ordered.**

(1) It is the obligation of the appellant to make reasonable arrangements to ensure that the proceedings the appellant considers necessary for inclusion in the record, however those proceedings were recorded, are transcribed in a form that meets the specifications of App.R. 9(B)(6).

(2) Any stenographic/shorthand reporter selected by the trial court to record the proceedings may also serve as the official transcriber of those proceedings without prior trial court approval. Otherwise, the transcriber of the proceedings must be approved by the trial court. A party may move to appoint a particular transcriber or the trial court may appoint a transcriber sua sponte; in either case, the selection of the transcriber is within the sound discretion of the trial court, so long as the trial court has a reasonable basis for determining that the transcriber has the necessary qualifications and training to produce a reliable transcript that conforms to the requirements of App.R. 9(B)(6).

(3) The appellant shall order the transcript in writing and shall file a copy of the transcript order with the clerk of the trial court.

(4) If no recording was made, or when a recording was made but is no longer available for transcription, App.R. 9(C) or 9(D) may be utilized. If the appellant intends to present an assignment of error on appeal that a finding or conclusion is unsupported by the evidence or is contrary to the weight of the evidence, the appellant shall include in the record a transcript of proceedings that includes all evidence relevant to the findings or conclusion.

(5) Unless the entire transcript of proceedings is to be included in the record, the appellant shall file with the notice of appeal a statement, as follows:

1. If the proceedings were recorded by a stenographic/shorthand reporter, the statement shall list the assignments of error the appellant intends to present on the appeal and shall either describe the parts of the transcript that the appellant intends to include in the record or shall indicate that the appellant believes that no transcript is necessary.
2. If the proceedings were not recorded by any means, or if the proceedings were recorded by non-stenographic means but the recording is no longer available for transcription, or if the stenographic record has become unavailable, then the statement shall list the assignments of error the appellant intends to present on appeal and shall indicate that a statement under App.R. 9(C) or 9(D) will be submitted.

The appellant shall file this statement with the clerk of the trial court and serve the statement on the appellee.

If the appellee considers a transcript of other parts of the proceedings necessary, the appellee, within ten days after the service of the statement of the appellant, shall file and serve on the appellant a designation of additional parts to be included. The clerk of the trial court shall forward a copy of this designation to the clerk of the court of appeals.

If the appellant refuses or fails, within ten days after service on the appellant of appellee's designation, to order transcription of the additional parts, the appellee, within five days thereafter, shall either order the parts in writing from the reporter or apply to the court of appeals for an order requiring the appellant to do so. At the time of ordering, the party ordering the transcript of proceedings shall arrange for the payment to the transcriber of the cost of the transcript of proceedings.

(6) A transcript of proceedings under this rule shall be in the following form:

(a) The transcript of proceedings shall include a front and back cover; the front cover shall bear the title and number of the case and the name of the court in which the proceedings occurred;

(b) The transcript of proceedings shall be firmly bound on the left side;

(c) The first page inside the front cover shall set forth the nature of the proceedings, the date or dates of the proceedings, and the judge or judges who presided;

(d) The transcript of proceedings shall be prepared on white paper eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size with the lines of each page numbered and the pages sequentially numbered;

(e) An index of witnesses shall be included in the front of the transcript of proceedings and shall contain page and line references to direct, cross, re-direct, and re-cross examination;

(f) An index to exhibits, whether admitted or rejected, briefly identifying each exhibit, shall be included following the index to witnesses reflecting the page and line references where the exhibit was identified and offered into evidence, was admitted or rejected, and if any objection was interposed;

(g) Exhibits such as papers, maps, photographs, and similar items that were admitted shall be firmly attached, either directly or in an envelope to the inside rear cover, except as to exhibits whose size or bulk makes attachment impractical; documentary exhibits offered at trial whose admission was denied shall be included in a separate envelope with a notation that they were not admitted and also attached to the inside rear cover unless attachment is impractical;

(h) No volume of a transcript of proceedings shall exceed two hundred and fifty pages in length, except it may be enlarged to three hundred pages, if necessary, to complete a part of the voir dire, opening statements, closing arguments, or jury instructions; when it is necessary to prepare more than one volume, each volume shall contain the number and name of the case and be sequentially numbered, and the separate volumes shall be approximately equal in length;

(i) An electronic copy of the written transcript of proceedings should be included if it is available;

(j) The transcriber shall certify the transcript of proceedings as correct and shall state whether it is a complete or partial transcript of proceedings, and, if partial, indicate the parts included and the parts excluded.

(7) The record is complete for the purposes of appeal when the last part of the record is filed with the clerk of the trial court under App.R. 10(A).

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 amendment)**

App.R. 9(B)(1) is amended to clarify that the appellant’s duty is to make reasonable arrangements for the transcription of recorded proceedings and that the appellant does not have the ability, and thus does not have the duty, to compel a court reporter or other transcriber to meet his or her transcription obligations. That is not to suggest that an appellate court may reverse a judgment without a proper record; it simply clarifies that the appellant should not be penalized for failing to produce a timely transcript if the deficiency is outside the appellant’s control. *See*, *e.g.*, *Camp-Out, Inc. v. Adkins*, 6th Dist. No. WD-06-057, 2007-Ohio-447 (denying motion to dismiss based on missing transcript). The amendment is necessary to avoid dismissals under App.R. 11(C) arising from the failure to produce a timely transcript if the dismissal is not of the appellant’s making. *Cf. In re Efford*, 8th Dist. No. 77747, 2000 WL 1514100, \*1 (Oct. 12, 2000) (“Appellant has the duty to ensure that the record or any portions thereof that are necessary to determine the appeal are filed with the reviewing court.”).

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**RULE 10. Transmission of the Record**

**(A) Time for transmission; duty of appellant.** The record on appeal, including the transcript and exhibits necessary for the determination of the appeal, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court of appeals when the record is complete for the purposes of appeal, or when forty days, which is reduced to twenty days for an accelerated calendar case, have elapsed after the filing of the notice of appeal and no order extending time has been granted under subdivision (C). After filing the notice of appeal the appellant shall comply with the provisions of App.R. 9(B) and shall take any other action reasonably necessary to enable the clerk to assemble and transmit the record. If more than one appeal is taken, each appellant shall comply with the provisions of App.R. 9(B) and this division, and a single record shall be transmitted when forty days have elapsed after the filing of the final notice of appeal. If the appellant has complied with the duty to make reasonable arrangements for transcription of the recorded proceedings under App.R. 9(B) and the duty to make reasonable arrangements to enable the clerk to assemble and transmit the record under this division, then the appellant is not responsible for any delay or failure to transmit the record.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(C) Extension of time for transmission of the record; reduction of time.** Except as may be otherwise provided by local rule adopted by the court of appeals pursuant to App.R.41, the trial court for cause shown set forth in the order may extend the time for transmitting the record. The clerk shall certify the order of extension to the court of appeals. A request for extension to the trial court and a ruling by the trial court must be made within the time originally prescribed or within an extension previously granted. If the trial court is without authority to grant the relief sought, by operation of this rule or local rule, or has denied a request therefor, the court of appeals may on motion for cause shown extend the time for transmitting the record or may permit the record to be transmitted and filed after the expiration of the time allowed or fixed. If a request for an extension of time for transmitting the record has been previously denied, the motion shall set forth the denial and shall state the reasons therefor, if any were given. The court of appeals may require the record to be transmitted and the appeal to be docketed at any time within the time otherwise fixed or allowed therefor. An appellant who moves under this division for an extension of time to transmit the record has good cause to do so if the appellant has reasonably complied with all applicable requirements of App.R. 9(B) and division (A) of this rule.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 amendment)**

App.R. 10(A) is amended to clarify that the appellant’s duty is to make reasonable arrangements for the timely transmission of the record and that the appellant does not have the ability, and thus does not have the duty, to ensure that the record is transmitted once those reasonable arrangements have been made. That is not to suggest that an appellate court may reverse a judgment without a proper record; it simply clarifies that the appellant should not be penalized for any failure in transmitting the record (including any delay in producing a transcript of proceedings) if the deficiency is outside the appellant’s control. *See*, *e.g.*, *Camp-Out, Inc. v. Adkins*, 6th Dist. No. WD-06-057, 2007-Ohio-447 (denying motion to dismiss based on missing transcript). *Cf. In re Efford*, 8th Dist. No. 77747, 2000 WL 1514100, \*1 (Oct. 12, 2000) (dismissing appeal because of appellant’s failure to ensure timely transmission of complete record).

Similarly, App.R. 10(C) is amended to clarify that an appellant will presumably have the requisite good cause for extending the time to transmit the record if the appellant has complied with all applicable requirements to arrange for both the transcribing of the recorded proceedings and transmission of the record. The reference in App.R. 10(C) to App.R. 30 is also corrected to App.R. 41.

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**RULE 11. Docketing the Appeal; Filing of the Record**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(C) Dismissal for failure of appellant to cause timely transmission of record.** If the appellant fails to make reasonable arrangements to transmit the record timely, any appellee may file a motion in the court of appeals to dismiss the appeal. The motion shall be supported by a certificate of the clerk of the trial court showing the date and substance of the judgment or order from which the appeal was taken, the date on which the notice of appeal was filed, the expiration date of any order extending the time for transmitting the record, and by proof of service. The appellant may respond within ten days of such service.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 amendment)**

App.R. 11(C) is amended to clarify that the appellant’s duty is to make reasonable arrangements for the timely transmission of the record and that the appellant does not have the ability, and thus does not have the duty, to ensure that the record is transmitted once those reasonable arrangements have been made. That is not to suggest that an appellate court may reverse a judgment without a proper record; it simply clarifies that the appellant should not be penalized for any failure in transmitting the record (including any delay in producing a transcript of proceedings) if the deficiency is outside the appellant’s control. *See*, *e.g.*, *Camp-Out, Inc. v. Adkins*, 6th Dist. No. WD-06-057, 2007-Ohio-447 (denying motion to dismiss based on missing transcript). *Cf. In re Efford*, 8th Dist. No. 77747, 2000 WL 1514100, \*1 (Oct. 12, 2000) (dismissing appeal because of appellant’s failure to ensure timely transmission of record).

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**RULE 43. Effective Date**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(AA)** **Effective date of amendments.** The amendments to Rules 4, 9, 10, and 11, and 43 filed by the Supreme Court with the General Assembly on January 15, 2014 and revised and refiled on April 30, 2014 shall take effect on July 1, 2014. They govern all proceedings in actions brought after they take effect and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that their application in a particular action pending when the amendments take effect would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure applies.

**OHIO RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

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**RULE 4.3 Process: Out-of-State Service**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(B) Methods of service.**

**(1) Service by clerk.** The clerk may make service of process or other documents to be served outside the state in the same manner as provided in Civ.R. 4.1(A)(1) through Civ.R. 4.1(A)(3).

**(2) Personal service.** When ordered by the court, a "person" as defined in division (A) of this rule may be personally served with a copy of the process and complaint or other document to be served. Service under this division may be made by any person not less than eighteen years of age who is not a party and who has been designated by order of the court to make personal service of process. On request, the clerk shall deliver the summons to the plaintiff for transmission to the person who will make the service. The person serving process shall locate the person to be served and shall tender a copy of the process and accompanying documents to the person to be served.

Proof of service may be made as prescribed by Civ.R. 4.1 (B) or by order of the court. Failure to make service within the twenty-eight-day period and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of service.

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**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

Rule 4.3(B)(2) is amended to be consistent with the provisions of Civ.R. 4.1(B) relating to personal service within the state which specify, “The person serving process shall locate the person to be served and shall tender a copy of the process and accompanying documents to the person to be served” and “Failure to make service within the twenty-eight-day period and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of service.”

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**RULE 4.5 Process: Alternative Provisions for Service in a Foreign Country**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(C) Return.** Proof of service may be made as prescribed by Civ.R. 4.1(B), or by the law of the foreign country, or by order of the court. Failure to make service within the twenty-eight-day period and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of service.

When delivery is made pursuant to division (B)(5) of this rule, proof of service shall include a receipt signed by the addressee or other evidence of delivery to the addressee satisfactory to the court.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

Rule 4.5(C) is amended to be consistent with the provision of Civ.R. 4.1(B) relating to personal service within the state which specifies, “Failure to make service within the twenty-eight-day period and failure to make proof of service do not affect the validity of service.”

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**RULE 4.6 Process: Limits; Amendment; Service Refused; Service Unclaimed**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(C) Service refused.** If attempted service of process by United States certified or express mail or by commercial carrier service within or outside the state is refused, and the certified or express mail envelope or return of the commercial carrier shows such refusal, or the return of the person serving process by personal service within or outside the state or by residence service within the state specifies that service of process has been refused, the clerk shall forthwith notify the attorney of record or, if there is no attorney of record, the party at whose instance process was issued and enter the fact and method of notification on the appearance docket. If the attorney, or serving party, after notification by the clerk, files with the clerk a written request for ordinary mail service, the clerk shall send by United States ordinary mail a copy of the summons and complaint or other document to be served to the defendant at the address set forth in the caption, or at the address set forth in written instructions furnished to the clerk. The mailing shall be evidenced by a certificate of mailing which shall be completed and filed by the clerk. Answer day shall be twenty-eight days after the date of mailing as evidenced by the certificate of mailing. The clerk shall endorse this answer date upon the summons which is sent by ordinary mail. Service shall be deemed complete when the fact of mailing is entered of record. Failure to claim United States certified or express mail or commercial carrier service is not refusal of service within the meaning of this division. This division shall not apply if any reason for failure of delivery other than “Refused” is also shown on the United States certified or express mail envelope.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**RULE 7. Pleadings and Motions**

**(A) Pleadings.** There shall be a complaint and an answer; a reply to a counterclaim denominated as such; an answer to a cross-claim, if the answer contains a cross-claim; a third-party complaint, if a person who was not an original party is summoned under the provisions of Civ.R. 14; and a third-party answer, if a third-party complaint is served. No other pleading shall be allowed, except that the court may order a reply to an answer or a third-party answer.

**(B) Motions.**

(1) An application to the court for an order shall be by motion which, unless made during a hearing or a trial, shall be made in writing. A motion, whether written or oral, shall state with particularity the grounds therefor, and shall set forth the relief or order sought. The requirement of writing is fulfilled if the motion is stated in a written notice of the hearing of the motion.

(2) To expedite its business, the court may make provision by rule or order for the submission and determination of motions without oral hearing upon brief written statements of reasons in support and opposition.

(3) The rules applicable to captions, signing, and other matters of form of pleading apply to all motions and other papers provided for by these rules.

(4) All motions shall be signed in accordance with Civ.R. 11.

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**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

Rule 7(C) abolishing demurrers is deleted, corresponding to the 2007 deletion of former Federal Rule 7(c). Demurrers are unknown in Ohio modern practice, having been replaced in 1970 by Civ.R. 12(B)(6) with the adoption of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure. As the 2007 Federal Advisory Committee Note stated: “Former Rule 7(c) is deleted because it has done its work.”

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**RULE 33. Interrogatories to Parties**

**(A) Availability; procedures for use.** Any party, without leave of court, may serve upon any other party up to forty written interrogatories to be answered by the party served. A party serving interrogatories shall serve the party with an electronic copy of the interrogatories. The electronic copy shall be reasonably useable for word processing and provided on computer disk, by electronic mail, or by other means agreed to by the parties. A party who is unable to provide an electronic copy of the interrogatories may seek leave of court to be relieved of this requirement. A party shall not propound more than forty interrogatories to any other party without leave of court. Upon motion, and for good cause shown, the court may extend the number of interrogatories that a party may serve upon another party. For purposes of this rule, any subpart propounded under an interrogatory shall be considered a separate interrogatory.

(1) If the party served is a public or private corporation or a partnership or association, the organization shall choose one or more of its proper employees, officers, or agents to answer the interrogatories, and the employee, officer, or agent shall furnish information as is known or available to the organization.

(2) Interrogatories, without leave of court, may be served upon the plaintiff after commencement of the action and upon any other party with or after service of the summons and complaint upon the party.

(3) Each interrogatory shall be answered separately and fully in writing under oath, unless it is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated in lieu of an answer. The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall quote each interrogatory immediately preceding the corresponding answer or objection. When the number of interrogatories exceeds forty without leave of court, the party upon whom the interrogatories have been served need only answer or object to the first forty interrogatories. The answers are to be signed by the person making them, and the objections signed by the attorney making them. The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy of the answers and objections within a period designated by the party submitting the interrogatories, not less than twenty-eight days after the service of the interrogatories or within such shorter or longer time as the court may allow.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

Rule 33(A)(3) is amended to correct an oversight in the final publication of the 2012 amendments to the rule. Those prior amendments intended that interrogatories be served by electronic means making separate service of a printed copy unnecessary except for unusual circumstances. The final publication of the 2012 amendment inadvertently retained language from the prior rule stating that the designated time for responses runs from service of “a printed copy of” the interrogatories. The quoted words were not intended to be included and are stricken. A similar correction is made to Civ.R. 36 with respect to requests for admission.

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**RULE 36. Requests for Admission**

**(A) Availability; procedures for use.** A party may serve upon any other party a written request for the admission, for purposes of the pending action only, of the truth of any matters within the scope of Civ.R. 26(B) set forth in the request, that relate to statements or opinions of fact or of the application of law to fact, including the genuineness of any documents described in the request. Copies of documents shall be served with the request unless they have been or are otherwise furnished or made available for inspection and copying. The request may, without leave of court, be served upon the plaintiff after commencement of the action and upon any other party with or after service of the summons and complaint upon that party. A party serving a request for admission shall serve the party with an electronic copy of the request for admission. The electronic copy shall be reasonably useable for word processing and provided on computer disk, by electronic mail, or by other means agreed to by the parties. A party who is unable to provide an electronic copy of a request for admission may seek leave of court to be relieved of this requirement.

(1) Each matter of which an admission is requested shall be separately set forth. The party to whom the requests for admissions have been directed shall quote each request for admission immediately preceding the corresponding answer or objection. The matter is admitted unless, within a period designated in the request, not less than twenty-eight days after service of the request or within such shorter or longer time as the court may allow, the party to whom the request is directed serves upon the party requesting the admission a written answer or objection addressed to the matter, signed by the party or by the party’s attorney.

(2) If objection is made, the reasons therefor shall be stated. The answer shall specifically deny the matter or set forth in detail the reasons why the answering party cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that a party qualify his or her answer, or deny only a part of the matter of which an admission is requested, the party shall specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder. An answering party may not give lack of information or knowledge as a reason for failure to admit or deny unless the party states that the party has made reasonable inquiry and that the information known or readily obtainable by the party is insufficient to enable the party to admit or deny. A party who considers that a matter of which an admission has been requested presents a genuine issue for trial may not, on that ground alone, object to the request; the party may, subject to the provisions of Civ.R. 37(C), deny the matter or set forth reasons why the party cannot admit or deny it.

(3) The party who has requested the admissions may move for an order with respect to the answers or objections. Unless the court determines that an objection is justified, it shall order that an answer be served. If the court determines that an answer does not comply with the requirements of this rule, it may order either that the matter is admitted or that an amended answer be served. The court may, in lieu of these orders, determine that final disposition of the request be made at a pretrial conference or at a designated time prior to trial. The provisions of Civ.R. 37(A)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

Rule 36(A)(1) is amended to correct an oversight in the final publication of the 2012 amendments to the rule. Those prior amendments intended that requests for admission be served by electronic means making separate service of a printed copy unnecessary except for unusual circumstances. The final publication of the 2012 amendment inadvertently retained language from the prior rule stating that the designated time for responses runs from service of “a printed copy of” the requests. The quoted words were not intended to be included and are stricken. A similar correction is made to Civ.R. 33 with respect to interrogatories.

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**RULE 45. Subpoena**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(C) Protection of persons subject to subpoenas.**

(1) A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena.

(2)(a) A person commanded to produce under divisions (A)(1)(b), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of this rule need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless commanded to attend and give testimony at a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(b) Subject to division (D)(2) of this rule, a person commanded to produce under divisions (A)(1)(b), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of this rule may, within fourteen days after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than fourteen days after service, serve upon the party or attorney designated in the subpoena written objections to production. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to production except pursuant to an order of the court by which the subpoena was issued. If objection has been made, the party serving the subpoena, upon notice to the person commanded to produce, may move at any time for an order to compel the production. An order to compel production shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the production commanded.

(3) On timely motion, the court from which the subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena, or order appearance or production only under specified conditions, if the subpoena does any of the following:

(a) Fails to allow reasonable time to comply;

(b) Requires disclosure of privileged or otherwise protected matter and no exception or waiver applies;

(c) Requires disclosure of a fact known or opinion held by an expert not retained or specially employed by any party in anticipation of litigation or preparation for trial as described by Civ.R. 26(B)(5), if the fact or opinion does not describe specific events or occurrences in dispute and results from study by that expert that was not made at the request of any party;

(d) Subjects a person to undue burden.

(4) Before filing a motion pursuant to division (C)(3)(d) of this rule, a person resisting discovery under this rule shall attempt to resolve any claim of undue burden through discussions with the issuing attorney. A motion filed pursuant to division (C)(3)(d) of this rule shall be supported by an affidavit of the subpoenaed person or a certificate of that person’s attorney of the efforts made to resolve any claim of undue burden.

(5) If a motion is made under division (C)(3)(c) or (C)(3)(d) of this rule, the court shall quash or modify the subpoena unless the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship and assures that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be reasonably compensated.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

Rule 45(C)(3)(c) is amended to account for the 2008 renumbering of Civ.R. 26(B) which changed the section of that rule addressing experts from Civ.R. 26(B)(4) to Civ.R. 26(B)(5).

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**RULE 75. Divorce, Annulment, and Legal Separation Actions**

**(A) Applicability.** The Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply in actions for divorce, annulment, legal separation, and related proceedings, with the modifications or exceptions set forth in this rule.

**(B) Joinder of parties.** Civ.R. 14, 19, 19.1, and 24 shall not apply in divorce, annulment, or legal separation actions, however:

(1) A person or corporation having possession of, control of, or claiming an interest in property, whether real, personal, or mixed, out of which a party seeks a division of marital property, a distributive award, or an award of spousal support or other support, may be made a party defendant;

(2) When it is essential to protect the interests of a child, the court may join the child of the parties as a party defendant and appoint a guardian ad litem and legal counsel, if necessary, for the child and tax the costs;

(3) The court may make any person or agency claiming to have an interest in or rights to a child by rule or statute, including but not limited to R.C. 3109.04 and R.C. 3109.051, a party defendant;

(4) When child support is ordered, the court, on its own motion or that of an interested person, after notice to the party ordered to pay child support and to his or her employer, may make the employer a party defendant.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

The rule is amended by inserting a new Civ.R. 75(B)(3) and renumbering the following provision. The new provision expressly grants courts the authority and discretion to join persons or agencies claiming to have an interest in or rights with respect to a child. This would include agencies such as child support enforcement and children services boards. This would also include third parties seeking the designation of residential parent or being granted parenting time rights.

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**RULE 86. Effective Date**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(LL)** **Effective date of amendments.** The amendments to Civil Rules 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 7, 33, 36, 45, 75, and 86 filed by the Supreme Court with the General Assembly on January 15, 2014 and revised and refiled on April 30, 2014 shall take effect on July 1, 2014. They govern all proceedings in actions brought after they take effect and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that their application in a particular action pending when the amendments take effect would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure applies.

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**OHIO RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**

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**RULE 5. Initial Appearance, Preliminary Hearing**

**(A) Procedure upon initial appearance.** When a defendant first appears before a judge or magistrate, the judge or magistrate shall permit the accused or the accused’s counsel to read the complaint or a copy thereof, and shall inform the defendant:

(1) Of the nature of the charge against the defendant;

(2) That the defendant has a right to counsel and the right to a reasonable continuance in the proceedings to secure counsel, and, pursuant to Crim.R. 44, the right to have counsel assigned without cost if the defendant is unable to employ counsel;

(3) That the defendant need make no statement and any statement made may be used against the defendant;

(4) Of the right to a preliminary hearing in a felony case, when the defendant’s initial appearance is not pursuant to indictment;

(5) Of the right, where appropriate, to jury trial and the necessity to make demand therefor in petty offense cases.

In addition, if the defendant has not been admitted to bail for a bailable offense, the judge or magistrate shall admit the defendant to bail as provided in these rules.

In felony cases the defendant shall not be called upon to plead either at the initial appearance or at a preliminary hearing.

In misdemeanor cases the defendant may be called upon to plead at the initial appearance. Where the defendant enters a plea the procedure established by Crim.R. 10 and Crim.R. 11 applies.

**(B) Preliminary hearing in felony cases; procedure.**

(1) In felony cases a defendant is entitled to a preliminary hearing unless waived in writing. If the defendant waives preliminary hearing, the judge or magistrate shall forthwith order the defendant bound over to the court of common pleas. Except upon good cause shown, any misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, arising from the same act or transaction involving a felony shall be bound over or transferred with the felony case. If the defendant does not waive the preliminary hearing, the judge or magistrate shall schedule a preliminary hearing within a reasonable time, but in any event no later than ten consecutive days following arrest or service of summons if the defendant is in custody and not later than fifteen consecutive days following arrest or service of summons if the defendant is not in custody. The preliminary hearing shall not be held, however, if the defendant is indicted. With the consent of the defendant and upon a showing of good cause, taking into account the public interest in the prompt disposition of criminal cases, time limits specified in this division may be extended. In the absence of such consent by the defendant, time limits may be extended only as required by law, or upon a showing that extraordinary circumstances exist and that delay is indispensable to the interests of justice.

(2) At the preliminary hearing the prosecuting attorney may state orally the case for the state, and shall then proceed to examine witnesses and introduce exhibits for the state. The defendant and the judge or magistrate have full right of cross-examination, and the defendant has the right of inspection of exhibits prior to their introduction. The hearing shall be conducted under the rules of evidence prevailing in criminal trials generally.

(3) At the conclusion of the presentation of the state's case, defendant may move for discharge for failure of proof, and may offer evidence on the defendant’s own behalf. If the defendant is not represented by counsel, the court shall advise the defendant, prior to the offering of evidence on behalf of the defendant:

(a) That any such evidence, if unfavorable to the defendant in any particular, may be used against the defendant at later trial.

(b) That the defendant may make a statement, not under oath, regarding the charge, for the purpose of explaining the facts in evidence.

(c) That the defendant may refuse to make any statement, and such refusal may not be used against the defendant at trial.

(d) That any statement the defendant makes may be used against the defendant at trial.

(4) Upon conclusion of all the evidence and the statement, if any, of the accused, the court shall do one of the following:

(a) Find that there is probable cause to believe the crime alleged or another felony has been committed and that the defendant committed it, and bind the defendant over to the court of common pleas of the county or any other county in which venue appears.

(b) Find that there is probable cause to believe that a misdemeanor was committed and that the defendant committed it, and retain the case for trial or order the defendant to appear for trial before an appropriate court.

(c) Order the accused discharged.

(d) Except upon good cause shown, any misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, arising from the same act or transaction involving a felony shall be bound over or transferred with the felony case.

(5) Any finding requiring the accused to stand trial on any charge shall be based solely on the presence of substantial credible evidence thereof. No appeal shall lie from such decision and the discharge of defendant shall not be a bar to further prosecution.

(6) In any case in which the defendant is ordered to appear for trial for any offense other than the one charged the court shall cause a complaint charging such offense to be filed.

(7) Upon the conclusion of the hearing and finding, the court or the clerk of such court, shall, within seven days, complete all notations of appearance, motions, pleas, and findings on the criminal docket of the court, and shall transmit a transcript of the appearance docket entries, together with a copy of the original complaint and affidavits, if any, filed with the complaint, the journal or docket entry of reason for changes in the charge, if any, together with the order setting bail and the bail including any bail deposit, if any, filed, to the clerk of the court in which defendant is to appear. Such transcript shall contain an itemized account of the costs accrued.

(8) A municipal or county court retains jurisdiction on a felony case following the preliminary hearing, or a waiver thereof, until such time as a transcript of the appearance, docket entries, and other matters required for transmittal are filed with the clerk of the court in which the defendant is to appear.

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**RULE 41. Search and Seizure**

**(A) Authority to issue warrant.** Upon the request of a prosecuting attorney or a law enforcement officer:

(1) A search warrant authorized by this rule may be issued by a judge of a court of record to search and seize property located within the court's territorial jurisdiction; and,

(2) A tracking device warrant authorized by this rule may be issued by a judge of a court of record to install a tracking device within the court’s territorial jurisdiction. The warrant may authorize use of the device to track the movement of a person or property within or outside of the court’s territorial jurisdiction, or both.

**(B) Property which may be seized with a search warrant.** A search warrant may be issued under this rule to search for and seize any: (1) evidence of the commission of a criminal offense; or (2) contraband, the fruits of crime, or things otherwise criminally possessed; or (3) weapons or other things by means of which a crime has been committed or reasonably appears about to be committed.

**(C) Issuance and contents.**

(1) A warrant shall issue on either an affidavit or affidavits sworn to before a judge of a court of record or an affidavit or affidavits communicated to the judge by reliable electronic means establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant. In the case of a search warrant, the affidavit shall name or describe the person to be searched or particularly describe the place to be searched, name or describe the property to be searched for and seized, state substantially the offense in relation thereto, and state the factual basis for the affiant's belief that such property is there located. In the case of a tracking device warrant, the affidavit shall name or describe the person to be tracked or particularly describe the property to be tracked, and state substantially the offense in relation thereto, state the factual basis for the affiant’s belief that the tracking will yield evidence of the offense. If the affidavit is provided by reliable electronic means, the applicant communicating the affidavit shall be placed under oath and shall swear to or affirm the affidavit communicated.

(2) If the judge is satisfied that probable cause exists, the judge shall issue a warrant identifying the property to be seized and naming or describing the person or place to be searched or the person or property to be tracked. The warrant may be issued to the requesting prosecuting attorney or other law enforcement officer through reliable electronic means. The finding of probable cause may be based upon hearsay in whole or in part, provided there is a substantial basis for believing the source of the hearsay to be credible and for believing that there is a factual basis for the information furnished. Before ruling on a request for a warrant, the judge may require the affiant to appear personally, and may examine under oath the affiant and any witnesses the affiant may produce. Such testimony shall be admissible at a hearing on a motion to suppress if taken down by a court reporter or recording equipment, transcribed, and made part of the affidavit. The warrant shall be directed to a law enforcement officer. A search warrant shall command the officer to search, within three days, the person or place named for the property specified. A tracking device warrant shall command the officer to complete any installation authorized by the warrant within a specified time no longer than 10 days, and shall specify the time that the device may be used, not to exceed 45 days. The court may, for good cause shown, grant one or more extensions of time that the device may be used, for a reasonable period not to exceed 45 days each. The warrant shall be executed in the daytime, unless the issuing court, by appropriate provision in the warrant, and for reasonable cause shown, authorizes its execution at times other than daytime. The warrant shall provide that the warrant shall be returned to a designated judge or clerk of court.

**(D) Execution and return of the warrant.**

(1) *Search warrant.* The officer taking property under the warrant shall give to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken, or shall leave the copy and receipt at the place from which the property was taken. The return shall be made promptly and shall be accompanied by a written inventory of any property taken. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the applicant for the warrant and the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, if they are present, or in the presence of at least one credible person other than the applicant for the warrant or the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, and shall be verified by the officer. The judge shall upon request deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant. Property seized under a warrant shall be kept for use as evidence by the court which issued the warrant or by the law enforcement agency which executed the warrant.

(2) *Tracking Device warrant.* The officer executing a tracking device warrant shall enter onto the warrant the exact date and time the device was installed and the period during which it was used. The return shall be made promptly after the use of the tracking device has ended. Within 10 days after the use of the tracking device has ended, the officer executing a tracking device warrant must serve a copy of the warrant on the person who was tracked or whose property was tracked. Service may be accomplished by delivering a copy to the person who, or whose property, was tracked; or by leaving a copy at the person’s residence or usual place of abode with an individual of suitable age and discretion who resides at that location and by mailing a copy to the person’s last known address. Upon the request of a prosecuting attorney or a law enforcement officer, and for good cause shown, the court may authorize notice to be delayed for a reasonable period.

**(E) Return of papers to clerk.** The law enforcement officer shall attach to the warrant a copy of the return, inventory, and all other papers in connection therewith and shall file them with the clerk or the judge, if the warrant so requires.

**(F) Definition of property and daytime.** The term "property" is used in this rule to include documents, books, papers and any other tangible objects. The term "daytime" is used in this rule to mean the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

**(G) Definition of tracking device.** The term “tracking device” means an electronic or mechanical device which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.

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**RULE 59. Effective Date**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(CC) Effective date of amendments.** The amendments to Criminal Rule 4, 41, and 59 filed by the Supreme Court with the General Assembly on January 15, 2014 and refiled on April 30, 2014 shall take effect on July 1, 2014. They govern all proceedings in actions brought after they take effect and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that their application in a particular action pending when the amendments take effect would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure applies.

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**OHIO RULES OF JUVENILE PROCEDURE**

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**RULE 40. Magistrates**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(C) Authority**

(1) *Scope.* To assist juvenile courts of record and pursuant to reference under Juv.R. 40(D)(1), magistrates are authorized, subject to the terms of the relevant reference, to do any of the following:

(a) Determine any motion in any case, except a case involving the determination of a child’s status as a serious youthful offender;

(b) Conduct the trial of any case that will not be tried to a jury, except the adjudication of a case against an alleged serious youthful offender;

(c) Exercise any other authority specifically vested in magistrates by statute and consistent with this rule.

(2) *Regulation of proceedings*. In performing the responsibilities described in Juv. R. 40(C)(1), magistrates are authorized, subject to the terms of the relevant reference, to regulate all proceedings as if by the court and to do everything necessary for the efficient performance of those responsibilities, including but not limited to, the following:

(a) Issuing subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence;

(b) Ruling upon the admissibility of evidence;

(c) Putting witnesses under oath and examining them;

(d) Calling the parties to the action and examining them under oath;

(e) When necessary to obtain the presence of an alleged contemnor in cases involving direct or indirect contempt of court, issuing an attachment for the alleged contemnor and setting the type, amount, and any conditions of bail pursuant to Crim.R. 46;

1. Imposing, subject to Juv.R. 40(D)(8), appropriate sanctions for civil or criminal contempt committed in the presence of the magistrate.

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**Staff Note (July 1, 2014 Amendments)**

The amendment to Juv.R. 40(C) eliminates any perceived authority for a magistrate to preside over a jury trial in juvenile court. The amendment resulted from the Commission’s review and revision of the procedures under which magistrates conduct civil jury trials under Civ.R. 53 which largely parallels Juv.R. 40. That review concluded that jury trials in juvenile court are extremely rare and occur only in cases of “serious youthful offenders” and of adult defendants charged with child endangering and/or contributing to the delinquency of minors. Since the rule as previously written excluded magistrates from conducting jury trials for “serious youthful offenders”, and since all trials of adult offenders are governed by the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure, which expressly exclude magistrates from hearing jury trials under Crim.R. 19(C)(1)(h), the Commission decided to simply eliminate the provision for jury trials under Juv.R. 40.

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**RULE 47. Effective Date**

**[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]**

**(W) Effective date of amendments.** The amendments to Juvenile Rules 40 and 47 filed by the Supreme Court with the General Assembly on January 15, 2014 and refiled on April 30, 2014 shall take effect on July 1, 2014. They govern all proceedings in actions brought after they take effect and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that their application in a particular action pending when the amendments take effect would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former procedure applies.

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