

**LOCAL RULES OF THE
JENNINGS CIRCUIT AND SUPERIOR COURTS
PURSUANT TO INDIANA RULE OF TRIAL PROCEDURE 81**
Updated January 1, 2026
CAUSE NO. 40C01-0502-CB-007

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LR 40-AR00-112 - AUDIO AND/OR VIDEO RECORDING OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

Pursuant to Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.17 (Prohibiting Broadcasting of Proceedings), and the inherent authority of the Court to prevent the disruption of court proceedings, the recording of audio and taking of video or photographs in the courtroom and adjacent hallways is prohibited. The broadcasting, televising, distribution, or possession of any unauthorized photographs or audio and/or video recordings of any court proceedings is also prohibited. The recording of audio and/or taking of video or photographs or the broadcasting, televising, distribution or possession of any such recording, without the prior written approval of the Court, may be punishable as a contempt of court.

A person who aids, induces, or causes the unauthorized recording of audio and/or taking of video or photographs of court proceedings or a person who broadcasts, televises, distributes, or possesses an unauthorized audio or video recording or photograph of a court proceeding, is also subject to contempt of court proceedings.

In order to ensure compliance with and/or to determine if there is a violation of this rule, the Court may order the seizure of any electronic device suspected of containing or being used in the transmission of unauthorized photographs or recordings. In addition to the possible sanctions for contempt, including imposition of a fine and/or commitment to the Jennings County Jail, the Court may confiscate any audio recording, video recording, or photograph that is in violation of this rule.

LR 40-AR8-01 - INITIAL CASE ASSIGNMENT AND LOCAL CASELOAD PLAN

(See Indiana Administrative Rules 1(E) and 8)

Unless otherwise required by statute, the Clerk of Courts and the Prosecuting Attorney of Jennings County, to the extent applicable, shall file the following cases in the following Court:

Jennings Circuit Court

- 1.) All Level 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 felonies and Murder (MR), EXCEPT those filed alleging a Level 6 felony under IND. CODE §9-30-5-3 or §9-30-5-4 and related Post Conviction Relief proceedings.
- 2.) Mental Health (MH)
- 3.) All Adoption or Adoption History Petitions (AD and AH)
- 4.) All Estates and Trusts (EU, ES, EM, and TR)
- 5.) All Guardianships (GU and GM)
- 6.) All juvenile matters (JC, JT, JD, JM, JS, JO, and JP)
- 7.) All pre-filing motions where the underlying case would be heard in Jennings Circuit Court.

Jennings Superior Court

- 1.) All Level 6 felonies alleging a violation of IND. CODE §9-30-5-3 or §9-30-5-4
- 2.) All Infractions (IF)
- 3.) All Misdemeanors (CM)
- 4.) All Local Ordinance and Exempted Ordinance Violations (OV and OE)
- 5.) All Small Claims (SC)

- 6.) All Protection Orders (PO)
- 7.) All family law matters (new filings DC, DN, DR, GV, and RS)
- 8.) All civil actions, unless otherwise assigned (CP, CT, PL, CE, CC, EV, MF, RA, TP, and TS)
- 9.) All Miscellaneous (MI) cases except for pre-filing motions that would be heard by Jennings Circuit Court.

OTHER

Court Business (CB) cases shall be filed in the court where any related matters are filed. If the matters are concerning both Circuit and Superior Courts, it shall be filed in Circuit Court.

Expungement petitions (XP) filed under IND. CODE §35-38-9 shall be filed in the court where the conviction occurred or was filed if no conviction occurred. If the Petition for Expungement involves convictions in both Circuit and Superior Courts, the petition shall be filed in the court with the highest level case.

If a petition is filed under IND. CODE §35-38-9-1(a) (arrest with no charges ever having been filed), the Petition shall be filed in the Court which would have handled the most serious charge not filed.

Any action involving a land contract, as defined in IND. CODE §24-4.4-1-301(36), shall be filed as a civil action and not as a small claim.

In criminal cases, the most serious charge filed shall determine the proper Court.

If an information alleges a violation of IND. CODE §9-30-5-3 or 9-30-5-4 and any other Level 6 felony, the case shall be filed in the Jennings Circuit Court.

All existing Domestic Relations (DR), Domestic Relations without Children (DN), and Domestic Relations with Children (DC) cases will be heard in the court where they were originally filed.

All Red Flag (RF) cases will be heard in the court where any related matters are filed. In the event there are no other related matters filed, the RF case shall be filed in the Jennings Circuit Court.

(Amendment effective January 1, 2026)

LR 40-CR2.2-2 - PROBLEM-SOLVING COURT SPECIALIZED COURT FEES

Pursuant to the Judicial Conference of Indiana Problem-Solving Court Rules, Section 16, adopted June 16, 2011, and amended with an effective date of April 1, 2018, the Judges of Jennings County Problem-Solving Courts may impose a range of fees for necessary and appropriate intervention services, including but not limited to the following:

- 1.) Screening for treatment eligibility and other appropriate services;
- 2.) Assessment;
- 3.) Education;
- 4.) Referral to services; and Service coordination and case management.

The fees shall be as follows:

- 1.) \$100.00 felon/\$50.00 misdemeanant administration fee, due at the time of entrance into the program (at the signing of the participant agreement); and
- 2.) A monthly user fee not to exceed \$50, commencing in the second month of participation and for each month thereafter for the duration of participation in the problem-solving court.

Participants must pay all user fees in full prior to successful discharge from the program unless otherwise specified in the case plan or by the Court. Fees shall be collected and utilized in accordance with I.C. §33-23-16-23.

LR 40-TR00-01 – SANCTIONS

A.) **COURT ACTION.** When a party or counsel for a party fails to comply with any of these Local Rules, the Court, after advising the party of the noncompliance, may direct the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept the pleadings or papers to be filed, or, if inadvertently accepted for filing, direct that such pleadings or papers be stricken from the record.

B.) **COSTS.** In addition to the foregoing, the Court may order the party or counsel for the party failing to comply with these Local Rules to pay reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure.

LR 40-TR7-01 - MOTIONS

A.) **GENERALLY.** Excepting motions made during the course of a recorded proceeding, all motions shall be in writing.

B.) **PROPOSED ORDERS REQUIRED.** Proposed orders shall accompany motions or applications in the following matters:

- 1.) to enlarge or shorten time
- 2.) for setting of hearing, conference or trial
- 3.) for continuance
- 4.) for default judgment
- 5.) to compel discovery
- 6.) to withdraw appearance
- 7.) for dismissal
- 8.) for change of venue
- 9.) for restraining order, temporary injunction
- 10.) for summary judgment
- 11.) for reduction of bond
- 12.) for psychiatric examination for competency
- 13.) for modification of sentence
- 14.) for post-conviction relief
- 15.) for such other orders, judgments, or decrees as the Court may direct.

C.) **HEARINGS REQUIRED.** Excepting motions to correct error, motions for summary judgment or other motions described in subsection F, subsection G, and subsection H of this rule, all motions shall be accompanied by a motion requesting a hearing and a proposed order for the scheduling of a hearing date.

D.) **NOTICE OF MOTION AND ORDER.** In lieu of the requirement of subsection C of this rule, an attorney may utilize a Notice of Motion and Order for routine matters such as a motion for continuance, motion to amend pleading, motion to shorten time, motion to add parties, motion to compel discovery, and the like.

E.) **MOTION TO CORRECT ERROR.** At any time before the Court has ruled upon a Motion to Correct Error, any party may request a hearing on such Motion by filing a written motion requesting a hearing and a proposed order for the scheduling of a hearing date. It shall be discretionary with the Court whether a hearing shall be held on such Motion to Correct Error.

F.) HEARING NOT REQUIRED. At the time of filing, the following motions shall be summarily granted or denied ex parte unless the Court, in its discretion, determines a hearing on such motion should be scheduled.

- 1.) Motion for Enlargement of Time [initial request]
- 2.) Motion to Reconsider [denial of]
- 3.) Motion for Change of Venue from Judge/County
- 4.) Motion for Default Judgment
- 5.) Joint Motion for Continuance
- 6.) Motion to Dismiss
- 7.) Motion to Set Hearing/Pre-trial conference/Bench Trial
- 8.) Motion to Withdraw Appearance
- 9.) **Such matters as permitted by statute or Trial Rule**

G.) MOTIONS UNDER TRIAL RULES 12, 24, 42, and 60. Motions seeking relief under Trial Rules 12, 24, 42, and 60 shall be accompanied by a brief and proof of service upon opposing counsel. An adverse party shall have fifteen [15] days after service of the movant's brief to file an answer brief, and the movant shall have seven [7] days after service to file a reply brief.

Upon expiration of the time provided by the briefing schedule, the proponent of the motion shall file a written request to schedule the matter for hearing.

H.) EXPUNGEMENTS FROM DISMISSAL UNDER I.C. 35-38-9-1. The Prosecutor filing a motion to dismiss all charges or juvenile delinquency allegations resulting in expungement shall be accompanied by a proposed Order Pending Expungement giving the prosecutor thirty (30) days to file a response or that the Expungement shall be granted after sixty (60) days from the date of the dismissal.

Upon expiration of the from the date of the dismissal, the proponent of the motion shall file an Order Granting Expungement or a written request to schedule the matter for hearing.

LR 40-TR26-01 – DISCOVERY REQUESTS

As required by the Trial Rules, requests for discovery shall be served upon the parties and should not be filed with the Court unless in connection with a dispute concerning compliance with prior discovery requests.

Parties shall utilize digital format in discovery matters, including, but not limited to, interrogatories, requests for production, requests for admissions and other requests for discovery.

All interrogatories to parties propounded pursuant to Trial Rule 33 shall be signed and dated by the propounding party.

Pursuant to their obligations under the Indiana Rules of Professional Conduct, attorneys shall make a good faith effort to schedule depositions in a way that avoids scheduling conflicts. Unless agreed by counsel or otherwise authorized by the court, no deposition shall be scheduled on less than ten (10) days' notice.

To promote the orderly and expeditious handling of cases to trial readiness, counsel shall attempt in good faith to resolve all disagreements between or among themselves concerning the necessity

for and scope of discovery, the necessity to seek sanctions, and protection against discovery under Trial Rule 26 through Trial Rule 37.

After personal consultation and good faith attempts to resolve differences as to the foregoing matters, counsel for any or all parties may move to compel discovery, invoke sanctions, or seek protection against discovery as aforesaid. As a part of such motion, the party shall recite the date, time, and place of the personal consultations and the names of the participants.

If counsel for any party advises the Court in writing that counsel for any other party has refused or delayed consultation hereby contemplated, the Court shall take such action as is appropriate to preclude, obviate, or avoid further delay.

The informal resolution requirement of Trial Rule 26(F) shall be strictly enforced. The Court may deny any discovery motion filed pursuant to Trial Rule 27-37, if the moving party has not complied fully with Trial Rule 26(F).

Upon strict compliance with Trial Rule 26(F), the Court may take any appropriate action or schedule a hearing.

If an attorney sends at least one (1) email and makes at least one (1) telephone call seeking a discovery dispute conference, but opposing counsel does not respond within seven (7) days from the last attempt, it shall be presumed that reasonable efforts have been made and a Motion to Compel may be filed. Such efforts and their results should be clearly stated in the Motion to Compel. Sanctions for the non-responding party and attorney fees will be considered when appropriate.

LR 40-TR52-01 - FINDINGS OF FACT

In all cases where findings of fact by the Court are requested or required, counsel of record shall submit to the Court proposed findings setting forth all facts claimed to have been established and the conclusions of law thereon. The proposed findings and conclusions shall be submitted to the Court on a computer disc or by e-mail in the Court's discretion within such time as directed by the Court.

LR 40-TR79-03 - SPECIAL JUDGE APPOINTMENT IN CIVIL CASES

(See Indiana Rule of Civil Procedure 79(H))

In the event a special judge needs to be appointed under Indiana Rule of Trial Procedure 79(H), the Court may reassign the case first to the Jennings Circuit Judge, and second to the Jennings Superior Judge. In the event a reassignment cannot be accomplished pursuant to the rules set forth above, then the case will be reassigned in consecutive order on a rotating basis from a list of full-time judicial officers from the counties below in Administrative District 21 and from contiguous counties who have agreed to serve as a special judge

Bartholomew County

Brown County

Decatur County

Jackson County
Jefferson County
Ripley County
Scott County

Or, any Senior Judge who has agreed to serve as a special judge in the Jennings Circuit or Jennings Superior Court.

In the event that no judge is available for assignment or reassignment, such case shall be certified to the Indiana Supreme Court for the appointment of a special judge.

(Amended effective January 1, 2026)

LR 40-TR58-04 - PREPARATION OF COURT FORMS, ENVELOPES, AND POSTAGE

A.) A party requesting a trial, hearing, or continuance shall be responsible for preparing an order which schedules or reschedules, as appropriate, a matter for trial or hearing. The order shall be submitted with the Motion For Trial, Hearing, or Continuance together with sufficient copies and pre-addressed and pre-stamped envelopes to provide copies to all parties and/or counsel of record. A party requesting a trial, hearing, or continuance shall provide the Court with an estimate of the time anticipated to conduct the trial or hearing after conferring with opposing counsel.

B.) A party filing any other type of motion shall, at the time of filing, submit a proposed order with sufficient copies and pre-addressed, pre-stamped envelopes to serve all parties and/or counsel of record, along with a copy for the RJO (Record of Judgments and Orders). All pleadings, motions, and/or orders shall be on the front side of the paper only. Proposed orders and judgments shall be on pages separate from the motion.

C.) A party agreeing or directed by the Court to prepare an order, judgment or decree shall so do in accordance with the directives of the Court and Indiana Rule of Trial Procedure 58(B).

D.) All chronological case summary entries, orders, and judgments shall have, in the lower left-hand corner of the signature page, a distribution list with the name and mailing address of each party or attorney to receive a copy of the same.

LR 40-AR12-05 - FACSIMILE FILINGS

Facsimile filings of pleadings or correspondence are not accepted by the Circuit or Superior Court and shall be discarded if sent to either the Court or the Clerk.

LR 40-TR53.5-06 - CONTINUANCES

A.) All requests for continuances shall be made as soon as the reason therefore has been discovered or should have been discovered. All motions shall, except in the event of an emergency or in open Court, be in writing and on file with the Court no later than ten (10) days prior to the scheduled matter unless the motion is accompanied by an affidavit that the reasons

for the continuance have occurred within the ten (10) day period. Exceptions may be granted for matters scheduled with less than ten (10) days' notice.

B.) Each motion shall contain the reason for the requested continuance, that counsel has contacted opposing counsel and opposing counsel's response to the request, and shall be accompanied by sufficient copies of an order which will allow the Court to notify all parties of rescheduling the matter. Agreement of counsel does not necessarily mean the motion will be granted. Advising the Court, opposing counsel has been contacted, with no indication of their reply is not sufficient.

C.) The Court may require any written motion for continuance to be signed by the party requesting the continuance in addition to his or her counsel and may require the motions to be served on the parties as well as the attorneys and on the victim or the victim's family in a criminal case.

D.) The Court, after hearing, in its discretion, may assess any costs and expenses necessarily incurred by the Court, the County, or parties as a result of continuances or delays.

E.) Each Motion to Continue in criminal matters shall indicate whether the delay should be charged to the defendant or the prosecution. A Proposed Order should be tendered along with each Motion to Continue, and said Proposed Order must include language indicating which party the delay is charged to, or it shall be returned to the filing party for correction. In the absence of language stating otherwise, for any Order on Motion for Continuance issued by the Court, all delays shall be attributed to the moving party, and said delay is excluded from the Criminal Rule 4 time period due to the act of the defendant, court congestion, or emergency.

LR 40-TR53.5-07 - WITHDRAWAL

In all cases in which the Court retains continuing jurisdiction (e.g., dissolutions, juvenile, criminal) and retained legal counsel and client do not wish to continue representation, counsel shall, at the conclusion of the matter for which counsel was retained, submit a motion to withdraw from representation and a proposed order.

An attorney withdrawing from a case shall serve the motion on all counsel and parties of record and the client. The order of withdrawal shall also set forth the former client's name and address for distribution, and be accompanied by pre-addressed, pre-stamped envelopes as set forth in LR 40-TR 58-04 above. Attorneys appointed by the Court in criminal cases, juvenile matters, or any other matter remain in the case until further order.

LR 40-TR3.1-08 - BANKRUPTCY

It shall be the duty of the debtors' bankruptcy attorney to file with the Court a notice of bankruptcy setting forth the date of the bankruptcy filing, the bankruptcy court location and case number, and an affirmation that the opposing party has been duly listed on the bankruptcy petition. Telephone calls from debtors or debtors' attorneys will not serve to stay proceedings.

LR 40-TR4-09 - SERVICE OF PROCESS

It shall be the duty of every person filing a pleading that requires service to clearly designate the manner of service, e.g., certified mail or sheriff. If service is to be by certified mail, the person shall tender to the Clerk a completed certified mail return card and receipt with the cause number typed or printed on the mail return card. If service by certified mail, return receipt requested is requested after the initial filing of a lawsuit or claim, sufficient postage must be provided.

LR 40-FL01-10 - PARENTING POWER PROGRAM

In any dissolution of marriage, paternity, or legal separation proceeding where there remain minor children born of the marriage or relationship, both the father and mother shall complete the Parenting Power program or equivalent program approved by the Court within sixty (60) days after the filing of the petition and file with the Court a certificate of completion. Each party shall bear their own costs for the program. No final hearing will be set until both certificates are on file with the Court. Failure to complete the program for the purpose of delay or vexation shall be punishable by contempt. Completion of the program shall NOT be waived, except in unusual circumstances approved by the Court.

LR 40-AR10-11 - COURTHOUSE SECURITY

No person shall enter the Jennings County Courthouse carrying a deadly weapon of any kind or type, whether carried openly or concealed. This rule does not apply to individuals who qualify under IND. CODE §35-41-1-17 as law enforcement officers or federal enforcement officers.

LR 40-AR01-12 - ATTIRE

Men appearing for a hearing or trial shall at all times wear a coat and tie and suitable slacks and shoes. Women shall wear appropriate attire.

Counsel, parties, witnesses, and spectators shall wear appropriate attire consistent with the integrity of a court of law. Prohibited are caps, bandanas, sunglasses (up or down), shorts, sleeveless or muscle shirts which expose one's underarms, shirts, or any other garment with obscene or vulgar messages or suggestive messages, flip-flop shoes, or sandals.

LR 40-AR21-02 - REASSIGNMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES

(See Indiana Administrative Rules 1(E) and 21)

In the event it becomes necessary to reassign a felony or misdemeanor case in the Jennings Circuit or Superior Court, the court may reassign the case first to the Jennings Circuit Judge, and second to the Jennings Superior Judge. In the event a reassignment cannot be accomplished pursuant to the rules set forth above, then the case will be reassigned on a rotating basis from a list of full-time judicial officers from the following contiguous counties and counties within Administrative District 21:

Bartholomew County
Brown County
Decatur County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Ripley County
Scott County

Or, any Senior Judge who has agreed to serve as a special judge in the Jennings Circuit or Jennings Superior Court.

In the event no Judge is available for assignment or reassignment of a felony or misdemeanor case, such case shall be certified to the Indiana Supreme Court for the appointment of Special Judge. In the event the Judge presiding in a felony or misdemeanor case concludes that the unique circumstances presented in such proceeding require appointment by the Indiana Supreme Court of a Special Judge, this presiding Judge may request the Indiana Supreme Court for such appointment.

(Amended effective January 1, 2026)

LR 40-AR21-03 - JUDICIAL OFFICERS

For purposes of judicial economy in the Jennings County Courts and pursuant to Indiana Code 33-29-1-9 and 10, the judges of each Court (Circuit Court and Superior Court) may informally consent and authorize any of the other judges to exercise general jurisdiction over any and all cases in each other's courts, including, the signing of any and all warrants, detention orders and emergency custody orders.

LR 40-FL02-13 - SUBMISSION OF FINANCIAL DECLARATION FORM

A. Requirement In all relevant family law matters, including dissolutions, legal separations, paternity, and post decree support or maintenance proceedings, the moving party shall prepare and serve a Financial Declaration Form on the opposing party or their counsel within thirty (30) days of the date of the filing of the action. The responding party shall prepare and serve a Financial Declaration Form within twenty (20) days after receipt of service of the moving party's declaration. These time limits may be amended by court order or good cause shown after motion or by written agreement of the parties filed with the Court.

B. Exceptions The Financial Declaration Form need not be exchanged if:

- 1.) the parties agree in writing to waive exchange.
- 2.) the parties have executed a written agreement which settles all financial issues;
- 3.) the proceeding is one in which the service is by publication and there is no response;
- 4.) the proceeding is post-decree and concerns issues without financial implications. Provided, however, when the proceeding is post-decree and concerns only an arrearage, the alleged delinquent party shall complete the

entire Form, while the support recipient needs to complete merely that portion thereof which requires specification of the basis of the arrearage calculation (with appropriate supporting documentation); or

5.) where the gross marital estate in a dissolution or legal separation is \$5,000.00 or less.

C. **Admissibility** Subject to specific evidentiary challenges, the Financial Declaration shall be admissible into evidence upon filing and shall comply with Indiana Administrative Rule 9 and Indiana Rule of Trial Procedure 5(G).

D. **Supporting Documents** For the purpose of providing a full and complete verification of income, assets, liabilities, and values, each party shall attach to the Financial Declaration Form all information reasonably required and reasonably available. At a minimum, this shall include income tax returns and supporting documentation, and current wage records.

“Reasonably available” means that material which may be obtained by letter accompanied with an authorization, but does not mean material that must be subpoenaed or is in the possession of the other party. The Court may require either party to supplement such Financial Declaration with appraisals, bank records, and other evidence to support the values set out therein.

E. **Financial Declaration—Mandatory Discovery** The exchange of Forms constitutes mandatory discovery. Thus, INDIANA TRIAL RULE 37 sanctions apply. Additionally, pursuant to INDIANA TRIAL RULE 26(e)(2) and (3), the Form shall be supplemented if additional material becomes available.

F. **Form**
The Financial Declaration Form is available from the Court Reporter of either Court.

LR 40-JR4-14 - JURY SELECTION

(See Indiana Jury Rules 2 and 4)

In compliance with Indiana Jury Rules 2 and 4, the Judges of the Jennings Circuit and Superior Court hereby appoint the Election Clerk of Jennings County as the Jury Administrator under Indiana Jury Rule 2.

The Courts of Jennings County will use a “single tier” system as identified in Indiana Jury Rule 4(a).

In selecting jurors under Rule 2, the Courts shall use the Annual Master List for Jury Pool Assembly adopted by the Indiana Supreme Court.

(Effective September 1, 2021).

LR 40-JR10-15 - JUROR PRIVACY

Juror questionnaires shall be handled in accordance with Jury Rule 10 and Indiana Administrative Rule 9(G)(1)(b)(xii). Thus, juror questionnaires may not be recopied, duplicated, or distributed by counsel or the parties, and shall be returned to the court at the conclusion of the trial in order to safeguard juror privacy.

LR 40-FR00-01 - EXHIBIT REQUIREMENT FOR CONTESTED DIVORCE AND PATERNITY HEARINGS

In all contested divorce and paternity hearings, each party shall submit the following exhibits to the Court prior to the hearing, if applicable.

- 1.) A Child Support Guideline Worksheet.
- 2.) A calculation of the child support arrearage.
- 3.) The Financial Declaration Form mentioned in LR 40-FL02-13
- 4.) The parties’ proposed distribution of marital assets and debts.

LR 40-FR00-02 - EXPEDITED HEARINGS

An Expedited Hearing can be requested by the parties for Family Law cases. An expedited hearing is a proceeding in open Court where the evidence is presented in summary narrative fashion by counsel or the parties, pro se, accompanied by the submission of documentary evidence when applicable. The Court may question the parties or counsel. Formal rules of evidence and procedure shall not apply, except that the Court shall endeavor to ensure that traditional concepts of trustworthiness of evidence and fundamental fairness are observed.

All requests for enforcement or modification of existing orders and decrees may first be scheduled for an “expedited” hearing. Each party shall bring to the expedited hearing all documentary evidence as required by these Local Rules. All persons seeking relief, and any party opposing the relief sought, are required to attend the expedited hearing. The parties shall first meet in a settlement conference at least thirty (30) minutes prior to the scheduled hearing. If they are unable to agree, the Court will hear and determine the matters at issue between the parties at the expedited hearing.

Any party, in open Court at the commencement of the expedited hearing, may demand an evidentiary hearing at which all rules of trial procedure and evidence will be observed. If such a demand is made, the matters then at issue between the parties will be scheduled, heard, and determined at such evidentiary hearing. The Court may, however, conduct an expedited hearing to consider and determine any emergency matters or other necessary temporary orders until the evidentiary hearing can be held. The Court may, on its own motion, either before or after the expedited hearing, decline to determine any issues on the evidence presented at such hearing and shall thereafter schedule such issues for an evidentiary hearing.

LR 40-FL03-16 - PROTOCOL FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER FILINGS
(See IND CODE §34-26-5-1)

In the event an individual seeks a protective order under IND. CODE §34-26-2-1 et seq., the Clerk of the Court shall do the following:

1. Inquire of Petitioner whether they have a pending dissolution, paternity, or legal separation case. If so, encourage them to speak with their attorney in that case about seeking a restraining order in that pending case. A pending case is any case for which no final decree or order has been entered.
 - If they have no pending case, lawyer, or insist on proceeding with a protective order, the Clerk should accept the filing, assigning it to Superior Court with a “PO” number pursuant to local rule.
 - If they have a pending case, get as much information as possible, including the court and case number and lawyers’ names for the Superior Court Judge. The Petition form also asks for this information.
2. Deliver the new “PO” file to the Superior Court Judge immediately for consideration.
 - If there is no other pending case, the Superior Court Judge may act.
 - If there is a pending case, the Superior Court Judge may decline to act and immediately transfer the case to the appropriate court by order or issue an emergency protective order and then transfer it if he determines immediate relief is needed pursuant to IND. CODE §34-26-5-6(4).
3. If the Superior Court Judge transfers the “PO” case, the Clerk shall keep the **original** “PO” file intact along with the Superior Court Order of Transfer, so anyone examining the “PO” file can see what occurred.
4. Copy the “PO” file and deliver it to the appropriate Court. The Circuit Court Judge will, in cases he receives, do an Order Accepting Transfer and place a copy of the “PO” file in the file, and the Circuit Court Judge shall furnish the Superior Court Judge with a copy of the Order Accepting Transfer, and a copy to the Clerk for placement in the “PO” file.

5. Regardless, if a case is transferred, the confidential information should be protected as always and NOT placed in either public file.

6. If a “PO” case is filed first and then a dissolution, paternity, or legal separation proceeding is filed afterward and you know that or the Petitioner tells you that, they should be advised to speak with their dissolution, paternity, or legal separation lawyer and if pro se, to inform the Superior Court Judge’s office as he would have both the “PO” case and the pro se dissolution.

LR 40-TR65-17 - PROTOCOL FOR EX PARTE OR EMERGENCY CUSTODY ORDERS OR EX PARTE GUARDIANSHIPS OF MINOR CHILDREN

Whether in the context of a dissolution of marriage, paternity, guardianship, or any other proceeding, where one is seeking ex parte or emergency custody of a child or ex parte emergency guardianship of a minor child, the following minimum information will be required in the Jennings Circuit Court and the Jennings Superior Court:

- 1.) A sworn, verified, and notarized motion or petition signed by the person seeking relief.
- 2.) The full name and physical and mailing address of the petitioner or movant, and their relationship to the child or children for whom they are seeking custody or guardianship.
- 3.) The full name, date of birth, and age of the child or children for whom custody or guardianship is being sought.
- 4.) The length of time the child or children have been in the petitioner’s or movant’s **physical** custody, and a brief description of the circumstances as to how such physical custody occurred. If the child or children are in another’s physical custody, the same information is required, including that person’s relationship to the child or children.
- 5.) The name and physical and mailing address of every other person who has legal or physical custody of the child or claims such right, including, but not limited to, the biological mother, biological father, or putative father(s). If it is claimed that an address is unknown, then the Court shall be advised what efforts have been undertaken to locate said person and their last known physical and mailing address.
- 6.) If any other interested party is represented by counsel, or known to have counsel, what efforts have been undertaken to advise other counsel of the pending ex parte request and other counsel’s response.
- 7.) A complete copy of the most recent custody order in effect, if any.
- 8.) A statement whether the person seeking emergency or ex parte custody of guardianship has had their visitation or custodial rights to any of said child or children limited, restricted, or suspended in any way by prior court order.
- 9.) The existence of any pending C.H.I.N.S. proceeding or other involvement by a child welfare agency, and whether custody proceedings or guardianship proceedings regarding the child or children are pending in or have been filed in

another court and, if so, sufficient information to apprise the court of the place and nature of the proceedings.

LR 40-CR01-18 - MEDICAL RELEASE FROM THE JENNINGS COUNTY JAIL

No person being held in the Jennings County Jail on a Class C or Level 4 felony or higher, probation or parole hold where the underlying conviction is a Class C or Level 4 felony or higher, invasion of privacy, violation of a protective order, battery on a previous victim or “domestic battery”, or being held on an out-of-county warrant, is eligible for release to attend a visit to a medical provider, whether said release be a temporary own recognizance release or release to a family member for transport or transport by the Sheriff, unless the Sheriff, in his absolute discretion, agrees to transport, which decision to transport is solely that of the Sheriff of Jennings County.

Any person otherwise eligible must file a written motion directly with the appropriate court at **least** seven (7) business days prior to the scheduled appointment date, and have attached to the motion a statement on the medical provider’s letterhead, dated and signed, briefly describing the underlying condition, the reason for the visit and when it was scheduled and the date, time and place of the visit along with a proposed order.

Any visit scheduled **after** a person is incarcerated will not be permitted.

The decision to release an individual is discretionary with the Court, and the Court may consult with the Sheriff before making any decision.

LR 40-CR02-19 - FUNERAL LEAVE FROM THE JENNINGS COUNTY JAIL

Any individual incarcerated in the Jennings County Jail **may** be granted funeral leave, but only if the deceased person is the lawful spouse, child, parent, sibling, or grandparent of the incarcerated individual, and then only upon written, verified motion filed with the applicable court indicating the day, time, and place of the viewing and funeral. Funeral leave remains at the discretion of the trial court judge.

If the incarcerated individual is in jail after a conviction for or while charged with a crime of violence (as defined by IND.CODE §35-50-1-2[a]), no leave shall be permitted.

LR 40-CR03-20 - DISTRIBUTION OF MONIES RECEIVED IN CRIMINAL CASES

Those convicted of misdemeanors and felonies in both courts, or having been found liable for an infraction and ordinance violation in Superior Court, often make payments on their monetary obligations or cash bail is insufficient to pay all monies assessed, and when partial payments are made, the Clerk of Jennings County shall receipt and distribute the monies in the following order, as directed by IND. CODE §33-19-5-1(c):

First, to the general court costs required by IND. CODE §33-19-5-1(a) and (b),
Second, to the Jennings County Alcohol and Drug Program, as required by IND. CODE §33-19-5-1(b)(3);

Third, to the administrative probation fee required by IND. CODES §35-38-2-1(d)5 and §35-38-2-1(e)(4) (\$100.00 for felonies/\$50.00 for misdemeanors).

Fourth, to initial probation user's fees required by IND. CODES §35-38-2-1(d)(1) and §35-28-2-1(e)(1), (\$100.00 for felonies/\$50.00 for misdemeanors) and to monthly probation user's fees.

Fifth, to state fees (domestic violence, sexual assault, countermeasure, etc.)

Sixth, to fines.

Seventh, to restitution.

If there is more than one (1) recipient of restitution, each payment applied to restitution shall be pro-rated, according to the original amount due to each victim.

LR 40-AR15-21 - COURT REPORTER SERVICES

(See Indiana Administrative Rule 15)

Section One. Definitions

A.) *Court Reporter* is a person who is specifically designed by a court to perform the official court reporting services for the court, including preparing a transcript of the record.

B.) *Equipment* means all physical items owned by the court or other governmental entity and used by a court reporter in performing court reporting services. Equipment shall include, but not be limited to, telephones, computer hardware, software programs, disks, tapes, and any other devices used for recording and storing, and transcribing electronic data.

C.) *Work space* means that portion of the court's facilities dedicated to each court reporter, including, but not limited to, actual space in the courtroom and any designated office space.

D.) *Page* means the page unit of transcript which results when a recording is transcribed in the form required by Indiana Rule of Appellate Procedure 7.2.

E.) *Recording* means the electronic, mechanical, stenographic, or other recording made as required by Indiana Rule of Trial Procedure 74.

F.) *Regular hours worked* means those hours which the court is regularly scheduled to work during any given work week. Depending on the particular court, these hours may vary from court to court within the county but remain the same for each work week.

G.) *Gap hours worked* means those hours worked that are in excess of the regular hours worked, but hours not in excess of forty (40) hours per work week.

H.) *Overtimes hours worked* means those hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week. I.) *Work week* means a seven (7) consecutive day week that consistently begins and ends on the same days throughout the year; i.e., Sunday through Saturday, Wednesday through Tuesday, Friday through Thursday.

J.) *Court* means the particular court for which the court reporter performs services. Court may also mean all of the courts in Jennings County.

K.) *County indigent transcript* means a transcript that is paid for from county funds, and is for the use on behalf of a litigant who has been declared indigent by a court.

L.) *State indigent transcript* means a transcript that is paid for from state funds, and is for the use on behalf of a litigant who has been declared indigent by a court.

M.) *Private transcript* means a transcript, including, but not limited to, a deposition transcript, that is paid for by a private party.

Section Two. Salaries and Per Page Fees

A.) Court Reporters shall be paid an annual salary for time spent working under the control, direction, and direct supervision of their supervising court during any regular work hours, gap hours, or overtime hours. The supervising court shall enter into a written agreement with the court reporters which outlines the manner in which the court reporter is to be compensated for gap and overtime hours, i.e., monetary compensation or compensatory time off regular work hours.

B.) The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a county indigent transcript shall be Five Dollars (\$5.00). The court reporter shall submit a claim directly to the county for the preparation of any county indigent transcripts.

C.) The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a state indigent transcript shall be Five Dollars (\$5.00).

D.) The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a private transcript shall be Five Dollars (\$5.00) and \$2.25 per page for copies of transcripts. A copy of a transcript shall include all forms of a transcript, including, but not limited to, paper, electronic, and digital.

E.) The maximum per page fee a court report may charge for the preparation of an expedited transcript where the transcript must be prepared within 24 hours or less shall be \$7.50 per page and \$6.00 per page where the transcript must be prepared within 3 working days. A minimum fee of \$35.00 may be charged for transcripts of ten (10) pages or less. An hourly rate based on the court reporter's hourly rate shall be added to the costs of the transcript for time spent binding the transcript and the exhibit, and index and index volumes.

F.) Each court reporter shall report, at least on an annual basis, all transcript fees received for the preparation of either county indigent, state indigent, or private transcripts to the Indiana Office of Judicial Administration. The reporting shall be made on forms prescribed by the Indiana Office of Judicial Administration.

Section Three. Private Practice

A.) If a court reporter elects to engage in private practice through the recording of a deposition and/or preparing of a deposition transcript, and the court reporter desires to utilize the court's equipment, work space and supplies, the court agrees to the use of the court equipment for such purpose, and the court and the court reporter shall enter into a written agreement which must, at a minimum, designate the following:

- a.) The reasonable market rate for the use of equipment, work space, and supplies;
- b.) The method by which records are kept for the use of equipment, work space, and supplies, and
- c.) The method by which the court reporter is to reimburse the court for the use of the equipment, work space and supplies.

B.) If a court reporter elects to engage in private practice through the recording of a deposition and/or preparing of a deposition transcript, all such private practice work shall be conducted outside of regular working hours.

(Effective July 1, 2011)

LR 40-CR00-22 - LATE PAYMENTS – ADDITIONAL FEE

- (1) Any defendant found to have:
 - (a) been convicted of a crime;
 - (b) found liable for an infraction;
 - (c) found liable for violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation; or
 - (d) adjudicated for a delinquent act; and
- (2) The defendant is required to pay:
 - (a) court costs, including fees;
 - (b) a fine; or
 - (c) a civil penalty; and
- (3) The defendant is not determined by the Court imposing the court costs, fine or civil penalty to be indigent; and
- (4) The defendant fails to pay to the Clerk the costs, fine, or civil penalty in full before the later of the following:
 - (a) The end of the business day on which the Court enters the conviction or judgment or designates as the day for payment; or
 - (b) The end of the period specified in a payment schedule set for the payment of court costs, fines, and civil penalties under the rules adopted for the operation of the Court; then

The defendant shall pay an additional \$25.00 fee pursuant to IC 33-37-5-22, and the Clerk of the Court shall collect the late payment fee.

(Effective January 1, 2012)

LR 40-ADR-23 - MEDIATION

A. General Rule. In all cases where the parties are self-represented litigants, Mediation shall be required on all Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage, Petitions to Establish Paternity, and Petitions to Modify without regard to the anticipated length of trial. In cases where one or more of the parties are represented by counsel, the court may refer the matter to mediation in the court's discretion.

B. Contempt Proceedings. Mediation shall be required on Contempt Proceedings (i.e., Petitions for Order to Show Cause, etc.) that will take longer than one (1) hour to try.

C. Scope. This Rule shall not apply to those issues in which the State of Indiana represents a Party.

(Effective March 1, 2014)

LR 40-AR19-24 - ANIMALS IN THE COURTHOUSE

No animal shall be permitted in the Jennings County Courthouse **EXCEPT:**

- 1.) Canines accompanied by a law enforcement officer engaged in the execution of his or her official duties;
- 2.) Seeing eye dogs assisting the visually impaired, or other service animal which is designated as a dog that is trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities.

In the event a service animal is permitted in the Courthouse, it shall be properly restrained at all times and may be ordered removed if it becomes disruptive or a distraction, or damages public property.

(Effective May 1, 2016)

LR 40-AR07-25 - EVIDENCE RETENTION, HANDLING AND DESTRUCTION

In all cases, the Court shall proceed pursuant to these Rules unless the Court directs a longer retention period after motion by any party or on its own motion.

1. **Retention periods for evidence introduced in Civil cases, including dockets: AD, JC, JM, JP, JS, JT, DR, MH, ES, EU, EM, PO, GU, TR, IF, OV.**

All models, diagrams, documents, or materials admitted in evidence or pertaining to the case placed in the custody of the Court Reporter as exhibits shall be taken away by the parties offering them in evidence, except as otherwise ordered by the Court, four (4) months after the case is decided by the Court or by jury, unless an appeal is taken.

If an appeal is taken, all such exhibits not sent to the Indiana Court of Appeals shall be retained by the Court Reporter for two (2) years from termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal and termination, whichever is later.

The Court Reporter shall retain the mechanical, electronic, or digital records or tapes, shorthand, or stenographic notes as provided in INDIANA ADMINISTRATIVE RULE 7.

2. **Retention periods for evidence introduced in Criminal Misdemeanor, Juvenile Detention, Class D, Class C, Class F4, Class F5, Class F6 Felonies and Attempts.**

All models, diagrams, documents, or materials admitted in evidence or pertaining to the case placed in the custody of the Court Reporter as exhibits shall be taken away by the parties offering them in evidence, except as otherwise ordered by the Court, three (3) years after the case is dismissed, the defendant is found not guilty, the defendant is sentenced, or found guilty by the Court or by jury, unless an appeal is taken.

If an appeal is taken, all such exhibits not sent to the Indiana Court of Appeals shall be retained by the Court Reporter for three (3) years from termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal

and termination, whichever is later, unless an action challenging the conviction or sentence, or post-conviction action, is pending.

The Court Reporter shall retain the mechanical, electronic, or digital records or tapes, shorthand, or stenographic notes as provided in INDIANA ADMINISTRATIVE RULE 7.

3. Retention periods for evidence introduced in Criminal Class A, Class B, Murder, Class F1, Class F2, Class F3 Felonies, Post-Conviction, and Attempts.

All models, diagrams, documents, or materials admitted in evidence or pertaining to the case placed in the custody of the Court Reporter as exhibits shall be taken away by the parties offering them in evidence, except as otherwise ordered by the Court, twenty (20) years after the case is dismissed, the defendant is found not guilty, the defendant is sentenced, or found guilty by the Court or by jury, unless an appeal is taken.

If an appeal is taken, all such exhibits not sent to the Indiana Court of Appeals shall be retained by the Court Reporter for twenty (20) years from termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal and termination, whichever is later, unless an action challenging the conviction or sentence, or post-conviction action, is pending.

The Court Reporter shall retain the mechanical, electronic, or digital records or tapes, shorthand, or stenographic notes as provided in INDIANA ADMINISTRATIVE RULE 7.

4. Non-Documentary and Oversized Exhibits.

Non-documentary and oversized exhibits shall not be sent to the Appellate level Court, but shall remain in the custody of the Court or Administrative Agency during the appeal. Such exhibits shall be briefly identified in the Transcript where they were admitted into evidence.

Photographs of any exhibits may be included in the volume of documentary exhibits.

Under no circumstances should drugs, currency, biologically contaminated items, or other dangerous or valuable items be included in the appellate records.

After the appeal, any non-documentary and oversized exhibits held in the custody of the Court or Administrative Agency shall follow the same timeline as described hereinabove in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 as defined by the docket.

5. Disposition.

In all cases, within thirty (30) days following the expiration of the applicable retention period, the parties shall take away all evidence that is in the custody of the Court.

At the time of removal, a detailed receipt shall be given to the Court by the party receiving and removing the evidence, and the receipt shall be made a part of the Court's file. In all cases, the Court, or the Sheriff of Jennings County, shall dispose of evidence that is not retaken by the parties.

The Sheriff of Jennings County shall be ordered to destroy evidence if its possession is illegal, biologically contaminated evidence, or if it has negligible value. Evidence with some value shall be auctioned by the Sheriff of Jennings County, with proceeds going to the County General Fund.

This Local Rule and the retention periods shall take precedence over inconsistent language in statutes. See generally *IND. CODE §35-33-5-5(c)(2)*.

6. Biologically Contaminated Evidence.

A party who offers biologically contaminated evidence must file a pre-trial notice with the Court and serve all the parties, so that the Court may consider the issue and rule appropriately before the jury trial. A party may show contaminated evidence or pass photographs of it to jurors, but no such evidence, however, contained, shall be handled or passed to jurors or sent to the Jury Room during deliberations.

After the appeal, any biologically contaminated evidence held in the custody of the Court or Administrative Agency shall follow the same timeline as described hereinabove in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 as defined by the docket.

(Effective June 15, 2016)