

**STATE OF INDIANA – COUNTY OF BROWN
IN THE BROWN CIRCUIT COURT**

**Notice of Proposed New Rule or Amendments to Local Court Rules
June 12, 2026**

In accordance with Trial Rule 81 of the Indiana Court Rules, the Brown Circuit Court hereby give notice to the bar and the public that the Courts propose to amend the Local Rules on

LR07-TR3.1-02	Withdrawal of Appearance by Counsel
LR07-TR6-02	Time for Ruling
LR07-TR5-03	Service and Filing of Pleadings, Submission of Proposed Orders
LR07-TR53.5-04	Continuances
LR07-TR30-05	Acceptable Recording Method for Informal Depositions
Lr07-TR40-04	Mediation Required in Civil Cases
LR07-TR54-05	Agreed Judgments, Agreed Orders to Pay, Final Orders
LR07-TR79-07	Special Judge Assignment in Civil Cases
LR07-TR69-08	Procedure for Proceedings Supplemental
LR07-FL-17	Alternative Dispute Resolution
LR07-FL-18	Marital Balance Sheet and Proposed Division of Marital Estate
LR07-FL-19	Witness and Exhibit List Exchange, Exhibits
LR07-FL-20	Submission of Agreements
LR07-FL-21	Final Hearing
LR07-FL-22	Termination of Counsel
LR07-AR1(E) and 21(A)-23	Assignment of Criminal Cases and Special Judge Appointment
LR07-CR4.1-24.5	Designation of Delay Upon Granting or Ordering a Continuance
LR07-CR26-25	Pretrial Release and Bond
LR07-AR15-27	Court Reporter Services
LR07-AR14-30	Remote Proceedings
LR07-ACR4-31	Access to Audio Recordings
LR07-AR00-32	Courthouse Security
LR07-PR00-31/34	Bond
LR07-PR00-35/38	Presence of Alleged Incapacitated Person and Physicians Report

for the court of record of Brown County, effective January 1, 2027.

All new text is shown by underlining and deleted text is shown by ~~strike through~~. Supreme Court approval is required for Local Rules concerning LR07-TR79-07 (Special Judge Appointment in Civil Cases), LR07-AR1(E) and 21(A)-23 (Assignment of Criminal Cases and Special Judge Appointment) and LR07-AR15-27 (Court Reporter Services) and will not take effect until approved by the Supreme Court.

Notice has been given to the public by posting on the website of the Brown County Clerk and at the Indiana Judiciary webpage for Local Rules (<https://www.in.gov/courts/publications/local-rules/>), and by furnishing a copy to the officers of the Brown County Bar Association. A paper copy of the proposed amended local rules will be made available for viewing in the office of the Clerk of Brown County, 20 E. Main St., Nashville, Indiana during normal business hours.

The time period for the bar and the public to comment shall begin on June 12, 2026, and shall close on July 13, 2026. The proposed amendments to the rule will be adopted, modified or rejected before July 30, 2026, and, if required, the final version of the rule will be submitted to the Indiana Supreme Court for review and approval not later than August 1, 2026.

Comments by the bar and the public should be made in writing to:

Hon. Mary Wertz Judge of the Brown Circuit Court, Attn: Public Comment on Local Rules, Brown County Courthouse, P.O. Box 85, Nashville, IN 47448 or email: daylk@browencounty-in.gov.

DATED this 29th day of May, 2026

/s/ Mary Wertz
Judge
Brown Circuit Court

BROWN CIRCUIT COURT
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Local Rules 1 through 8 Relating to Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure

LR07-TR1-01 Scope of Rules

Except as otherwise provided, these rules govern the procedure and practice in all cases, including criminal, civil, and juvenile, filed or pending in the Brown Circuit Court, unless otherwise ordered by the judicial officer presiding in a specific case. These rules are in addition to, and are not intended to replace, the Indiana Rules of Court or any other rules or statutes. Where any conflict may exist, the rules promulgated by the Indiana Supreme Court control.

LR07-TR6-02 Time for Ruling

Unless the Court is advised that there is no objection, a motion or pleading that requests a ruling from the Court may be held under advisement for twenty (20) days from the file date in order to provide the opposing party or parties the opportunity to respond. Any request to expedite a ruling must state the reason for the request. If no response is filed within twenty (20) days, the Court will act upon the assumption that the opposing party does not intend to file a response. This Rule does not apply to motions to continue pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 7, summary judgment motions pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 56, motions for default judgment pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 55, motions to correct error pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 59, motions to compel pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 37, and motions for protective orders pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 26. The Court may, in its discretion, alter the time frame upon review of the motion or pleading.

~~LR07-TR3.1-02 Withdrawal of Appearance by Counsel~~

- ~~A. Written Motion and Compliance with Trial Rule 3.1: Permission to withdraw an appearance by counsel shall be requested by written motion. Permission to withdraw shall be given only after the petitioning attorney has complied with the requirements of T.R. 3.1(E), including a certification of the last known address and telephone number of the party, subject to the confidentiality requirements of T.R. 3.1.~~
- ~~B. Motions Filed Prior to the Appearance of Other Counsel: Permission to withdraw shall be given only after the petitioning attorney has given his/her client 10 days written notice of the intent to withdraw. Written notice shall be sent to the client's last known mailing address. If the mailing address is unknown, the petitioning attorney shall provide written notice to the client's last known e-mail address, if~~

~~known. A copy of the written notice shall be attached to the petition to withdraw. The written notice to the client shall explain the possible effects of failure to secure new counsel and shall set forth any hearing or trial dates and any pleading, discovery or other pre-trial deadlines.~~

~~C. Motions Filed Subsequent to the Appearance of Other Counsel: Motions to withdraw an appearance filed subsequent to the proper appearance of other counsel shall constitute a waiver of the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule.~~

**LR07-TR5-03 Service and Filing of Pleadings; Court Office Mailboxes Delivery;
Submission of Proposed Orders**

- A. ~~Service at Mail Slot in Offices of Circuit Court:~~ Electronic filing and electronic service pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 86 shall be utilized. Requests for exemption from this requirement ~~shall~~ will be reviewed by a judicial officer and ~~shall~~ may be granted upon a showing of good cause. Pursuant to ~~T.R.~~ Indiana Trial Rule 5(B)(d), any attorney choosing to use the ~~mail~~ delivery slots made available in the offices of the Brown Circuit Court shall be considered to have designated that attorney's ~~mail~~ delivery slot as a suitable place for delivery and service ~~of court orders pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 5~~ and permitted conventionally filed documents. The Court does not permit filings by facsimile or email.
- B. ~~Submission of Proposed Orders:~~ All motions, petitions, and requests for action by the Court must be accompanied by a proposed order. Proposed orders shall include a complete distribution list including all parties, or if represented, their counsel, the Guardian Ad Litem if appointed in the case, and all other persons to whom the order should be distributed. All proposed orders shall identify the motion or petition to be ruled on, and, if a hearing is requested, a description of the specific hearing to be set and a statement of the anticipated length of the hearing.

~~LR07-TR53.5-04~~ — Continuances

- A. ~~Written Motions: A motion for continuance, unless made on record during the hearing of the cause or otherwise specifically authorized by the court, shall be in writing and signed. Such motion shall comply in all respects with T.R. 53.5 of the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure.~~
- B. ~~Scheduling Conflicts: A motion for continuance based on a scheduling conflict with another cause shall specify the Court, the case name, the cause number, the date the~~

~~hearings or trials in both cases was set, and the type of conflicting hearing or trial.~~

~~C. Duty to Confer: Before requesting a continuance, the moving party shall confer with counsel for all other parties and with any parties appearing pro se, to determine any objections and to ascertain dates for rescheduling when all parties are available. Such objections and alternative dates shall be reported in the motion for continuance.~~

LR07-TR30-05 — Acceptable Recording Method for Informal Depositions

~~The Court will approve the recording of deposition testimony by means of an audio recording without the procedures provided in T.R. 74 so long as:~~

- ~~1. all parties agree to the recording method;~~
- ~~2. all parties are provided access to the audio recording upon request;~~
- ~~3. the party taking the deposition has complied with T.R. 30(B)(4);~~
- ~~4. if a transcript of the deposition is produced by a party, the transcript shall be submitted to the witness for reading, signing and changes in a manner consistent with Indiana Trial Rule 30(E). The party producing the transcript shall make the transcript accessible to all parties, electronically or by paper copy.~~

~~The purpose of this rule is to effect economy for the parties consistent with T.R. 30(B)(4). This rule does not affect the parties' responsibility to comply with all other applicable Trial Rules regarding the taking of depositions, nor does it limit the parties' ability under T.R. 29 to enter into written stipulations modifying discovery procedures. —~~

LR07-TR40-04 Mediation Requirement in Civil Cases

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all civil cases that will require more than three (3) hours to try will be referred to mediation conducted pursuant to ADR Rule 2.7. In the event the parties request a trial setting of three hours or less and the trial has not concluded in the time allotted, the Court shall recess the trial and refer the matter to mediation. In its discretion, the Court may hear the balance of the evidence without a referral to mediation.

LR07-TR54-05 Agreed Judgments, Agreed Orders to Pay, Final Orders

The Court, in its discretion, may order that all payments pursuant to Agreed Judgments, Agreed Orders to Pay, and Final Orders in Garnishment be made to the Clerk of the Brown Circuit Court and not to plaintiff's counsel or the judgment creditor.

LR07-TR73-06 Telephonic Pretrial Conferences

In order to expedite the Court's business in civil cases, and in conjunction with ~~T.R.~~ Indiana Trial Rule 73, the Court encourages the use of telephone conferencing for the conducting of pre-trial conferences and for other matters which may be reasonably conducted by use of telephone. Telephone conferences for conducting pre-trial conferences and for other matters may be set at the discretion of the Court upon the Court's own motion or upon request of a party.

LR07-TR79-07 Special Judge Appointment in Civil Cases

This rule shall govern the appointment of a special judge in the Brown Circuit Court in all matters in which the provisions of Indiana Trial Rule 79 require the appointment of a special judge pursuant to local rule. An eligible special judge shall be appointed from the following list of judges and magistrates:

- Judge of the Bartholomew Circuit Court
- Magistrate of the Bartholomew Circuit Court
- Judge of the Bartholomew Superior Court 1
- Judge of the Bartholomew Superior Court 2
- Magistrate of the Bartholomew Superior Court 2
- ~~Magistrate of the Brown Circuit Court (Unless recusal or disqualification of the regular judge of the Brown Circuit Court)~~
- Judge of the Decatur Circuit Court
- Judge of the Decatur Superior Court
- Magistrate of the Decatur Circuit and Superior Courts
- Judge of the Jackson Circuit Court
- Judge of the Jackson Superior Court 1
- Judge of the Jackson Superior Court 2
- Judge of the Jennings Circuit Court
- Judge of the Jennings Superior Court

~~The Magistrate of the Brown Circuit Court shall not be selected if the regular judge of the Brown Circuit Court has recused or is disqualified.~~

The Clerk shall maintain the list of special judges eligible under Indiana Trial Rule 79(J) and shall select from the list on a rotating basis when appointment under this local rule is required. If a judge is skipped in the rotation because of ineligibility or disqualification, he or she shall be selected first for the next eligible case.

LR07-TR69-08 — Procedure for Proceedings Supplemental (reserved)

~~Unless the participation of the judge or magistrate in the hearing is specifically requested by the judgment holder or judgment debtor, the hearing on a proceeding supplemental will be conducted informally by the parties, without the presence of the judge or magistrate. Proceeding supplemental hearings will be conducted in the courtroom, but unless record is requested by any party, the proceeding supplemental hearing will not be on the record. The hearings will be scheduled by the court. Counsel shall inform the court staff, in writing, of the result of the proceeding supplemental.~~

Local Rules 9 through 21 Relating to Family Law Proceedings

LR07-FL-09 Family Law Rules, Title and Scope

- A. These Rules shall be known as the “Brown County Family Law Rules” and shall be referred to as LR07-FL-***.
- B. These Rules shall apply in all domestic relations, paternity, and child support cases pending in the Brown Circuit Court unless otherwise ordered by a judicial officer presiding in a specific case. These Rules are in addition to, and are not intended to replace, the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure, the Indiana Rules of Evidence, the Indiana Rules of Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Indiana Child Support Rules and Guidelines, the Indiana Parenting Time Guidelines, the Indiana Administrative Rules, or any other rules promulgated by the Indiana Supreme Court. The Brown County Local Rules apply when not in conflict with the Local Rules Relating to Family Law Proceedings,

LR07-FL-10 Self-Represented Litigants

- A. The same court rules apply to parties who are represented by attorneys and parties who represent themselves, and all parties, whether represented by an attorney or not, shall comply these rules, any other applicable rules including the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure, the Indiana Rules of Evidence, the Indiana Rules of Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Indiana Child Support Rules and Guidelines, the Indiana Parenting Time Guidelines, the Indiana Administrative Rules, or any other rules promulgated by the Indiana Supreme Court, and procedures required by Indiana

law.

- B. Self-represented parties shall file appropriate pleadings to request court action and shall include with each pleading a “certificate of service” or “statement of service” that states that the document was provided to the other party(ies) or to the attorney(s) for the other party(ies); the method of serving the document; and the date that it was sent.
- C. The court has the discretion to reject incomplete pleadings or pleadings that do not comply with Indiana law.

LR07-FL-11 Waiver of Court Costs

The Court, upon written petition by a party, may waive the initial payment of court costs. If court costs are initially waived, the Court will address the payment of these fees and costs at the provisional or final hearing. If the court costs are initially waived, and the parties later waive a final hearing and submit a settlement agreement for the Court’s approval, the parties shall provide proof that the court costs have been paid with their agreement or submit further evidence that the payment of court costs should be completely waived.

LR07-FL-12 Other Cases Involving Same Child(ren)

- A. Any party to a dissolution or paternity action involving a child or children, shall file a notice in that case advising the Court of any other case, whether pending or closed, in any court involving any child or children involved in the currently pending case.
- B. An appearance containing this information, including cause number(s) and caption(s), pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 3.1 fulfills this requirement.
- C. Each party shall have a continuing duty to inform the Court of other cases involving the child or children until final resolution of the pending case.

LR07-FL-13 Temporary Restraining Orders and Protective Orders

- A. Any party seeking an ex parte temporary restraining or protective order must comply with the requirements of Indiana Trial Rule 65(E) and ~~I.C.~~ Indiana Code § 34-26-5-1 et seq.
- B. Absent extremely extraordinary circumstances, the Court will not issue ex parte orders regarding custody of children or restricting parenting time of parents with

their children. A party seeking an expedited hearing to address temporary custody of a child/children or a restriction of parenting time on an emergency basis shall be responsible for expediting service of notice of that hearing on the opposing party and shall be responsible for providing proof of that service to the Court.

- C. A joint order issued under Indiana Trial Rule 65(E)(1) shall be entered against both parties and shall be limited to the terms of the order as specified in Trial Rule 65(E)(1). Any party submitting a request for such a joint order shall provide the Court with a proposed order following the specific language of Indiana Trial Rule 65(E)(1).

LR07-FL-14 Preliminary Hearings, Change of Judge, Emergency Matters

- A. At or after the filing of a domestic relations case, any party may request in writing a preliminary hearing to address temporary maintenance, temporary support or custody of a child of the marriage, possession of property, counseling, and/or a protective order under IC Indiana Code § 34-26-5.
- B. A party seeking an expedited preliminary hearing due to an emergency shall be responsible for expediting service of notice of that hearing on the opposing party and shall be responsible for providing proof of that service to the Court.
- C. If the court has scheduled a date for a preliminary hearing, and the other party thereafter moves for a change of venue from the judge, the court will allow the preliminary hearing to remain as scheduled to address emergency matters. At the hearing, the court will first consider whether an emergency exists. The party requesting preliminary orders shall bear the burden of first establishing that an emergency exists. If the court finds that an emergency exists, the court will proceed with the hearing and issue preliminary orders regarding emergency matters. If the court finds that no emergency exists, the court will not conduct the preliminary hearing and shall defer all matters to the special judge.

LR07-FL-15 (reserved)

LR07-FL-16 Parenting Class Required

- A. The court finds that it is in the best interests of minor children of divorcing parents and minor children involved in paternity cases to encourage conciliation and cooperation between the parents, and that will aid in such cooperation. Therefore,

both parents in all dissolution of marriage cases in which there are minor children and both parents in paternity cases in which there are minor children shall complete an in-person or online parenting class of at least four (4) hours in duration.

- B. At the time any dissolution of marriage or paternity case is filed, the Clerk of the Brown Circuit Court shall provide the parties with notice of this requirement.
- C. Each parent shall pay the cost of the parenting class.
- D. In dissolution of marriage cases, the parents must complete the class prior to the final hearing and provide proof of completion to the court. Unless otherwise ordered, the court will not conduct a final hearing or grant the decree of dissolution of marriage until both parents provide proof that they have completed the class.
- E. In paternity cases, the parents must complete the class prior to the final hearing regarding custody and parenting time. Unless otherwise ordered, the court will not enter a final order regarding custody and parenting time until both parents provide proof that they have completed the class.
- F. A parent, who has already completed an online parenting class and provides proof of the same, shall not be required to repeat the class and will be exempted from complying with this rule.

LR07-FL-17 Alternate Dispute Resolution

- A. Parties should attempt to resolve matters by agreement before seeking court intervention. The court expects all parties and/or their attorneys to communicate and cooperate with each other in a good faith effort to resolve disputes and negotiate fair and equitable settlement agreements. Parties shall exchange proposals to settle and resolve all pending issues before proceeding to a contested hearing and all parties shall clearly and promptly respond to any proposal for settlement.
- B. Parties may request that the case be referred to the ~~Family Court Project~~ Alternative Dispute Resolution Program or to private mediation by filing a written request with the court.
- C. Unless excused by the Court, parties shall attend the ~~Family Court Project~~ Alternative Dispute Resolution Program or private mediation before a contested final hearing in a dissolution of marriage case, before a contested final hearing in regard to custody and parenting time in paternity case, and before a contested hearing regarding a post-decree request for modification of any order, excepting a request for modification of child support.
- D. Parties may select a mediator by agreement or may request that the court appoint a panel of mediators from which the parties shall select a mediator. Upon written notice from the parties, the court will appoint a panel of three mediators. The

petitioner shall strike first from the panel within 7 days after the date the court's order is entered on the Chronological Case Summary. The respondent shall strike second within 7 days of the petitioner's striking. In the event that a party fails to timely strike from the panel, the court will direct the clerk of the court to strike a name from the panel for that party.

- E. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the parties shall equally share the cost of mediation with the final responsibility for payment to be determined by the court at a hearing subsequent to the completion of mediation. Each party shall pay the cost of mediation provided through the Family Court Project Alternative Dispute Resolution Program pursuant to the income-based payment schedule.
- F. A party may request to be excused from mediation for good cause shown.
- G. Any mediation shall comply with the provisions of the Indiana Rules of Alternate Dispute Resolution, as they may be amended from time to time.

LR07-FL-18 Marital Balance Sheet and Proposed Division of Marital Estate

- A. In all ~~contested~~ dissolution of marriage cases, each party shall file with the court and exchange a marital balance sheet at least 30 days before any mediation or final hearing, or with any settlement agreement tendered to the Court. This balance sheet shall include a list of all assets, with corresponding values, and debts, with corresponding balances, as of the date of filing, as well as a proposed division of the marital estate.
- B. In all contested dissolution of marriage cases, ~~A~~after both parties have filed and exchanged the marital balance sheet, each party shall, within 7 days thereafter, file an amended marital balance sheet and proposed division of the marital estate to address any asset(s) or debt(s) that appear on the other party's balance sheet, but was not addressed on that party's initial marital balance sheet.
- C. All parties are under an obligation to update the marital balance sheet and proposed division of the marital estate until any mediation and/or final hearing. A party making such an update shall informally provide such information to the other party as quickly as feasible and shall file and exchange an updated balance sheet and proposed division as soon as practicable.

LR07-FL-19 Witness and Exhibit List Exchange, Exhibits

- A. Parties shall exchange names and addresses of all witnesses as well as actual copies

of all exhibits at least 7 days prior to any of the following hearings:

1. A contested preliminary hearing in a dissolution of marriage case.
 2. A contested final hearing in a dissolution of marriage case.
 3. A contested final hearing regarding custody and parenting time in a paternity case.
 4. contested post-decree hearing regarding modification in a dissolution of marriage or paternity case, excluding child support modifications.
- B. Parties shall file the list of witnesses and exhibits with the court at least 7 days prior to any of the hearings specified in section “a.” Failure to include a witness or exhibit shall preclude the witness from testifying or the exhibit from being introduced, unless the court waives the requirement for good cause shown.
- C. Parties shall provide a completed child support worksheet for any hearing at which the determination or modification of child support is an issue and shall bring proof of income to the hearing.
- ~~D. Parties shall bring sufficient copies of exhibits~~ one copy of each exhibit for each party and one copy of each exhibit for the Court to the hearing. ~~such that each party and the court shall receive a copy.~~
- E. Any digital picture, movie, video, text, or recording, including, but not limited to, information contained on cellphones, must be submitted on a ~~DVD, CD,~~ USB drive or on suitable paper, if possible, or printed such that the court can maintain the evidence. Parties shall bring a USB drive for the Court and one for each party and the USB drive shall be loaded with only the digital picture, movie, text, or recording that is being offered into evidence.
- F. Parties shall number the pages of any printed exhibit and shall identify each photo in a group of photos by numbering each photo.

LR07-FL-20 Submission of Agreements

- A. Agreements shall be signed by both parties and shall include a proposed order or decree.
- B. A completed child support worksheet as required by Guideline 3(B)1 of the Indiana Child Support Guidelines shall be submitted with any agreement regarding child support, including an agreement between the parties that no child support will be paid by either party. When an agreement deviates from the Indiana Child Support Guidelines, the parties shall include an explanation of the reason for the deviation in their agreement.
- ~~C. An agreement shall not contain a signature line for the court, but the proposed order~~

~~or decree submitted by the parties shall contain language incorporating and approving the agreement in the order or decree. Proposed orders or decrees shall be submitted as a separate document from the corresponding agreement. Any agreement regarding child support shall include language addressing which party shall claim the minor child(ren) for income tax purposes each year, as well as language regarding which party will be responsible for any uninsured healthcare expenses incurred on behalf of the minor child(ren).~~

LR07-FL-21 Final Hearing

- ~~A. Dissolutions of marriage cannot occur unless the court conducts a final hearing or the parties waive a final hearing and submit a settlement agreement to the Court. The Court will not schedule a final hearing in a dissolution of marriage case until one of the parties requests that a final hearing be scheduled.~~
- B. A party seeking to have a final hearing scheduled must file a written request for a final hearing, provide a copy to the opposing party, and include a certificate of service on the request. The request shall state whether there are contested issues and the approximate amount of time required for the hearing.
- C. Parties may waive a final hearing in dissolution of marriage cases, however, both parties must sign and submit a written waiver of final hearing and submit a settlement agreement with a proposed decree of dissolution of marriage, marital balance sheets for both parties, and a child support worksheet if there are minor children of the marriage.

LR07-FL-22 Termination of Counsel Representation in Dissolution and Paternity Cases.

- ~~A. The representative capacity of attorneys appearing on behalf of any party in a family law case shall be deemed terminated only upon an order of withdrawal. granted in accordance with the Local Rule of the Brown Circuit Court. (See LR07-TR3.1-02)~~
- ~~B. Counsel for initiating and responding parties shall be required to file a new appearance in any post final decree/final paternity order action.~~
- C. The service of any post final decree/post final paternity order pleadings upon any party not represented by an attorney shall be made upon that person pursuant to the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure. ~~Any copy of a pleading served upon original counsel will be deemed a matter of professional courtesy only.~~

Local Rule 23 through 25 Relating to the Indiana Rules of Criminal Procedure

LR07-~~CR2.2-AR1(E)~~ and 21(A) -23 Assignment of Criminal Cases and Special Judge Appointment

All felony and misdemeanor cases are assigned to the regular judge of the Brown Circuit Court.

In the event a change of judge is granted, or an order of disqualification or recusal is entered, in any ~~felony or misdemeanor~~ criminal case, post-conviction relief proceeding, infraction, or ordinance violation case pending in the Brown Circuit Court, a special judge shall be appointed in rotating order from the judges of the following courts:

Judge of the Bartholomew Circuit Court
Magistrate of the Bartholomew Circuit Court
Judge of the Bartholomew Superior Court 1
Judge of the Bartholomew Superior Court 2
Magistrate of the Bartholomew Superior Court 2
Judge of the Decatur Circuit Court
Judge of the Decatur Superior Court
Magistrate of the Decatur Circuit and Superior Courts
Judge of the Jackson Circuit Court
Judge of the Jackson Superior Court 1
Judge of the Jackson Superior Court 2
Judge of the Jennings Circuit Court
Judge of the Jennings Superior Court
Judge of the Monroe Circuit Court Division 3
Judge of the Monroe Circuit Court Division 5
Judge of the Monroe Circuit Court Division 9

The Clerk shall maintain the list of special judges, and shall select from the list on a rotating basis when appointment under this local rule is required. If a judge is skipped in the rotation because of ineligibility or disqualification, he or she shall be selected first for the next eligible case.

LR07-CR2.1-24 Timely Motions to Withdraw and Automatic Termination of

Defense Counsel Representation

- A. In addition to the provisions of Indiana Code §35-36-8-2 and ~~LR07-TR.3.1-02~~, absent exceptional circumstances, no attorney in a criminal case should expect permission to withdraw the attorney's appearance based on his or her client's failure to fulfill an obligation with respect to the attorney's fee unless the motion to withdraw is filed at least 90 days prior to a second or subsequent trial setting.
- B. In all criminal cases, a defense attorney's appearance in the case shall automatically be withdrawn 35 days after the conclusion of the pending action by plea, verdict, or dismissal. In probation and community corrections violations proceedings, a defense attorney's appearance shall automatically be withdrawn 35 days after the conclusion of the violation proceedings. This applies to both court appointed and privately employed counsel. If an attorney wishes to remain counsel of record following the conclusion of the case, the attorney shall notify the court.

LR07-CR4.1-24.5

Designation of Delay Upon Granting or Ordering a Continuance

When granting or ordering a continuance upon motion of a defendant, the Court will find that delay is excluded from the Criminal Rule 4 time period unless the defendant asserts that the delay should not be excluded from the Criminal Rule 4 time period and states a reason for the assertion. If a defendant states that the delay should not be excluded from the Criminal Rule 4 time period, the State of Indiana shall be provided a reasonable time to respond before the Court designates whether the delay should or should not be excluded from the Criminal Rule 4 time period. Absent a ruling to the contrary, when granting or ordering a continuance upon motion of the State of Indiana, delay shall not be excluded from the Criminal Rule 4 time period.

LR07-CR26-25

Pretrial Release and Bond

Pursuant to Indiana Trial Rule 26 and Indiana Code §35-33-8-1 *et seq.*, the Brown Circuit Court enters the following order regarding pretrial release and bail bond for persons arrested for the commission of an offense.

Section 1: Terms

“Bail bond” means a bond executed by a person who has been arrested for the commission of an offense, for the purpose of ensuring:

1. the person's appearance at the appropriate legal proceeding;

2. another person's physical safety; or
3. the safety of the community.

"Cash bond" means posting 10% of the amount of the bail by cash or credit card payment.

"Full cash" means posting the entire amount of the bail by cash or credit card payment.

"Release on own recognizance" (ROR) means release without financial obligation. Other conditions of release may apply.

"Surety bond" means paying a non-refundable (usually 10% of the bail) to an approved surety company, which in turn posts its guarantee to pay the full amount of the bail if the Defendant fails to appear and the appropriate revocation procedures have been followed.

Section 2: General Provisions

A. Unless otherwise stated herein or ordered by the Court, all persons arrested shall be entitled to post bail by either a full cash or cash bond or a surety bond pursuant to this local rule.

1. If the person posts a full cash or cash bond, the Defendant must execute an agreement authorizing the Court to use all or part of the cash posted to pay for fines, costs, restitution, and fees (including public defender fees, probation user fees, community corrections fees, etc.) if convicted.
2. If the person posts a full cash or cash bond, the person must execute an agreement that in the event of a failure to appear as scheduled, the person shall forfeit the deposit and must also pay additional amounts to satisfy the full amount of bail plus associated court costs, fees and expenses

B. If a person is arrested for multiple crimes allegedly committed in a single episode of criminal conduct, the bail amount and conditions shall be as stated herein for the highest level of bail and/or supervision applicable.

C. Pursuant to Indiana Code §35-33-8-3.6, a person who has been arrested for a crime under the Indiana Code that is a felony or a Class A misdemeanor that results in bodily injury to another person shall refrain from any direct or indirect contact with the alleged victim:

1. For ten (10) days after release; or
2. Until the initial hearing;

whichever occurs first.

The person shall sign the Order for No Contact as a Condition of Bond for Felony or Class A Offenses Involving Violence prior to release. Any person who refuses to sign the

form shall not be released without authority of the Court. The original shall be delivered to the Court with the Cash Bond and Official Notice or surety bond form. Copies of the Order shall be provided to the Prosecutor and the person.

D. A sexually violent predator Defendant as defined by Indiana Code §35-33-8-3.5(b), a person charged with child molesting (Indiana Code §35-42-4-3) or a person charged with child solicitation (Indiana Code §35-42-4-6) shall not be admitted to bail until the Court has conducted a bail hearing in open court. Individuals held pursuant to this provision shall be brought before the Court not later than forty-eight (48) hours after being arrested, unless exigent circumstances prevent the holding of a hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.

E. A person arrested for murder shall not be admitted to bail unless ordered by the Court. Individuals held pursuant to this provision shall be brought before the Court not later than forty-eight (48) hours after being arrested, unless exigent circumstances prevent the holding of a hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.

F. In accordance with state law and the policy of the Brown County Sheriff, persons who are under the influence of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances may be detained until he or she is no longer under the influence.

G. Persons arrested for a crime of domestic violence (as defined by Indiana Code §35-31.5-2-78) shall not be released on bail until at least forty-eight (48) hours from the time of the person's arrest, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. The Court finds this cooling off period is appropriate because of the unique nature of domestic violence.

H. A person who is arrested shall complete the Brown County Pretrial Services Intake Information Form. Any person who refuses to complete and sign the Brown County Pretrial Services Intake Information Form shall not be released without authority of the Court. The Brown County Sheriff shall rely on the information on the Intake Information Form and other available information to make the initial determination regarding release at set forth in Sections 3 through 7.

Other available information may include a search of records provided by the Brown County Probation Office, records maintained by the Brown County Sheriff/Jail, and/or records readily available through the internet.

I. Any person who is not released on his or her own recognizance or by posting bond shall be assessed by a pretrial services officer within forty-eight hours of his or her arrest, excluding weekend and court holidays. The pretrial services officer shall prepare and file a Pretrial Services Report.

J. The Court shall conduct a hearing regarding pretrial release at the Court's earliest opportunity, but no later than ten (10) days following arrest, unless exigent circumstances prevent the holding of a hearing within ten (10) days of arrest. This hearing shall be attended by the Defendant, his counsel and the Prosecutor. The pretrial services officer shall attend, if possible.

K. Standard levels of supervision for persons released with or without posting bond shall be as stated in the Brown County Pretrial Services Policies and Procedures Manual.

L. The Court may assess pretrial release services fees pursuant to Indiana Code §35-33-8-3.3.

Section 3: Pretrial Release – Misdemeanor Offenses

(For the purpose of this Section, Resisting Law Enforcement and Invasion of Privacy shall be handled the same as a violent crime.)

NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR:

- A. A person who is arrested for a misdemeanor offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and the offense is not an operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and the person is not:
- a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be released on his or her own recognizance.

- B. A person who is arrested for a misdemeanor offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and the offense is not an operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and is:
- a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$5,000 and shall be placed on Level 1 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

VIOLENT MISDEMEANOR:

- C. A person who is arrested for a misdemeanor offense that is violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) or operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and the person is not:
- a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or

- b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$5,000 and shall be placed on Level 1 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

- D. A person who is arrested for a misdemeanor offense that is a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) or operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and is:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$10,000 and shall be placed on Level 2 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

Section 4: Pretrial Release – Level 6 Felony Offenses -

(For the purpose of this Section, Resisting Law Enforcement shall be handled the same as a violent crime.)

NON-VIOLENT/NON-DRUG OR ALCOHOL LEVEL 6 FELONY:

- A. A person who is arrested for a level 6 offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and the offense is not possession of heroin, methamphetamine, a syringe or operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and the person is not:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be released on his or her own recognizance.

- B. A person who is arrested for a level 6 felony offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and the offense is not possession of heroin, methamphetamine, a syringe or operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and is:

- a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
- b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$20,000 and shall be placed on Level 2 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

VIOLENT OR DRUG/ALCOHOL LEVEL 6 FELONY:

- C. A person who is arrested for a level 6 felony offense that is violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) or possession of heroin, methamphetamine, a syringe or operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and is not:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision.

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$10,000 and shall be placed on Level 2 supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

- D. A person who is arrested for a level 6 felony offense that is a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) or possession of heroin, methamphetamine, a syringe or operating while intoxicated/operating with .08 or .15 or more ACE and is:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$30,000 and shall be placed on Level 3 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

Section 5: Pretrial Release – Level 3, 4, And 5 Felony Offenses (excluding sexually violent predator Defendants as defined by Indiana Code §35-33-8-3.5(b), persons charged with child molesting (Indiana Code §35-42-4-3) or persons charged with child solicitation (Indiana Code §35-42-4-6))

NON-VIOLENT LEVEL 3, 4 OR 5 FELONY:

- A. A person who is arrested for a level 3, 4 or 5 felony offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and the person is not:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$20,000 and shall be placed on Level 2 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

- B. A. person who is arrested for a level 3, 4 or 5 felony offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and is:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$50,000 and shall be placed on Level 3 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

VIOLENT LEVEL 3, 4 OR 5 FELONY:

- C. A person who is arrested for a level 3, 4 or 5 felony offense that is violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and is not:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision.

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$30,000 and shall be placed on Level 3 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

- D. A person who is arrested for a level 3, 4 or 5 felony offense that is a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and is:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$60,000 and shall be placed on Level 3 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

Section 6: Pretrial Release – Level 1 And 2 Felony Offenses (excluding sexually violent predator Defendants as defined by Indiana Code §35-33-8-3.5(b), persons charged with child molesting (Indiana Code §35-42-4-3) or persons charged with child solicitation (Indiana Code §35-42-4-6))

NON-VIOLENT LEVEL 1 OR 2 FELONY:

- A. A person who is arrested for a level 1 or 2 felony offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and the person is not:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall be required to post bond in the amount of \$75,000 and shall be placed on Level 3 pretrial supervision. The Court may impose additional conditions at its discretion to ensure appearance at court proceedings and the safety of the person and the community.

- B. A person who is arrested for a level 1 or 2 felony offense that is not a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) and is:
 - a. on pre-trial release not related to the incident that is the basis for the present arrest; or
 - b. on probation, parole, or other community supervision

shall not be admitted to bail until the Court has conducted a bail hearing in open court. Individuals held pursuant to this provision shall be brought before the Court not later than forty-eight (48) hours after being arrested, unless exigent circumstances prevent the holding of a hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.

VIOLENT LEVEL 1 OR 2 FELONY:

- C. A person who is arrested for a level 1 or 2 felony offense that is a violent crime (as defined by Indiana Code §5-2-6.1-8) shall not be admitted to bail until the Court has conducted a bail hearing in open court. Individuals held pursuant to this provision

shall be brought before the Court not later than forty-eight (48) hours after being arrested, unless exigent circumstances prevent the holding of a hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.

Section 7: Warrants

- A. A Defendant arrested on a warrant issued due to the Defendant's failure to appear at a scheduled court hearing shall be held to bond in the amount set by the Court and shall not be eligible for release on recognizance.
- B. A Defendant arrested on a warrant issued by the Court upon a finding of probable cause shall be eligible for pretrial release as set forth in Sections 3 through 6, unless otherwise noted on the arrest warrant.

Local Rule 26 Relating to the Indiana Jury Rules

LR07-JR4-26 Notice of Selection for Jury Pool; Summons for Jury Service

The Brown Circuit Court shall utilize a single tier system for mailing notice and summons to prospective jurors as referenced in Jury Rule 4(a). Each year when names of prospective jurors are drawn from the jury pool, the jury administrator shall simultaneously send to those prospective jurors whose names have been drawn notice of the period of their possible jury service, a jury qualification form, and a summons. The notice, qualification form and summons shall be mailed not later than seven (7) days after the date the prospective jurors' names were drawn from the jury pool and at least six (6) weeks before jury service.

Local Rules 27 through 29.5 32 Relating to the Indiana Administrative Rules and Judicial Code of Conduct

LR07-AR15-27 Court Reporter Services

Section 1. Definitions.

For purposes of this local rule, the definitions contained in Administrative Rule 15 shall apply.

Section 2. Court Reporter; 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. Court Reporters shall be compensated for gap and overtime hours as set forth in the Brown County Human Resources Policies and Procedures as adopted and/or amended by the Judge.
- B. Court reporters may charge a per page fee for preparation of transcripts if the transcripts are prepared on the court reporter's own time outside of any regular work hours, gap hours or overtime hours and are prepared using the court reporter's own paper and the court reporter's own supplies. This would include the ability to assign the transcript to a third party to transcribe or assist in typing the transcript. The total combined per page fee to be paid to the court reporter and/or third-party transcriber shall not exceed the maximum per page fee set forth in this rule.
- C. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a county indigent transcript shall be ~~\$4.50~~ \$5.00; the court reporter shall submit a claim directly to the county for the preparation of any county indigent transcripts.
- D. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a state indigent transcript shall be ~~\$4.50~~ \$5.00
- E. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a private transcript shall be ~~\$4.50~~ \$5.00
- F. The per page fee for expedited transcripts shall be \$6.00 with 24 hours' notice and \$5.00 with three (3) days' notice.
- G. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for a copy of a transcript is \$2.50, which includes the cost of paper and binding.
- H. Binding and Exhibit and Index Volume Fees. An additional fee shall be added to the cost of the transcript for the time spent preparing and indexing the Table of Contents and Exhibit Volume(s) at an hourly rate based on one and one-half (1 ½) times the Court Reporter's hourly rate. This fee will only apply if the Court Reporter binds the transcript and prepares the exhibit and index volumes on the court reporter's own time outside of any regular work hours, gap hours or overtime hours using the court reporter's own paper and the court reporter's own supplies.
- I. If a third party types the transcript for a per page rate equal to the maximum approved in this rule, the court reporter shall not be entitled to any additional per page fee, but with the approval of the Judge, shall complete the review and proofing of the transcript either:
- during normal work hours using court equipment, paper and supplies without charging any additional fee whatsoever; or
 - on the court reporter's own time outside of any regular work hours, gap hours

or overtime hours using the court reporter's own paper, and the court reporter's own supplies at an hourly rate based on one and one-half (1 ½) times the Court Reporter's hourly rate.

- J. Each court reporter shall report, at least on an annual basis, all transcript fees received for the preparation of county indigent, state indigent or private transcripts to the ~~Indiana Supreme Court Division of State Court Administration~~ Office of Judicial Administration. The reporting shall be made on forms prescribed by the Division of the State Court 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, and the court agrees to the use of the court equipment for such a purpose, 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 the equipment, work space and supplies;
 - b. The method by which records are to be 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.

LR07-AR00-28

Evidence Handling, Retention and Disposition

Section 1: Retention periods for evidence introduced in all non-criminal proceedings:

- A. All items of evidence that cannot be scanned, including models, oversized exhibits and physical evidence, that are placed in the custody of the court reporter as exhibits shall be taken away by the parties offering them into evidence four (4) months after the case is decided, except as otherwise ordered by the court. If an appeal is taken, all such evidence shall be retained by the court reporter for four (4) months from the termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal and termination, whichever is later.

- B. The court reporter shall retain the mechanical or electronic records or tapes, shorthand or stenographic notes as provided in Administrative Rule 7.
- C. The Court may direct longer periods of retention upon motion of any party or on its own motion.

Section 2: Retention Periods for evidence introduced in criminal misdemeanor and level 6/class D felony proceedings:

- A. All items of evidence that cannot be scanned, including models, oversized exhibits and physical evidence, that are placed in the custody of the court reporter as exhibits shall be taken away by the parties offering them into evidence three (3) years after the case is dismissed, the defendant is found not guilty or the defendant is sentenced, unless an appeal is taken. If an appeal is taken, all such exhibits shall be retained by the court reporter for three (3) years from the termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal and termination, whichever is later, unless an action challenging the conviction or sentence or a post-conviction action is pending.
- B. The court reporter shall retain the mechanical or electronic records or tapes, shorthand or stenographic notes as provided in Administrative Rule 7.
- C. The Court may direct longer periods of retention upon motion of any party or on its own motion.

Section 3: Retention periods for evidence introduced in levels 1-5/class A-C felony proceedings:

- A. All items of evidence that cannot be scanned, including models, oversized exhibits and physical evidence, that are placed in the custody of the court reporter as exhibits shall be taken away by the parties offering them into evidence eight (8) years after the case is dismissed, the defendant is found not guilty or the defendant is sentenced, unless an appeal is taken. If an appeal is taken, all such exhibits shall be retained by the court reporter for eight (8) years from the termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal and termination, whichever is later, unless an action challenging the conviction or sentence or a post-conviction action is pending.
- B. The court reporter shall retain the mechanical or electronic records or tapes, shorthand or stenographic notes as provided in Administrative Rule 7.
- C. The Court may direct longer periods of retention upon motion of any party or on its own motion.

Section 4: Retention periods for evidence introduced in murder/attempted murder/and criminal cases in which a Defendant is sentenced to death or life without parole:

- A. All items of evidence that cannot be scanned, including models, oversized exhibits and physical evidence, that are placed in the custody of the court reporter as exhibits shall be taken retained for twenty (20) years after the case is dismissed, the defendant is found not guilty or the defendant is sentenced, unless an appeal is taken. If an appeal is taken, all such exhibits shall be retained by the court reporter for twenty (20) years from the termination of the appeal, retrial, or subsequent appeal and termination, whichever is later, unless an action challenging the conviction or sentence or a post-conviction action is pending. The items of evidence shall not be destroyed without first notifying the Defendant, his trial, appellate and post-conviction counsel, and the prosecutor's office. If a request is made to retain the evidence, it shall be retained for an additional twenty (20) years.
- B. The court reporter shall retain the mechanical or electronic records or tapes, shorthand or stenographic notes as provided in Administrative Rule 7.
- C. The Court may direct longer periods of retention upon motion of any party or on its own motion.

Section 5: Biologically contaminated evidence:

- A. A party who intends to offer biologically contaminated evidence must file a pretrial notice and serve all parties. The Court will determine how said evidence shall be presented.
- B. Biologically contaminated evidence shall not be handled or passed to jurors or sent to the jury room.

Section 6: Disposal of evidence:

- A. All evidence that is illegal to possess or a firearm or deadly weapon that is eligible to be disposed of pursuant to Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be disposed of by the Sheriff.
- B. All evidence that has some value that is eligible to be disposed of pursuant to Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be offered for sale at the county auction.
- C. All other evidence that is eligible to be disposed of pursuant to Sections 1, 2 3 and 4
- D.
- E. shall be disposed of as determined by the Court.

LR07-AR00-29 Possession and Use of Cellular Phones and Electronic Devices

- A. Persons entering the Brown Courthouse may possess cellular phones and other electronic communication devices. Cellular phones and other electronic communication devices shall be either turned off or set to silent mode if taken into the courtroom or the hearing room. When court is in session, no person, other than as stated in paragraph (B), shall use a cellular phone or electronic communication device in any manner including, but not limited to text messaging, e-mail, telephone calls, accessing the internet or using social media. A person, if a specific request is approved by the court, may use a cellular phone or electronic device to acquire information during a court proceeding.
- B. Attorneys and parties to a proceeding may use a cellular phone, lap top computer or other electronic device as necessary to access information from their files, conduct legal research, and otherwise as necessary to effectively participate in the proceedings.
- C. Except as permitted, in writing, by the Court pursuant to LR07-AR00-29.5, a person shall not use a cellular phone or electronic device to make any video, photographic or audio record of any court proceeding.
- D. Failure to abide by this Rule may result in the judicial officer taking possession of a person's cellular telephone or electronic device until court is no longer in session.
- E. Failure to abide by this Rule may result in a finding of contempt of court.

LR07-AR00-29.5 Prohibiting Broadcasting of Court Proceedings

The Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.17 prohibits the broadcasting, televising, recording, digital streaming, or photographing of court proceedings or the courtroom while court is in session. Requests to photograph the courtroom when court is not in session may be granted at the Court's discretion.

A member of the news media may request permission to broadcast by submitting a written request at least 7 days in advance of the hearing or proceeding. The request shall be made using the form found ~~in Appendix A~~ on the web page of the Brown County Indiana Circuit Court. The Court has discretion to approve or deny a request. An affirmative approval is required. The Court has discretion to modify the request period. If granted, the Court must post notice in the courtroom that news media personnel may be present for broadcast of court proceedings, and filming, photographing, and recording is limited to the authorized news media personnel.

News media is defined as persons employed by or representing a newspaper, periodical, press association, radio station, television station, or wire service and covered by Ind. Code

§ 34-46-4-1. Representatives of news media organizations may be required to wear identification. The Court has discretion to determine who may be eligible to be admitted as news media and under what conditions.

Broadcast is defined as any broadcasting or recording of court proceedings by news media using still, video or audio equipment.

If approved, all broadcasting shall take place in an area designated by the Court. The Court has discretion to limit or terminate broadcast by a news media organization at any time during the proceeding. The Court may direct the manner in which the proceedings are covered by news media. News media are to be unobtrusive and quiet. News media may not move around the courtroom during proceedings. News media may not conduct interviews in the courtroom. All cameras shall be on a fixed mounting. Handheld cameras are not permitted. Once the court session starts, the camera or recording device may not be moved, tilted or panned. Devices shall use ambient lighting only. Power, internet and other utilities will not be provided by the Court. No cords or boom microphones are allowed.

Broadcasting, recording, digitally streaming, or photographing proceedings will always be prohibited in proceedings that are closed to the public, either by state statute or Indiana Supreme Court rules. This prohibition also applies to:

1. minors;
2. juvenile delinquency and child in need of services matters;
3. protective order proceedings;
4. guardianship proceedings;
5. civil proceedings in which children are involved;
6. alleged victims of violent offenses, sex offenses, and domestic abuse;
7. jurors and prospective jurors and the jury selection process;
8. proceedings or portions of proceedings where the court deems it necessary for the administration of justice (i.e. to protect a witness, other persons or confidential information);
9. attorney-client communications;
10. bench conferences; and
11. materials on counsel tables and judicial bench.

Any violation of this rule may be punishable by contempt of court and/or the impositions of sanctions. Sanctions may include suspension and/or termination of broadcast privileges.

LR07-AR14-30

Remote Proceedings

Any request to appear by audio visual communication or by telephone, absent an emergency, shall be made at least two business days prior to the hearing or trial. Requests

for remote appearance shall be determined on a case by case basis upon considering the nature of the hearing or trial, the positions of the other parties to the proceeding, and reason(s) for the request.

In civil proceedings, the Court will permit remote appearances by counsel at hearings on motions for summary judgment and motions to dismiss.

LR07-ACR4-31 Access to Audio Recordings

A person requesting a digital copy of an audio recording of a court proceeding must file a written request stating the cause number of the proceeding, the date of the hearing, and the name, address, and telephone number of the person making the request. Digital copies of the audio recordings of court proceedings shall be provided under the following provisions:

1. The individual making the request must provide the Court a portable flash drive in the original packaging, for copying the requested recording.
2. The individual making the request shall not broadcast the record, which includes posting any audio or video online through any social media or traditional broadcast outlets.
3. The individual making the request shall not alter, add, delete, or replace any part of the record provided.
4. The individual making the request shall not allow others to do the actions prohibited by paragraphs 2 and 3.

Pursuant to the Code of Judicial Conduct 2.17 a violation of this Rule could result in proceedings for indirect contempt of court.

LR07-AR00-32 Courthouse Security

All persons entering the Brown County Courthouse consent to an inspection of their person and any package or purse. All persons, except law enforcement officers (as defined in Indiana Code § 35-31.5-2-185), community corrections officers, judicial officers, and probation officers who are in the building for official business, are prohibited from entering Brown County Courthouse while in possession of a deadly weapon, a firearm, a stun gun, a taser, a knife or similar cutting device, an explosive device or a club. Any person who refuses to consent to a search of person or belongings shall not be permitted entrance into the Brown County Courthouse. Any person who knowingly or intentionally violates this Rule may be subject to proceedings for contempt of court.

Local Rules 30 33 through 36 39 Relating to Probate Procedures

LR07-PR00-30 33 Notice

Whenever notice by publication and/or written notice by U.S. Mail, or other method, is required to be given, the attorney shall prepare such notice and ensure that the notice is properly published and/or served as required by statute or Supreme Court Rule. It shall be the attorney's responsibility to ascertain and provide adequate proof of notice prior to bringing a matter to the Court.

LR07-PR00-31 ~~31~~ 34 Bond

- A. It is the policy of the Court to require that a corporate surety bond in an amount to be determined by the Court be acquired and filed by the fiduciary in every estate, whether supervised or unsupervised, before letters are issued to that fiduciary. The purpose of the bond is to protect creditors, taxing authorities and devisees. To facilitate the Court's determination of the amount of bond to be required in any estate, all petitions to open an estate shall set forth the probable assets of the estate and the value of such assets, including the value of all personal property plus the estimated annual rents and profits to be derived from the property in the estate and the amount of any known debt and/or tax liability. Any request to waive ~~this requirement~~ bond must set forth in detail the reason(s) for said request. A testator's request that no bond be required shall be given significant consideration in determining whether to waive the requirement of bond. The Court may schedule a hearing to determine whether a bond should be required and, if required, the appropriate amount of bond.
- B. No corporate bond shall be required of a resident corporate fiduciary, qualified by law to serve as a fiduciary. ~~A non-resident corporate fiduciary shall be required to post bond in the amount required by Indiana Code §29-1-10-1.~~
- C. If the fiduciary is an heir, devisee or legatee, the Court may reduce the amount of the bond by the amount of that fiduciary's estimated net share of the estate.
- ~~D.~~ A non-resident fiduciary or an appointed fiduciary who becomes a non-resident must ~~post a corporate surety bond in the amount required by Indiana Code §29-1-10-1.~~ notify the Court of the change in residency so that the Court may reconsider whether its prior order regarding the posting of bond should be modified.

LR07-PR00-32 ~~32~~ 35 Deeds, and Sale or Transfer of Real Estate

- A. The fiduciary shall file a written appraisal or market analysis by a qualified real estate professional with any petition for the sale of real estate in a supervised estate, unless such an appraisal or analysis was previously filed with an inventory. The appraisal

or market analysis shall have been made within one (1) year of the date of the filing of the petition for sale.

- B. The Court will not authorize or approve the sale of real estate in an unsupervised estate.
- C. Copies of all deeds submitted to the Court for approval in an estate proceeding shall be filed with the Court for its records. Any deed submitted to the Court for approval in an estate proceeding must be first signed by the fiduciary before a notary public.
- D. If a final decree provides that real estate shall vest in heirs or beneficiaries of the estate, the final decree shall be recorded with the office of the Recorder in the county in which the real estate is located, and evidence of this recording shall be provided to the Court in a supplemental report.

LR07-PR00-33 36 Accountings

Whenever an estate cannot be closed within one (1) year, an intermediate account shall be filed with the Court within thirty (30) days after the expiration of one (1) year and each succeeding six (6) months thereafter. Such accounting shall comply with the requirements of ~~I.C.~~ Indiana Code §§ 29-1-16-4 and 29-1-16-6 and shall:

1. State facts showing why the estate cannot be closed and an estimated date of closing; and
2. Propose partial distribution of the estate to the extent that partial distribution can be made without prejudice to distributees and claimants.

LR07-PR00-34 37 Fees of Attorneys and Fiduciaries

- A. The Court will determine the reasonable fiduciary and attorney fees in supervised estate proceedings. A petition for fees must be signed and approved in writing by the fiduciary. Any petition for fiduciary or attorney fees must include a detailed statement of the services performed, the amount of fee requested, and how the fee was calculated.
- B. The court will not determine, authorize, or approve fiduciary or attorney fees in an unsupervised estate.
- C. No fees for fiduciary or attorney fees shall be paid out of any estate without prior written order of the Court. Fees deposited with an attorney as advancement against future fees shall not be paid from the estate of the deceased person without prior approval of the Court.
- D. The Court will determine reasonable fiduciary and attorney fees based upon the information provided in each case. The Court shall not be bound by a fee

arrangement which requires the payment of fees in excess of the amount determined by the Court from estate assets. The Court will not determine fees based only on the value of the estate.

- E. Unjustified delays in performing duties by the fiduciary or attorney may result in a reduction of fees.

LR07-PR00-35 38 Presence of Alleged Incapacitated Person at Guardianship Hearing and Physician's Report

In all guardianship matters seeking to declare an adult incapacitated for any reason, the allegedly incapacitated person shall be present at the hearing ~~or sufficient evidence shall be presented showing that the incapacitated person is unable to appear.~~ unless the Court has determined that the requirements of Indiana Code § 29-3-5-1 have been met.

A physician's report shall be filed as a confidential document with an ACR form. The physician's report must substantially comply with the form found on the web page of the Brown County Indiana Circuit Court.

LR07-PR00-36 39 Required Information in Petitions for Appointment of Guardian of a Minor

Every petition for appointment of a guardian of a minor shall contain the following information:

1. The minor's present address;
2. The places the minor has resided within the past two years and the names and present addresses of persons with whom the minor has lived during that period;
3. Whether, to the petitioner's knowledge, any other litigation is pending concerning the custody of the minor in pending in this state or any other state; and
4. Whether, to the petitioner's knowledge, any person not a party to the guardianship proceedings has physical or legal custody of the minor or claims to have legal or physical custody of the minor or has parenting time or visitation rights with respect to the minor; and
5. The full names and addresses of the minor's parents.