

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF VAN WERT COUNTY

JUVENILE DIVISION

LOCAL RULES

[Revised Effective January 15 , 2016]

LOCAL RULE 1

ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES

The Van Wert County Juvenile Court hereby adopts the following rules of practice pursuant to authority under Article IV, Section 5(b) of the Ohio Constitution, and Rule 5 of the Rules of Superintendence for the Court of Ohio. These rules are effective January 5, 2015, and may be amended from time to time as necessary and shall supersede any prior published rules of court.

LOCAL RULE 2

HOURS

The Juvenile Court and its offices shall be open for the transaction of business from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday and 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on Tuesday through Friday. The Juvenile Court shall be closed on Saturday, Sunday, and Legal Holidays, and as such times as the Judge deems necessary and proper. If the court is closed due to an emergency, all filings due on that date shall be considered timely if filed the next open business day. If business hours are reduced due to budget constraints, if the office is closed an entire day, then filings due on that date shall be considered timely if filed the next open business day.

LOCAL RULE 3

CONDUCT IN THE COURT

- (A) Proper decorum in the court is necessary to the administration of the court's function. Any conduct that interferes or tends to interfere with the proper administration of the court's business is prohibited.
- (B) No radio or television transmission, voice recording device, other than a device used by a court report making record in a proceeding, or the making or taking of pictures shall be permitted without the express consent of the court in advance and pursuant to Sup. R. 12.
- (C) Food and beverages are prohibited in the courtroom during all hearings, except for water with consent of the Judge or Magistrate. Smoking is prohibited throughout the building at all times.
- (D) Upon entering the courtroom, all persons, including counsel, shall discontinue all cell phone use and cell phones are to be turned off until exiting the court room. Further, no texting or internet by a cell phone or similar device shall be used during a hearing.
- (E) When counsel is going to be late for a hearing, counsel shall make reasonable effort to notify the Judge or Magistrate as soon as practical to explain the reason and provide an anticipated time of appearance.

- (F) All persons appearing in court shall have appropriate attire: no hats; no revealing attire; no unduly short skirts or skimpy tank tops; no t-shirts with inappropriate logos or messages such as alcohol endorsements or vulgar language. The Judge or Magistrate shall have sole discretion to determine inappropriate attire and require the offending party to return at a later time and may assess court costs, including counsel fees. This rule shall not apply if a person is detained by law enforcement and is appearing at an immediate shelter care hearing.

LOCAL RULE 4

EXAMINATION OF JUVENILE RECORDS

- (A) Records shall not be removed from the court. Violation of this may result in the issuance of a citation for contempt.
- (B) Copies of records may be obtained at a cost per page as authorized by the Judge.
- (C) Records of cases involving juveniles shall be open for inspection by the parent(s), custodian(s), guardian(s), guardian(s) ad litem and attorney(s) of record, of any child affected by any order of the proceeding. Otherwise, such records shall not be available to any person except by order of the Judge or Magistrate, or by legal process from a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (D) The records of adult cases shall be public record as provided by law.
- (E) Unofficial/Diversion cases considered by the court staff shall not be considered as public records and no person shall have access to such cases without an order by the Judge.
- (F) Dependency, Abuse, Neglect, Delinquency, and Unruly files and proceedings are confidential. Records of the proceedings, and other records that are confidential by statute, may be accessed as authorized by the Judge. Counsel of record and named parties may receive copies upon request except for results of psychological or diagnostic examinations ordered completed by the court. The results of those examinations shall be available for review but no copies without specific consent of the Judge.
- (G) A citation for contempt of court may be issued against anyone who divulges or received information from information from confidential records without authorization of the Judge.

LOCAL RULE 5

CONTINUANCES

- (A) Motions for continuances shall be submitted in writing with the proper caption and case number.
- (B) Except on motion of the court, no continuances shall be granted in the absence of proof of reasonable notice to, or consent by, the adverse party or the party's counsel. Failure to object to the continuance within a reasonable time after receiving notice shall be considered consent to the continuance.
- (C) A proposed entry shall be filed with a motion for continuance, leaving the time and date blank for the court to set a new date.

LOCAL RULE 6

FILINGS AND JUDGMENT ENTRIES

- (A) All filings shall be on eight and one-half by eleven inch paper, without backings, of stock that can be photocopied or scanned.
- (B) All filings shall contain the name, address, telephone number and attorney registration number of the individual counsel representing a party and, in the absence of counsel, the name, address, and telephone number of the party. Any filing not containing the above requirements may be refused.
- (C) Failure of a party to notify the court of a party's current address shall be grounds for dismissal or denial of the party's motion.
- (D) Filings containing partially or wholly illegible signatures of counsel, parties or offices administering oaths may be refused, or, if filed, may be stricken, unless the typewritten or printed name of the person whose signature is purported to appear is clearly indicated on the filing.
- (E) All pleadings, motions, or other filings are to be typed or printed in ink and correctly captioned.
- (F) Unless the court indicates the Judge or Magistrate is preparing the judgment entry, counsel for the party in whose favor a judgment is rendered, shall prepare the proposed judgment entry and submit the entry to counsel for the opposing party within seven days for approval. Counsel for the opposing party shall have seven days to approve or object to the entry. Any objection shall be filed in writing with the trial court. If counsel for the opposing fails to object, the entry shall be submitted to the court with notation that the entry was submitted to opposing counsel, but counsel failed to approve or object. If there is no counsel on the other side, the entry shall be submitted to the court for review by the Judge or Magistrate. If the party in whose favor a judgment is rendered fails to comply with this division, the matter may be dismissed or the court may prepare and file the appropriate entry.

LOCAL RULE 7

DEPOSIT FOR COURT COSTS

Deposits in the amount set forth below shall be required upon the filing of the following actions and proceed:

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| 1. Paternity Complaints | \$160.00 |
| 2. Custody Complaints | \$160.00 |
| 3. Motions to re-open Paternity or Custody actions | \$160.00 |
| 4. Delinquency or Unruly Complaints filed by private parties | \$150.00 |
| 5. Request for Service by Publication | actual cost |
| 6. Notice of Appeals – as set by Rule 1 of Rules of the Third Appellate District | |

LOCAL RULE 8

FACSIMILE

- (A) Pursuant to Civil Rule 73(J), the court in its discretion may allow facsimile filings during regular business hours of the court. The court facsimile number is 419-238-7315.
- (B) Any documents received after regular business hours shall be deemed filed the following business day.
- (C) Only documents subsequent to the initial document may be filed by facsimile.
- (D) A document filed by facsimile shall be accepted as the original and shall be filed by the attorney of record. All risks of transmission shall be borne by the sender.
- (E) Any signature on documents transmitted by facsimile shall be considered that of the attorney or party that it purports to be for all purposes. If it is established that the documents were transmitted without authority, the court may order the filings stricken and costs assessed to the sender.
- (F) The filing date of any document transmitted during business hours shall be the date the document was received by the court's facsimile machine.
- (G) Any document filed by facsimile that requires a filing fee shall not be accepted by the clerk for filing until court costs and fees have paid or deposits previously made were sufficient to pay the costs involved.
- (H) If the facsimile copy is not capable of photocopying, microfilming, or scanning, the deputy clerk may request the original to be filed and the original shall be substituted for the facsimile as if received on the date of the facsimile. Attorney or parties may also present the original for substitution of the facsimile.

LOCAL RULE 9

COMPLETE ADDRESS

When required in a court document, address must be a street address and, if applicable, any post office box number used as a mailing address. If a party does not want his or her address disclosed to an opposing party, the attorney for the party or the party pro se, shall file a motion setting forth the reasons for a nondisclosure and an accompanying affidavit or set the issue for hearing.

LOCAL RULE 10

RECORD OF HEARING

- (A) A complete record of all testimony or other oral proceeding shall be made in all official cases by means of an audio/digital recording device provided by the court. If a party requests a record by a court reporter, the party shall be responsible for arranging a court reporter and paying all costs.

- (B) Any person who is a party to a case as defined by the Juvenile Rules or that person's attorney or guardian ad litem may listen to the record in a case after a request is submitted and authorized by the Judge or Magistrate.
- (C) A request for a transcript shall be made to the person assigned to do so by the Judge or Magistrate. If the person assigned declines or is unable to complete the transcript, the party or attorney may arrange for a certified court reporter to prepare the transcript. The transcript will not be begun or provided until satisfactory arrangements for the payment have been concluded including an adequate deposit based upon the length of the hearing. If a party has a right of appeal and is indigent, a motion shall be made to the Judge requesting a transcript be provided at the state's expense.

LOCAL RULE 11

BROADCASTING, TELEVISIONING, PHOTOGRAPHING OF PROCEEDINGS

- (A) Request for permission to broadcast, televise, photograph, otherwise record courtroom proceedings shall be submitted in writing to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over the hearing. The request shall be made as far in advance as reasonably possible, but in no event later than 24 hours before the hearing to be recorded. The Judge or Magistrate may waive the advance notice provision for good cause shown.
- (B) The videotaping, recording, or photographing of a victim, witness, or juror is prohibited without specific authorization of the court. If the subject matter of the proceeding is a child, the name or identity of the child shall not be disclosed unless by specific authorization of the court.

LOCAL RULE 12

HEARING DISCLOSURE

A party to a proceeding may request that a hearing or hearings be closed to members of the public, the media, or other specified persons through a written or oral motion. Such request shall be made as far in advance as is reasonably possible to allow the court to notify interested parties/media, conduct a hearing, and rule on the request.

LOCAL RULE 13

PRETRIAL CONFERENCES

- (A) Delinquency, Unruly, Dependency/Neglect/Abuse cases. Trial counsel shall appear at pretrial conferences with their clients.
- (B) Appearances by telephone. If counsel or a client wishes to appear at pretrial conference by telephone, prior approval must be given by Judge or Magistrate.
- (C) Pretrial matters shall include:
 1. Those matters set forth in Rule 16 of the Civil Rules.
 2. Need for further discovery including completion dated.
 3. Trial briefs as request by Judge or Magistrate.

4. Identification of witnesses and disclosure of their statements and potential testimony.
5. Status of case for trial and expected length.
6. Narrowing of trial issues by stipulation.
7. Deadlines for pretrial motions.

LOCAL RULE 14

CASE MANAGEMENT

- I. Parentage Cases
 - (A) Summons shall issue within three business days.
 - (B) A pretrial conference shall be conducted in all paternity cases prior to being scheduled for trial, except if there is a default of answer.
 - (C) If genetic testing has not occurred prior to the complaint, the court shall order a genetic test unless waived in writing by all parties.
 - (D) If a party requests an additional genetic test, it shall be requested no later than sixty days after the pretrial and it shall be the responsibility of the party requesting such a test to pay for the test.
- II. Delinquency and Unruly Cases
 - (A) After the filing of any delinquency or unruly cases, the Judge or person designated by the Judge shall review the complaint to determine if the complaint shall be subject to diversion without formal court hearing or shall be heard by the court.
 - (B) The service of summons shall be prepared and mailed no later than five business days after receipt of the complaint. The hearing date shall be no later than 30 days after processing of the service of summons except if service cannot be completed timely.
 - (C) If the child enters a denial to the charge and is represented by an attorney, a pretrial shall be within ten (10) business days of the denial and the following shall apply:
 1. The child and parent(s) shall be present.
 2. The prosecutor shall be prepared to provide discovery in the form of police reports and statements made by the child.
 3. If discovery has not been completed, a date for completion of discovery shall be set.
 4. A trial date shall be set. A second pretrial may be allowed for good cause shown.
 - (D) Detention Hearings. If the child has been detained by a law enforcement or probation officer, a detention/shelter care hearing will be conducted on the next business day. If the child denies the charges as filed, the adjudicatory hearing shall be assigned within ten days. Upon written request of the child or for good cause shown, the court may convert the adjudicatory hearing into a pretrial.
 - (E) The trial date shall not be changed nor shall the trial be continued without order of the court and after showing of good cause.
 - (F) Final disposition for child shall occur ninety days unless motions to relinquish or issue of competency are raised.
- III. ALLOCATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, MODIFICATION OF VISITATION AND THIRD PARTY CUSTODY AND VISITATION CASES

- (A) Upon an application for change of custody or change of visitation rights:
1. If it is determined that all parties are in agreement and service and summons is waived or unnecessary, the court shall set a hearing within fifteen (15) days after the application is filed. The Judge or Magistrate may approve an agreed-upon judgment entry without hearing.
 2. If it is determined that the change of custody or changed of visitation rights will be contested, a pretrial shall be assigned by the court within twenty (20) days after the response is filed. At the pretrial the following issues shall be considered:
 - a. A definite discovery schedule shall be agreed upon or set by the Judge or Magistrate.
 - b. A hearing date shall be established.
 - c. A determination of whether a guardian ad litem is necessary for the best interest of the child(ren). The Judge or Magistrate shall determine the necessary deposit for the appointment of a GAL and how the deposit is to be paid.

IV. DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT, AND ABUSE CASE

- (A) Adequate statutory provisions exist to control the timeliness of hearings and dispositions with the following additions:
1. If a party must be served by notice of publication, the affidavit in support of the notice shall be filed within five days of the filing of the complaint or with the request for service by publication whichever is later.
 2. Review hearings shall be conducted as set by the Judge or Magistrate, but reviews shall be conducted no later than every six months except for annual review of permanent custody or planned permanent living arrangement dispositions.
 3. If a permanent custody motion is filed, all proceedings shall be completed within ninety (90) days after completion of all service of notice as required by Ohio law.

V. JUVENILE TRAFFIC CASES

- (A) Upon the filing of a juvenile traffic citation, the citation shall be screened to determine if the case is eligible for the court's traffic diversion program. If eligible, mail notice offering diversion shall be sent to the offender and parents. If the offender and parent agree to pay court costs and costs of traffic education class, and the offender attends the class as assigned, the case will be dismissed and not sent to Bureau of Motor Vehicles. The court shall retain a record of the citation.
- (B) All other traffic cases shall be assigned for a common initial appearance. If the offender admits or pleads no contest, then disposition shall be immediately completed.
- (C) If a denial of the traffic offense is entered, the case shall be assigned for an adjudicatory hearing within twenty-one (21) days unless the child is represented by an attorney and the attorney requests a pretrial.
- (D) If a pretrial is requested:
1. The pretrial shall be assigned within fourteen (14) days.
 2. The child and parent(s) shall be present.

3. The prosecutor shall be prepared to provide discovery in the form of police reports and statement made by the child.
 4. If discovery has not been completed, a date for completion of discovery shall be set.
 5. A trial date shall be established.
- (E) The trial date shall not be changed nor shall the trial be continued without order of the court and after showing of good cause.

LOCAL RULE 15

USE OF ELECTRONICALLY PRODUCED TICKET

The use and filing of a ticket that is produced by computer or other electronic means is hereby authorized in the Van Wert County Juvenile Court. The electronically produced ticket shall conform in all substantive respects to the Ohio Uniform Traffic Ticket. If an electronically produced ticket is issued at the scene of an alleged offense, the issuing officer shall provide the defendant with a paper copy of the ticket.

LOCAL RULE 16.1

MEDIATION

The Van Wert County Juvenile Court through Local Rule 16.1 incorporates by reference the R.C. 2710 "Uniform Mediation Act (UMA), R.C. 3109.052 Mediation of Differences as to Allocation of Parental Rights and Responsibilities and Rule 16 of the Supreme Court of Ohio Rules of Superintendence.

(A) Definitions

All definitions found in the "Uniform Mediation Act" (UMA) R.C. 2710.01 are adopted by this court through the local rule including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) "Mediation" means any process in which a mediator facilitates communication and negotiation between the parties to assist them in reaching a voluntary agreement regarding their dispute.
- (2) "Mediator" means an individual who conducts mediation.
- (3) "Mediation Communication" means a statement, whether oral, in a record, verbal or nonverbal, that occurs during a mediation or is made for purposes of considering, conducting, participating in, initiating, continuing, or reconvening a mediation or retaining a mediator.
- (4) "Proceeding" means either of the following:
 - a. Judicial, administrative, arbitral or other adjudicative process, including related pre-hearing and post-hearing motions, conferences, and discovery;
 - b. A legislative hearing or similar process.

(B) Purpose

To promote greater efficiency and public satisfaction through the facilitation of the earliest possible resolution for the disposition of cases through the use of mediation. To accomplish this goal, court sponsored mediation through a “mediator”, has been established.

(C) Scope

At any time any action under the jurisdiction of this court may be referred to mediation by agreement of the parties or by order of court.

(D) Case Selection

(1) Referral Process

The court, on its own motion, or the motion of any of the parties may refer disputed issues to mediation in whole or in part by “Notice of Scheduled Mediation” which shall, at a minimum indicate the date, time, place and contact information of the mediation. All parties and counsel shall advise the assigned judge or magistrate of any domestic violence allegations known to them to exist or to have existed in the past, or which become known to them following entry of the order but before conclusion of all mediation proceedings, which allegations involve any two or more persons whose attendance is required by the referral order.

(2) Eligibility of Cases

The mediator will determine the eligibility and appropriateness of each referral prior to the commencement of the mediation process and may decline any referral(s) deemed inappropriate.

(E) Procedures

In accordance with all applicable provision of this rule, if a case is deemed appropriate by the mediator, mediation will be scheduled. A mediator may meet with the parties individually prior to bringing the parties together for any reason including, but not limited to further screening. A mediator may schedule multiple mediation sessions, if necessary and mutually acceptable for the resolution of the issues in part or in their entirety.

(1) *The court shall utilize procedures for all cases that will:*

- *Ensure that parties are allowed to participate in mediation, and if the parties wish, that their attorneys and other individuals they designate are allowed to accompany them and participate in mediation.*

Screen for domestic violence both before and during mediation.

- *Encourage appropriate referrals to legal counsel and other support services for all parties, including victims of and suspected victims of domestic violence.*
- *Prohibit the use of mediation in any of the following:*

- *As an alternative to the prosecution or adjudication of domestic violence;*
- *In determining whether to grant, modify or terminate a protection order;*
- *In determining the terms and conditions of a protection order; and*
- *In determining the penalty for violation of a protection order.*

Nothing in this division of this rule shall prohibit the use of mediation in a subsequent divorce or custody case even though that case may result in the termination of the provisions of the protection order.

(2) Mediation of allocation of parental rights and responsibilities or the care of, or visitation with, minor children or delinquency of status offense cases shall abide by all provisions set forth in (E)(1) of this rule, mediation may proceed, when violence or fear of violence is alleged, suspected, or present, only if the mediator has specialized training set forth in “Qualifications” section (H) of this rule and all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- *The person who is or may be the victim of domestic violence is fully informed, both orally and in writing, about the mediation process, his or her right to decline participation in the mediation process, and his or her option to have a support person present at mediation sessions.*

- *The parties have the capacity to mediate without fear of coercion or control.*

- *Appropriate procedures are in place to provide for the safety of the person who is or may be the victim of domestic violence and all other persons present at the mediation.*

- *Procedures are in place for the mediation to terminate mediation if he or she believes there is a continued threat of domestic violence or coercion between the parties.*

- Procedures are in place for issuing written findings of fact, as required by R.C. 3109.052, to refer certain cases involving domestic violence to mediation.

(3) Party/Non-Party Participation

- Parties to informal cases may voluntarily attend mediation sessions.

- Parties who are ordered into mediation in formal cases shall attend scheduled mediation sessions. The Court may order parties to return to mediation at any time in formal cases. Fees may be assessed for non-attendance.

- A judge, magistrate and/or mediator may require the attendance of the parties’ attorneys at mediation sessions if the mediator deems it necessary and appropriate.

- If counsel of any party to the mediation becomes aware of the identity of a person or entity whose consent is required to resolve the dispute, but has not yet been joined as a party in the pleadings, they shall promptly inform the mediator as well as the assigned judge or magistrate.

- If the opposing parties to any case are 1) related by blood, adoption, or marriage; 2) have resided in a common residence; or 3) have known or alleged domestic violence at any time prior to or during the mediation, then the parties and their counsel have a duty to disclose such information to the mediator and have duty to participate in any screening required by the court.

- By participating in mediation a nonparty participant, as defined by R.C. 2710.01(D), agrees to be bound by this rule and submits to the court’s jurisdiction to the extent necessary for enforcement of this rule. Any nonparty participant shall have the rights and duties under this rule attributed to parties except as provided by R.C. 2710.03(B)(3) and 2710.04(A)(2).

(4) Confidentiality/Privilege

All mediation communications related to or made during the mediation process are subject to and governed by the “Uniform Mediation Act” (UMA) R.C. 2710.01 to 2710.10, R.C. 3109.052 the Rules of Evidence and any other pertinent judicial rule(s).

(5) Mediator Conflicts of Interest

In accordance with R.C. 2710.08(A) and (B), the Mediator assigned by the Court to conduct a mediation shall disclose to the mediation parties, counsel, if applicable, and any nonparty participants any known possible conflicts that may affect the Mediator’s impartiality as soon as such conflict(s) become known to the Mediator. If counsel or a mediation party requests that the assigned Mediator withdraw because of the facts so disclosed, the assigned Mediator should withdraw and request that the assigned Judge or

Magistrate appoint another Mediator from the list of qualified Mediators that is maintained by the Court. The parties shall be free to retain the mediator by an informed, written waiver of the conflict of interest(s).

(6) Termination

If the assigned mediator determines that further mediation efforts would be of no benefit to the parties, he or she shall inform all interested parties and the Court that the mediation is terminated using the procedure required by this court.

(7) Stay of Proceedings

All remaining court orders shall continue in effect. No order is stayed or suspended during the mediation process except by written court order. Mediation shall not stay discovery, which may continue through the mediation process in accordance with applicable rules, unless agreed upon by the parties and approved by the judge or magistrate assigned to the case.

(8) Continuance

It is the policy of this court to determine matters in a timely way. Continuance of scheduled mediations shall be granted only for good cause shown after a mutually acceptable future date has been determined. The case may be continued by the mediator, the Judge or Magistrate who referred the case. Except as authorized by the court, the existence of pending motions shall not be good cause for a continuance and no continuance will be granted unless the mediation can be scheduled prior to the final pretrial. If a continuance of a scheduled mediation is requested and the proposed new date is within 45 days of the initial referral to mediation, then the request shall be made to the mediator, with proper notice to all parties. If the requested date is more than 45 days after the referral to mediation, then the request must be made to the Judge or magistrate assigned to the case.

(9) Guardian Ad Litem

A guardian ad litem for the child shall be appointed by the court in all cases involving a child who was the subject of a prior abuse or neglect action, in all cases where one of the parties was the perpetrator of an act which resulted in an adjudication that any other child was abused or neglected and in other cases where the mediator believes it to be in the best interest of the child. A guardian ad litem appointed in these cases shall participate in mediation.

(10) Mediation Memorandum of Understanding

The assigned mediator, parties or counsel, if applicable, as agreed by the parties, may immediately prepare a written memorandum memorializing the agreement reached by the parties. The "Mediation Memorandum" may be signed by the parties and counsel (if the "Mediation Memorandum" is signed it will not be privileged pursuant to R.C. 2710.05 (A)(1)). The written order of the court after review and approval by the parties and their attorney, if applicable. No oral agreement by counsel or with parties or an officer of the court will be regarded unless made in open court.

(11) Mediator Report

At the conclusion of the mediation and in compliance with R.C. 2710.06 the court shall be informed of the status of the mediation including all of the following:

- Whether the mediation occurred or was terminated;
- Whether a settlement was reached on some, all or none of the issues; and
- Attendance of the parties.
- Future mediation session(s), including date and time.

(F) Qualifications

To be court approved mediator the following qualifications apply:

(1) General Qualifications and Training.

A mediator employed by the division or to whom the division makes referrals for mediation of allocation of parental rights and responsibilities, the care of, or visitation with, minor children, abuse, neglect and dependency, or juvenile perpetrated domestic violence cases shall satisfy all of the following:

- a. *Possess a bachelor's degree, or equivalent education or experience as is satisfactory to the division, and at least two years of professional experience with families. "Professional experience with families" includes mediation, counseling, casework, legal representation in family law matters, or such other equivalent experience satisfactory to the division.*
- b. *Complete at least twelve hours of basic mediation training or equivalent experience as a mediator that is satisfactory to the division.*
- c. *After completing the above training, complete at least forty hours of specialized family or divorce mediation training which has been approved by the Dispute Resolution Sections of the Supreme Court.*

(2) Specific Qualifications and Training: Domestic Abuse

A mediator employed by the division or to whom the division makes referrals for mediation of any case shall complete at least fourteen hours of specialized training in domestic abuse and mediation through a training program approved by the Ohio Supreme Court Dispute Resolution Section. A mediator who has not completed this specialized training may mediate these cases only if he/she co-mediate with a mediator who has completed the specialized training.

(G) Fees and Costs

Mediation is sponsored by the Court and is available to the parties at no cost. A party who fails to attend Court ordered Mediation may be assessed a fee.

(H) Sanctions

If any individual ordered by the court to attend mediation fails to attend mediation without good cause, the court may impose sanctions which may include, but are not limited to, the award of attorney's fees and other costs, contempt or other appropriate sanctions at the discretion of the assigned Judge or Magistrate.

(I) Model Standards

Mediators providing services for the court shall comply with the Model Standards of Practice for Family and Divorce Mediation, and the Special Policy Considerations for the State Regulation of Family Mediators and Court Affiliated Programs as set forth in Rule 16 of the Supreme Court of Ohio Rules Superintendence for the Courts of Ohio.