

STATE OF INDIANA

# Local Court Rules

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Delaware Circuit Court

**Delaware County**  
**Effective**  
**3/4/19**

**3/4/19**

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**Delaware County Court Rules**

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**LR18-SC00-DLR-0001**  
**Small Claims Practice and Procedure**

**A. Executing Pleadings**

Original Pleadings, including but not limited to the Notice of Claims, Affidavits, Petitions and all Motions, shall be signed by the party filing the same if self-represented or by the attorney of record where the party is represented by an attorney.

**B. Scheduling.**

1. The Clerk of the Court shall schedule an initial trial on the complaint. At the initial trial, the defendant shall admit or deny liability as to the claim.
2. If the defendant fails to appear at an initial trial after proper service, the plaintiff may request judgment. If the plaintiff fails to appear at the initial trial after proper notice, the court may dismiss the action without prejudice.
3. If the defendant appears and admits liability the parties may sign and file an Agreed Judgment.
4. If the defendant appears and denies liability, the court shall set the matter for a bench trial and notify all parties.

**C. Attorney Fees.**

A party requesting attorney's fees shall present to the court a written affidavit detailing the time spent, services rendered, and hourly rate requested.

**D. Continuances.**

A party seeking to continue a hearing date must file a written motion for continuance, and the court may grant the motion if the party seeking the motion shows good cause.

**E. Judgments.**

A party seeking a default judgment shall file an Affidavit of Non-Military Service and Competency.

**F. Proceedings Supplemental.**

If a party does not pay the judgment after its entry, the party seeking payment may file a Motion for Proceedings Supplemental and an Order to Appear in Court and Answer as to Wages, Assets, Property, and Income. The Clerk will provide the proper forms and a hearing date.

**G. Bankruptcy Stay.**

Any party seeking a stay due to a bankruptcy filing should file a Notice to Stay the Proceeding stating that they have included the debt at issue with the bankruptcy court and include the bankruptcy cause number. The Court at that time will calendar the matter for one (1) year to set the matter for dismissal if, in fact, the party has not been discharged in bankruptcy.

**H. Releasing Judgments.**

A party shall file a Release of Judgment with the court after the opposing party has paid a judgment in full.

**I. Dismissals.**

The party who filed a Notice of Claim, Counterclaim, or Cross-Claim may file a written Motion to Dismiss the claim at any time before the court enters a judgment.

**J. Hearing Dates Following Dismissal.**

If the court dismisses a Notice of Claim upon the plaintiff's written request, and if a Counterclaim or Cross-Claim is still pending, the hearing will be held on the Counterclaim or Cross-Claim.

**K. Small Claims Manual.**

The Delaware County Clerk's Office has the Small Claims Manual available in hard copy form and on its website.

**LR18-DR00-DLR-0002**  
**Domestic Relation Cases**

**I. Termination of Representative Capacity.**

A. After a court enters a Decree of Dissolution of Marriage, Legal Separation, or Paternity; after a court issues an order permanently modifying custody, or after a court issues an order modifying parenting time or child support, the representative capacity of all attorneys appearing on any party's behalf shall be deemed terminated upon:

1. The court entering an order withdrawing the attorney's appearance;
2. Expiration of the time for appealing the order had expired; or
3. Conclusion of any appeal related to the order.

B. Service of Pleadings.

If a party is not represented by counsel pursuant to Paragraph A above, the opposing party shall serve any pleadings directly to the party pursuant to the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure.

C. Courtesy Copy.

If a party serves a pleading upon an attorney who no longer has a representative capacity in the case pursuant to Paragraph A, the court shall deem that service a courtesy copy only.

**II. Contested Hearings.**

A. If an attorney requests contested hearing time of Two (2) Hours or more in a Domestic Relations case; a Juvenile Paternity case; or in a Miscellaneous Case involving Custody, Child Support, or Parenting Time issues, the Court will set an Attorneys-only Pre-Trial Conference before setting a hearing date. The attorneys must meet with the judge or the judge's designee and hold a pre-trial conference. The attorneys shall bring their calendars and be prepared to set a hearing date.

B. During the Pre-Trial Conference, the Court will set a Settlement Conference date and a hearing date.

C. The attorneys and their clients are expected to attend the Settlement Conference in person and shall be prepared to discuss settlement of all or some of the issues between the parties. The attorneys must meet with the judge or the judge's designee during or at the conclusion of the Settlement Conference to discuss their progress.

D. Continuing a Settlement Conference date may cause the Court to continue the contested hearing date on the court's motion.

E. Contested hearing time is not to be used for settlement negotiations. The Court will expect the parties to begin promptly at the hearing time.

F. The Court may waive the requirements in this rule for good cause shown, or in an emergency situation.

G. The judge may implement this rule for any hearing of any length at his or her discretion.

**LR18-JD00-DLR-0003**  
**Discovery and Motions in Limine**  
**In Juvenile Delinquency Cases**

**I. Discovery**

**A. Duty of the State of Indiana.**

In all filed juvenile delinquency cases, unless relieved by court order, the prosecuting attorney shall, at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the fact-finding hearing, furnish the attorney for the child the following:

1. The names and addresses of persons whom the prosecuting attorney intends to call as witnesses at the fact-finding hearing, together with their relevant written or recorded statements.
2. Any written or recorded statements and any summaries of oral statements made by the child herein or any statements of others which contain a declaration of the child.
3. Those portions of the Grand Jury minutes which contain statements of witnesses whom the prosecutor intends to call and directly examine at the fact-finding hearing, which statements are probably within the control of the prosecution and which statements will relate to matters covered in the witness' testimony in this case, for the purpose of cross-examination and impeachment of such witness' credibility.
4. The relevant testimony which is reduced to writing of persons whom the prosecutor intends to call as a witness at the fact-finding hearing, but who did not testify before the Grand Jury.
5. Any reports or statements of experts made in connection with the case, including results of physical or mental examination and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons.
6. Any books, papers, documents, photographs or tangible objects, which the prosecuting attorney intends to use at the fact-finding hearing or which were obtained from or belong to the child or his family.
7. Any record or prior criminal convictions of persons whom the prosecutor intends to call as witnesses at the fact-finding hearing.
8. Any declarations against interest made by the child.
9. Any evidence the prosecutor might have, favorable to the child.
10. Copies of any photographs which the prosecution has in its possession which it intends to introduce as evidence.
11. Any description of the child's conduct, if any, that the prosecution intends to introduce as an implied admission.
12. Any promises, rewards, or inducements provided to prosecution witnesses or defense witnesses for the child.
13. Any victim's statement that was recorded or memorialized and that is under the State's control.
14. Any and all medical reports in appropriate cases.
15. That portion of police reports containing substantially verbatim statements of witnesses.
16. The delinquency record of the child, including arrests and adjudications.
17. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b).

The State shall also allow counsel for the child to examine any and all physical evidence, whether or not the prosecution intends to present the evidence at the fact-finding hearing, within thirty (30) days after the initial hearing.

## **B. Duty of Counsel for the Child**

In all filed juvenile delinquency cases, unless relieved by court order, counsel for the child shall, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the fact-finding hearing, furnish the attorney for the State of Indiana the following:

1. Any reports or results or testimony relative thereto, of physical or mental examination or of scientific tests, experiments or comparisons, or any other reports or statements of experts pertaining to this case.
2. A summary of any special or statutory defense(s), which the child intends to make at a hearing in this cause.
3. Names and last known addresses of persons the child intends to call as witnesses, together with their relevant written or recorded statements, including memoranda reporting or summarizing their oral statements, and any record of prior delinquency adjudication known to the child.
4. Any books, papers, documents, photographs, or tangible objects the child intends to use as evidence or for impeachment at a hearing.

If the child is not represented by an attorney, the above requirements do not apply, and the parties must file written motions with the Court to request discovery.

## **II. Motions in Limine**

In all filed delinquency cases, unless relieved by court order, the following items are excluded from evidence, and the court prohibits any reference at the fact-finding hearing to the following. In addition, counsel and all witnesses may not refer to, mention, or testify about the following:

1. The fact that the child failed to make a statement either orally or in writing at the time of his arrest.
2. Any questioning of the child, or any statements which the child may have made while he was in the custody of the police, absent proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made freely and voluntarily and after a knowing and intelligent waiver of rights by the child.
3. Any previous arrest or detention of the child which did not result in a delinquency adjudication, or any other alleged offenses, purportedly involving the child, in which he was neither arrested nor charged.
4. Any prior delinquency adjudication of the child, except those which may be used for the purpose of impeachment.

The rule regarding Motions in Limine shall apply to cases in which the Child is not represented by an attorney.

*(Amended effective March 4, 2019)*

**LR18-JC00-DLR-0004**  
**Discovery and Motions in Limine**  
**In CHINS Cases**

**I. Discovery**

**A. Duty of Counsel for the DFC**

In all filed CHINS cases, unless relieved by court order, the attorney for the Delaware County Office of Family and Children (hereinafter **DFC**) shall, within thirty (30) days after the initial hearing in any CHINS action filed, furnish the attorney for the parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) (hereinafter **PGC**) the following:

1. The names and addresses of persons whom the **DFC** intends to call as witnesses at the fact-finding hearing, together with their relevant written or recorded statements.
2. Any written or recorded statements and any summaries of oral statements made by the *PGC* herein or any statements of others which contain a declaration of the *PGC*.
3. The relevant testimony which is reduced to writing of persons whom the **DFC** intends to call as a witness at the fact-finding hearing.
4. Any reports or statements of experts made in connection with the case, including results of physical or mental examination and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons.
5. Any books, papers, documents, photographs or tangible objects, which the **DFC** intends to use in the fact-finding hearing or which were obtained from or belong to the *PGC*.
6. Any record or prior criminal convictions of persons whom the **DFC** intends to call as witnesses at the fact-finding hearing.
7. Any declarations against interest made by the *PGC*.
8. Any evidence the **DFC** might have, favorable to the *PGC*.
9. Copies of any photographs which the **DFC** has in its possession which it intends to introduce as evidence.
10. Any description of the *PGC's* conduct, if any, that the **DFC** intends to introduce as an implied admission.
11. Any promises, rewards, or inducements provided to **DFC** witnesses or *PGC* witnesses.
12. Any victim's statement that was recorded or memorialized and that is under the **DFC's** control.
13. Any and all medical reports in appropriate cases.
14. That portion of police reports containing substantially verbatim statements of witnesses.
15. The criminal record of the *PGC*, including arrests and convictions.
16. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b).

The **DFC** shall also allow counsel for the *PGC* to examine any and all physical evidence, whether or not the **DFC** intends to present the evidence at the fact-finding hearing, within thirty (30) days after the initial hearing.

**B. Duty of Counsel for the Parents/Guardians/Custodian**

In all filed CHINS cases, unless relieved by court order, counsel for the *PGC* shall, within thirty (30) days after receiving the discovery from the **DFC** in any CHINS action filed against the *PGC*, furnish the attorney for the **DFC** the following:

1. Any reports or results or testimony relative thereto, of physical or mental examination or of scientific tests, experiments or comparisons, or any other reports or statements of experts pertaining to this case.
2. A summary of any special or statutory defense(s), which the *PGC* intends to make at a hearing or fact-finding in this cause.
3. Names and last known addresses of persons the *PGC* intends to call as witnesses, together with their relevant written or recorded statements, including memoranda reporting or summarizing their oral statements, and any record of prior criminal convictions known to the *PGC*.
4. Any books, papers, documents, photographs, or tangible objects the *PGC* intends to use as evidence or for impeachment at a hearing or trial.

***If the PGC is not represented by an attorney, the above requirements do not apply, and the parties must file written motions with the Court to request discovery.***

## **II. Motions in Limine**

In all filed CHINS cases, unless relieved by court order, the following items are excluded from evidence, and the Court prohibits any reference at fact-finding hearing to the following. In addition, counsel and all witnesses may not refer to, mention, or testify about the following:

1. Any questioning of the *PGC*, or any statements which the *PGC* may have made while he was in the custody of the police, absent proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made freely and voluntarily and after a knowing and intelligent waiver of rights by the *PGC*.
2. Any previous arrest or detention of the *PGC* which did not result in conviction, or any other alleged offenses, purportedly involving the *PGC*, in which he was neither arrested nor charged.
3. Any prior conviction of the *PGC*, except those which may be used for the purpose of impeachment.
4. The rule regarding Motions in Limine shall apply to cases in which the *PGC* is represented by counsel as well as those cases where the *PGC* is not represented by counsel. The rule regarding Motions in Limine shall apply to cases in which the *PGC* is not represented by an attorney.

*(As amended effective October 21, 2003)*

**LR18-CR00-DLR-0005**  
**Discovery and Motions in Limine in Criminal Cases**

**I. Discovery**

**A. Duty of the State of Indiana**

In all Murder, Class A, class B, class C, and class D felony cases, (filed prior to July 1, 2014); and in all F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); L5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors filed in Muncie City Court or Delaware County Circuit Courts, unless relieved by court order, the Prosecuting Attorney shall, within thirty (30) days after the initial hearing furnish the attorney for the Defendant the following:

1. The names and addresses of persons whom the Prosecuting Attorney intends to call as witnesses at the trial, together with their relevant written or recorded statements.
2. Any written or recorded statements and any summaries of oral statements made by the accused herein or any statements of others which contain a declaration of the accused.
3. Those portions of the Grand Jury minutes which contain statements of witnesses whom the Prosecutor intends to call and directly examine at trial, which statements are probably within the control of the prosecution and which statements will relate to matters covered in the witness' testimony in this case, for the purpose of cross-examination and impeachment of such witness' credibility.
4. The relevant testimony which is reduced to writing of persons whom the Prosecutor intends to call as a witness at the trial, but who did not testify before the Grand Jury.
5. Any reports or statements of experts made in connection with this case, including results of physical or mental examination and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons.
6. Any books, papers, documents, photographs or tangible objects, which the Prosecuting Attorney intends to use in the trial or which were obtained from or belong to the accused or his family.
7. Any record or prior criminal convictions of persons whom the Prosecutor intends to call as witnesses at the trial.
8. Any declarations against interest made by the Defendant.
9. Any evidence the Prosecutor might have, favorable to the Defendant.
10. Copies of any photographs which the prosecution has in its possession which it intends to introduce as evidence.
11. Any description of the Defendant's conduct, if any, that the prosecution intends to introduce as an implied admission.

12. Any promises, rewards, or inducements provided to prosecution witnesses or defense witnesses.
13. Any victim's statement that was recorded or memorialized and that is under the State's control.
14. Any and all medical reports in appropriate cases.
15. That portion of police reports containing substantially verbatim statements of witnesses.
16. The criminal record of the Defendant, including arrests and convictions.
17. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b).

The State shall also allow counsel for the Defendant to examine any and all physical evidence, whether or not the prosecution intends to present the evidence at trial, within thirty (30) days after the initial hearing.

**B. Duty of Counsel for the Defendant.**

In all Murder, class A, class B, class C, and class D felony cases (filed prior to July 1, 2014); and in all F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); L5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors filed in Muncie City Court or Delaware County Circuit Courts, unless relieved by court order, counsel for the Defendant shall, within thirty (30) days after receiving the discovery from the State of Indiana in any criminal action filed against the Defendant, furnish the attorney for the State of Indiana the following:

1. Any reports or results or testimony relative thereto, of physical or mental examination or of scientific tests, experiments or comparisons, or any other reports or statements of experts pertaining to this case.
2. A summary of any special or statutory defense(s), which Defendant intends to make at a hearing or trial in this cause.
3. Names and last known addresses of persons Defendant intends to call as witnesses, together with their relevant written or recorded statements, including memoranda reporting or summarizing their oral statements, and any record of prior criminal convictions known to the Defendant.
4. Any books, papers, documents, photographs, or tangible objects Defendant intends to use as evidence or for impeachment at a hearing or trial.

**C. Duty When Defendant is Not Represented by Counsel.**

If a Defendant is not represented by an attorney, the above duties do not apply. The parties must file written motions with the court to request discovery.

## **II. Motions in Limine.**

In all Murder, class A, class B, class C, and class D felony cases, (filed prior to July 1, 2014); and in all F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); L5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Level 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies (filed after July 1, 2014), unless relieved by court order, the following items are excluded from evidence, and the Court prohibits any reference at the fact-finding hearing to the following. In addition, counsel and all witnesses may not refer to, mention, or testify about the following:

1. The fact that the Defendant failed to make a statement either orally or in writing at the time of his arrest.
2. Any questioning of the Defendant, or any statements which Defendant may have made while he was in the custody of the police, absent proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made freely and voluntarily and after a knowing and intelligent waiver of rights by the Defendant.
3. Any previous arrest or detention of the Defendant which did not result in a conviction.
4. Any other alleged offenses, allegedly involving the Defendant, in which he or she was neither arrested nor charged.
5. Any prior conviction of the Defendant, except those which may be used for the purpose of impeachment.
6. The statutory penalty for the offense(s) charged, or any and all included offenses.

The rule regarding Motions in Limine applies in cases where Defendant is represented by counsel, and it also applies to cases where Defendant is not represented by counsel.

*(Amended effective January 1, 2018)*

**LR18-CR00-DLR-0006**  
**Criminal Practice and Procedure**

**A. Assignment of Cases.**

The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014: Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (class A felony), FB (class B felony), FC (class C felony), FD (class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder, or A, B, C felonies or D felonies. The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014: F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); L5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Level 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

Except for Level 6 felonies, all cases charging Murder, Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 will be assigned to the appropriate court based upon the month in which the offense is alleged to have occurred.

The following monthly rotation is now established, effective August 1, 2016:

- Circuit Court No. 4 - the first month (August, 2016)
- Circuit Court No. 5 - the second month;
- Circuit Court No. 1 - the third month;
- Circuit Court No. 2 - the fourth month;
- Circuit Court No. 3 - the fifth month;

Thereafter, the monthly rotation among the courts will continue in this sequence until further order.

All cases charging Level 6 felonies (except for “Domestic Violence Felonies” set out below) will be assigned to the appropriate court based upon the month in which the offense is alleged to have occurred, with the following exceptions: Level 6 felonies occurring during the following months shall be assigned as follows:

March, 2017:	Circuit Court No. 2
August, 2017:	Circuit Court No. 3
January, 2018:	Circuit Court No. 4
June, 2018:	Circuit Court No. 2
November, 2018:	Circuit Court No. 3
April, 2019:	Circuit Court No. 5
September, 2019:	Circuit Court No. 2
February, 2020:	Circuit Court No. 3
July, 2020:	Circuit Court No. 4
December, 2020:	Circuit Court No. 5

A “Domestic Violence Felony” is defined as follows:

A charge against a defendant under Indiana Code section 35-42-2-1(g)(3) and (4) as a Level 6 or above felony (Battery Resulting in Bodily Injury to a Pregnant Woman; Battery with a previous conviction against the same victim).

A charge against a defendant under Indiana Code section 35-42-2-1.3 as a Level 6 or above felony (Domestic Battery);

A charge against a defendant under Indiana Code section 35-42-2-9 as a Level 6 felony (Strangulation).

All domestic violence felonies shall be filed in Circuit Court No. 1, regardless of the month in which the offense is alleged to have occurred, and even though the defendant might have a felony pending in another court.

After October 1, 2016, if the State files a Domestic Violence Felony and the defendant has a pending felony in another court, upon request by the Deputy Prosecutor assigned to Domestic Violence cases and/or Circuit Court No. 1, the felony pending in another court shall be transferred to the Circuit Court No. 1.

### **B. Standalone Misdemeanors and Misdemeanors Transferred from Muncie City Court.**

1. If a felony case is pending against a defendant, a misdemeanor shall be filed in or transferred into the Division of the Circuit Court that holds the highest pending felony charge, regardless of when the misdemeanor crime was allegedly committed.

2. If no felony cases are pending against the Defendant, the misdemeanor will be filed or transferred into in the Delaware Circuit Court No. 4 or No. 5 under the following rotation schedule:

- Circuit Court No. 4: January, March, May, July, September and November;
- Circuit Court No. 5: February, April, June, August, October, and December.

3. A “pending” case is a case not yet disposed of by guilty plea, jury trial, bench trial, bench disposition, or dismissal.

### **C. Transfer and Reassignment.**

A judge may transfer and reassign to any of the other five Circuit Court Judges a pending case, by issuing a written order for transfer, and subject to the receiving court’s acceptance.

Lower classes of felonies shall transfer to the court where the case alleging the higher felony offense is pending. A “pending” case is a case not yet disposed by guilty plea, jury trial, bench trial, bench disposition, or dismissal.

Domestic Violence Felonies as defined in Section A shall not transfer to a court where a higher felony is pending unless by request of the Deputy Prosecutor assigned to Domestic Violence cases and/or Circuit Court No. 1.

### **D. Filing and Reassignment of class Level 6 felony or D felony Cases.**

Except for Domestic Violence Felonies as defined in Section A, any Level 6 felony or Class D felony case may be filed in the Division of the Circuit Court that holds another pending felony charge, regardless of when the Level 6 felony or class D felony offense was allegedly committed.

Except for Domestic Violence Felonies as defined in Section A, if a Defendant charged with a pending Level 6 felony or class D felony case is later charged with a higher felony, i.e., Murder, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4 and level 5 felonies or class A, class B, or class C

felony, the Court with the Level 6 felony or class D felony case shall transfer the Level 6 felony or class D felony case to the court with the higher pending felony case, either on its own motion or at a party's request.

A "pending" case is a case not yet disposed of by guilty plea, jury trial, bench trial, bench disposition, or dismissal.

**E. Re-filing by the State.**

In the event the State of Indiana dismisses a case and later re-files that case, the State shall file the case in the court which dismissal was taken.

In the event the State of Indiana dismisses a case, any subsequent related cases filed against such defendant within ninety (90) days shall be assigned to the court from which dismissal was taken.

**F. Additional Related Charges.**

If the State files additional related charges against a Defendant, after the case is initially assigned, the State shall file all additional related charges in the court of initial assignment.

**G. Additional Unrelated Charges.**

If a Defendant has allegedly committed multiple offenses in different months, the date of the highest-level alleged offense shall control the assignment. If a Defendant has committed the same level of felony in different months, the date of the first alleged offense shall control the assignment.

**H. Reassignment.**

If a judge grants a change of judge motion, or should a judge find it necessary to disqualify and assign a different judge to a case, the Clerk shall reassign the case as follows:

- Cases from the Delaware Circuit Court No. 1 shall be reassigned to the Delaware Circuit Court No. 2.
- Cases from the Delaware Circuit Court No. 2 shall be reassigned to the Delaware Circuit Court No. 3.
- Cases from the Delaware Circuit Court No. 3 shall be reassigned to the Delaware Circuit Court No. 4.
- Cases from the Delaware Circuit Court No. 4 shall be reassigned to the Delaware Circuit Court No. 5.
- Cases from the Delaware Circuit Court No. 5 shall be reassigned to the Delaware Circuit Court No. 1.

If the judge to whom the case is assigned cannot assume jurisdiction for any reason, the Clerk shall assign the case to the next judge in the consecutive order as set out above.

## **I. Special Judge Assignment – Outside Delaware County**

If the Clerk is unable to assign a special judge under the provisions of paragraph H, then the regular sitting judge shall direct the Clerk of Delaware County to select (on a rotating basis) one of the judges from the following available panel of judges:

- a. Presiding Judge, Blackford Circuit Court;
- b. Presiding Judge, Blackford Superior Court;
- c. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 1
- d. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 2;
- e. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 3;
- f. Presiding Judge, Jay Circuit Court;
- g. Presiding Judge, Jay Superior Court;
- h. Presiding Judge, Randolph Circuit Court;
- i. Presiding Judge, Randolph Superior Court;

If a special judge selected from the rotating list is ineligible for, disqualified from, or excused from appointment, then the regular sitting judge shall direct the Delaware County Clerk to select (on a rotating basis) the next judge on the list.

If the Clerk is unable to assign a special judge from the judges listed above, then the Clerk shall select a judge from the contiguous counties of Madison or Grant.

In the event that no judicial officer within the above list is eligible to serve as special judge, or if the case's particular circumstances warrant selection of a special judge by the Indiana Supreme Court, the judge of the court in which the case is pending shall certify the matter to the Indiana Supreme Court to appoint a special judge.

*(Amended effective February 1, 2017; further Amended effective January 1, 2018; further Amended effective March 16, 2018; further Amended effective October 9, 2018)*

**LR18-AR00-DLR-0007**  
**BAIL SCHEDULE**

This bail schedule shall apply as follows:

**To all crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014:** Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (Class A felony), FB (Class B felony), FC (Class C felony), FD (Class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and Misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder and Class A, B, C, or D felonies.

**To all crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014:** Murder, F1 (Level 1 felony), F2 (Level 2 felony), F3 (Level 3 felony), F4 (Level 4 felony), F5 (Level 5 felony), F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal) and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder and Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

**A. Felonies Alleged to Have Occurred Before July 1, 2014:**

Except for Class D felonies and misdemeanors, the Clerk may not accept a Ten Percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond, except upon written Order of a Judge.

1. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, there shall be **NO BOND** for the charge of Murder, except by the Court after a hearing.
2. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Class A felony offense (except those involving Dealing in Controlled Substances, including Cocaine and Methamphetamine) shall be Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00).
3. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Class A or B felony offense for Dealing in Cocaine, Dealing in Methamphetamine, or Dealing in a Controlled Substance shall be Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) total, regardless of the number of dealing offenses charged.
4. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Class B felony offense shall be Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).
5. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Class C felony offense shall be Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).
6. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Class D Felony offense shall be Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00). Defendant may post a Ten Percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond in defendant's name only.
7. If the defendant has a prior felony conviction within the last Five (5) Years, bail shall be twice the amount unless otherwise specified in this section.
8. For any person charged with a Murder or a class A, B, or C felony, *and* charged with being an Habitual Offender, bail is to be set at an additional Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).
9. For any person charged with a class D felony, *and* charged with being an Habitual Offender, bail is to be set at an additional Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

**B. Felonies Allegedly Committed on and after July 1, 2014:**

1. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, there shall be **NO BOND** for the charge of Murder except by the Court after a hearing.
2. Except as otherwise provided, the presumptive bond amount for bail on Level 1 felony offense shall be Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).
3. Except as otherwise provided, the presumptive bond amount for bail on a Level 2 or 3 felony offense for Dealing in Cocaine, Dealing in Methamphetamine, or Dealing in a Controlled Substance shall be Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) total, regardless of the number of dealing offenses charged.
4. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Level 2 felony offense shall be Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00).
5. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Level 3 felony offense shall be Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).
6. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Level 4 felony offense shall be Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).
7. The presumptive bond amount for bail on a Level 5 or 6 felony offense shall be Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00). Defendant may post a ten percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond in defendant's name only.
8. If the defendant has a prior felony conviction within the last Five (5) Years, bail shall be twice the amount unless otherwise specified in this section.
9. For any person charged with a Murder or a Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 felony offense, *and* charged with being an Habitual Offender, bail is to be set at an additional Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).
10. For any person charged with a Level 5 or 6 felony offense, *and* charged with being an Habitual Offender, bail is to be set at an additional Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

**C. Misdemeanors**

1. For class A misdemeanors, bail shall be Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00). Defendant may post a Ten Percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond in his or her name only.
2. For class B misdemeanors, bail shall be One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). Defendant may post a Ten Percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond in his or her name only.
3. For class C misdemeanors, bail shall be Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Defendant may post a Ten Percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond in his or her name only.
4. Trial De Novo: Any person filing a written request for a Trial De Novo resulting from a misdemeanor conviction from the Muncie City Court may file with the Delaware County Clerk a

cash or surety bond in the defendant's name only fixed at Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Filing of the bond stays the judgment of the Muncie City Court. During the period of the stay, the defendant shall not be subject to incarceration or probation orders of the Muncie City Court. The defendant, if incarcerated pursuant to the judgment of the Muncie City Court, shall be released from incarceration after posting bond. If the defendant requesting the Trial De Novo does not file the bond, the judgment of the Muncie City Court is not stayed and the defendant shall remain incarcerated or subject to probation orders of the Muncie City Court.

**D. Provisions Applicable to All Offenses:**

1. Persons shall be held without bond until the Pre-Charge Initial Hearing who are arrested and in which:

- a. the true identity of a defendant is unknown; or
- b. there is good cause to believe the defendant is on probation, home detention/house arrest, parole, on bond, on pre-trial release to probation, or participating in the Forensic Diversion Drug Court Program or the Veteran's Court.

2. Delaware County Jail shall place a Fifteen (15) Day hold on any offender upon request by a Delaware County Probation Officer or a Parole Officer employed by the State of Indiana. If the officer fails to initiate probation or parole revocation proceedings within the Fifteen (15) Day period, the hold shall expire.

3. **Intoxication:** The Sheriff of Delaware County shall not release any person unless such person clearly manifests that they are in a state of sobriety at the time the provisions of this Order would otherwise permit release.

The Sheriff shall hold in custody any person who is under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances until such time it is determined, at the Sheriff's discretion, that the individual may be safely released without danger to self or others.

4. **Domestic Violence:** The Sheriff shall not release a person arrested on a charge involving domestic violence until Twelve (12) Hours has elapsed or until appearance in court, whichever is earlier. After Twelve (12) Hours, the person may post bail (1) pursuant to other provisions in this Bail Order, and (2) after signing a No Contact Agreement protecting the victim. If the person refuses to sign a No Contact Agreement, the Sheriff shall hold the person until brought to court.

5. **Overweight Trucking Violations:** The bail schedule as set out in this Order shall not apply to overweight trucking violations. Bail for such offenses shall be convened by I.C. 9-20-1, et seq.

6. **Full Cash Bond:** When any person proposes to post a full bond in cash or by certified check and the Clerk's Office is not open for business, the Sheriff shall accept the money or certified check and issue a release to the person making the payment. The bond must be placed in the name of the arrested person. The Sheriff shall deposit the money or certified check with the Clerk as soon as possible.

7. **10% Cash Bonds:** Except as otherwise permitted above, the Clerk may not accept a Ten Percent (10%) cash deposit in lieu of bond without a written Order of a judge. If the Court approves such a bond, the Clerk shall retain from the deposit an administrative fee of Ten Percent (10%) of the deposit, or Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), whichever is less, and a fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00) pursuant to I.C. 35-33-8-3.2(d) to remit to the Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund for deposit in the Special Death Benefit Fund. In addition, the Court may direct the Clerk to apply the balance of the deposit to pay any fine, court costs, public defender fees, probation user's fees, or restitution.

8. **Amount of Bail on Warrant:** If the bail is set at a probable cause hearing, the amount of bail set by the judge shall be endorsed upon the arrest warrant.

9. **Release of Bond:** The Clerk shall not release a cash bond, except upon a judge's written Order after judgment has been entered and any fines and costs imposed by the Court have been paid and satisfied.

10. This Order shall not be interpreted to limit judicial discretion.

11. If the Delaware County Prosecuting Attorney believes a higher bond is necessary for the safety of witnesses and/or protection of the community, the Prosecutor may request a deviation from the scheduled bond amount.

12. A judge may impose any or all of the following **Conditions of Release:**

- a. Report to the Probation Officer Supervising the Pre-Trial Release Program;
- b. Remain in the supervisory custody of a named responsible person;
- c. Live and stay at a specified address;
- d. Remain in the State of Indiana;
- e. Have no contact with the victim/complaining witness;
- f. Not use or possess alcohol;
- g. Not use or possess any controlled substances unless on order of a physician;
- h. Submit to drug/alcohol testing at your expense;
- i. Remain at residence other than at specified hours for specified purposes;
- j. Not possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
- k. Seek and maintain full time employment/student status;
- l. Undergo necessary medical or psychiatric treatment, including drug or alcohol abuse treatment;
- m. Commit no criminal offense.
- n. Comply with any other condition reasonably calculated to assure appearance in court as required or to assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- o. Defendant specifically agrees to waive extradition from any jurisdiction inside or outside the United States, wherever he/she may be found, and also agrees not to contest any effort to return him/her to the State of Indiana.

**E. Adjustment of Bonds.**

A court may adjust bond after a hearing pursuant to statute and upon motion by

the State of Indiana or by the Defendant. The Probable Cause Order shall control the bail amount. If a defendant posts a bond prior to the court's entering a Probable Cause Order, overpayment may not result in a refund to the defendant.

If a defendant is arrested for a separate criminal offense while released on a prior posted bond, the Court may revoke the prior posted bond.

This Bail Schedule supersedes all prior Bail Schedules previously established by the Board of Judges of the Delaware Circuit Court.

*(Amended effective January 1, 2018)*

**LR18-AR01-DLR-0008**  
**Attorney Fees in Probate Matters**

The Delaware Circuit Court has prepared the following guidelines for fees in probate matters in an effort to achieve the following objectives:

1. To establish uniformity in determining a fair and reasonable fee for supervised and unsupervised estates, guardianships, wrongful death actions, and minor's claim settlements in Delaware County, Indiana.
2. To provide a guideline to assist all judges of the Circuit Court of Delaware County in determining fair and reasonable fees.
3. To furnish a guideline to attorneys so that attorneys can forecast to their clients the fees the estate may incur before the administration commences.
4. To assist the legal profession in arriving at a fair and reasonable fee for estate work. This schedule is not a minimum fee schedule but a maximum fee schedule. The Court recognizes that every attorney and personal representative has a right and an obligation to request a fee which is fair and reasonable for the estate work performed, taking into account the provision in the Rules of Professional Conduct which applies to all attorneys admitted to practice in Indiana. Fees should always bear a reasonable relationship to the services rendered. In an uncomplicated estate, a reasonable fee may be less than the maximum fees listed in the following schedule and should not be based solely upon the percentages set out in said schedule.

In determining an appropriate fee, the attorney, client, and Court should consider the following criteria:

1. The time required; the novelty, complexity, or difficulty of the legal questions involved; and the skill required to perform necessary services properly.
2. Who served as personal representative. The Court may consider how much time the attorney devoted to legal matters and how much time the attorney devoted to ministerial functions during supervision and representation of the personal representative.
3. The total fair market value of the probate assets being administered.
4. The character of the probate and non-probate assets which are administered or transferred, including whether non-probate assets exist which must be included for federal or state estate tax purposes, and whether these non-probate assets require more work for the attorney.
5. Whether the probate assets are sufficient to pay for legal services or personal representative fees.
6. Timeliness in performing necessary estate services under statutory requirements, these rules, and the Rules of Professional Conduct.
7. Other factors deemed relevant by the attorney, personal representative, and/or the Court.

Personal Representative and Attorney Fee Schedule

I. Administration of the Gross Estate.

A. Gross Estate Services include, but will not necessarily be limited to, opening the estate and qualifying the personal representative; preparing and filing the inventory; collecting assets;

paying claims; preparing and filing non-extraordinary petitions (including but not limited to petitions to sell real or personal property, petitions to deliver personal property to beneficiaries, petitions to abandon real or personal property, and petitions for appointment of appraisers); preparing and filing the final report; obtaining an order approving the final report; distributing assets to beneficiaries; obtaining discharge of the personal representative; preparing and filing the supplemental report after distribution; and preparing and serving all necessary notices on interested parties, including readily ascertainable creditors of the estate, during the estate proceeding.

B. Gross Estate Value means the fair market value of all assets in the decedent's name and included in the decedent's probate estate.

C. Maximum Fees for Administering the Gross Estate: the Court may approve the following maximum fees:

1. Individual Personal Representative:

Fair Market Value Of Probate Estate Including Income	Percent Rate For Individual Personal Representative	Percent Rate For Professional Services of Attorney
First \$25,000.00	4%	8%
Next \$25,000.00	3%	6%
Next \$50,000.00	2 ½%	5%
Next \$900,000.00	1 ½%	3%
Next \$1,500,000.00	1%	2%
Excess of \$2,500,000.00	½%	1%

Where the attorney acts as both the attorney and Personal Representative, the above schedule will be applied.

2. Corporate Personal Representative

Fair Market Value Of Probate Estate Including Income	Percent Rate For Corporate Personal Representative	Percent Rate For Professional Services of Attorney
First \$25,000.00	6%	6%
Next \$25,000.00	5%	5%
Next \$50,000.00	4%	4%
Next \$900,000.00	3%	3%
Next \$1,500,000.00	2%	2%
Excess of \$2,500,000.00	1%	1%

D. Non-Probate Assets.

Non-probate assets are those assets for which the attorney representing the personal representative may assist the transferee of those assets in distribution. Non-probate assets include, but are not necessarily limited to: assets jointly owned which are transferred outside the estate administration; life insurance proceeds; annuities; retirement benefits payable to a named

beneficiary other than the estate; and assets held in trust which are reportable on the federal transfer tax return or would be reportable if such return were required. Fee charges for assisting beneficiaries or transferees in transferring Non-Probate Assets shall conform to the hourly rate provision established by the Court in paragraph E below. Unless the will admitted to probate provides otherwise, fees generated by the attorney in administering Non-Probate Assets should be charged to the beneficiary or transferee, and not to the estate.

#### E. Additional Fees.

Fees computed on the above schedule are intended to cover only the usual and ordinary services that are reasonably anticipated in handling the normal estate. Such fees do not contemplate all work which may become necessary in conjunction with administration, such as will contests; will construction; contested claims; family settlement agreements; death tax complications; petition for instructions; determination of heirship; generating additional income for the estate during administration; and other similar matters. The attorney shall detail the request for additional fees in a Petition to the Court for Additional Fees.

The Court will compensate attorneys for work involving extraordinary service at an hourly rate. The attorney's hourly rate should conform to the prevailing hourly rate for legal services provided in Delaware County, Indiana, at the time the attorney provided the extraordinary services. The Court reserves the right to review and adjust the hourly rate request after considering the attorney's expertise and the nature of the extraordinary services provided.

#### F. Unsupervised Estates.

The attorney and personal representative should negotiate fees for handling unsupervised estates. The Court shall not hear the requests for fees unless an objection to the closing statement is timely filed. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the fees for handling unsupervised estates should not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the above schedules.

#### G. Petitions and Hearings on Fee Requests.

All requests for approval of estate fees in supervised estates shall be submitted to the Court in writing, along with an appropriate proposed order. Petitions for fees shall include affidavits in support thereof from the attorney and the personal representative and provide the following information:

1. Details as to the work done by the affiant.
2. Time spent to accomplish said work.
3. Hourly rate used to calculate fees.
4. Total amount of fees being requested.

If the fee requested to administer the Gross Estate conforms to the Guideline in Paragraph I. (C), the Court may waive a hearing on the Petition.

If the petition to approve fees includes a request for additional fees, the Court will schedule a hearing on the petition, unless all interested parties execute a waiver and consent stating they have been advised that the fee request exceeds the Court's guidelines for administering the Gross Estate and that the fee request is for additional services. If a waiver and consent form is filed with the petition for additional fees, the Court, at its discretion, may waive the requirement for hearing on the petition.

#### H. Instructions to Personal Representatives Required in Unsupervised Estates.

Attorneys shall file the following "Instructions to Personal Representative of Unsupervised Estate" along with the Petition and other paperwork file to open the Estate. The Court may decide not to sign the Order appointing the Personal Representative if the Attorney does not provide an executed copy of the Instructions:

COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE  
OF UNSUPERVISED ESTATE

Please read carefully before you date and sign. One copy of this form must be filed with the Court. Keep one copy for your records.

Introduction:

You have been appointed as the personal representative of the estate of a deceased person. By your appointment, the Court has placed in you the highest trust that you will perform your duties in the best interests of all beneficiaries and creditors of the estate. It is important that you fully realize your duties and responsibilities. Listed below are some, but not all of them.

You must be represented at all times by an attorney of record approved to so act by written order of the Court. Your attorney is required to reasonably supervise and guide your actions as personal representative unless and until that attorney is permitted by order of the Court to withdraw from representing you.

Your attorney is required to notify the Court in the event that you are not timely performing or improperly performing your fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries and creditors of the estate and by signing these Instructions you agree that the filing of that notice does not violate the attorney-client privilege. If the Court receives such notice it will set the matter for hearing and require you to personally appear and account to the Court for all actions taken or not taken by you as personal representative.

The Instructions which follow are to be considered by you as Orders of the Court which require you to perform as directed. Although your attorney will file all papers with the Court, you, as personal representative, are ultimately responsible to see that the estate is properly and promptly administered, and you are personally liable for incorrect distributions, payments, or acts, as well as any unpaid taxes or costs of administration.

As personal representative, it is your responsibility to:

1. Inspect all documents and personal papers of the decedent and retain anything pertinent to tax reporting, location and value of assets, debts or obligations of or to the decedent, or any other items of significance to administration of the estate of the decedent.
2. Locate, collect and maintain all property owned by the decedent.
3. Keep motor vehicles and real estate insured and protected.
4. Immediately fill out a change of address at the post office to have the decedent's mail forwarded to you.
5. Determine the values of all assets on the date of death, obtaining appraisals if needed.
6. Inventory the contents of any safety deposit box.

7. Collect any proceeds of life insurance on the life of the decedent which is payable to the estate. Obtain Form 712 from the insurance company, if needed for taxes.
8. Sign your name as "Personal Representative for the Estate of (name of decedent)" on accounts and securities which are registered to the estate.
9. Open a separate checking account in your name as "personal representative for the estate of (the decedent)", and NEVER CO-MINGLE your funds or anyone else's funds with this account. Always make estate expenditures by check and retain proof of payment. Make sure the bank is willing to return cancelled checks to you if needed. Obtain a federal I.D. number for the checking account. Do not use your Social Security number or decedent's Social Security number.

It is recommended by the court that you leave the checkbook with your lawyer so that the lawyer can aid you in maintaining accurate records of receipts and expenditures for final accounting purposes.

- A. DO NOT put any of your funds or *anyone* else's funds in the estate checking account.
- B. Always pay for estate expenses by checks from the estate checking account. Do not pay any expenses with cash,
- C. Keeps records of all deposits including the identity of the person or entity paying the money into the estate.

10. Determine all debts that the decedent owed. Look through decedent's tax returns and other papers. Talk to anyone who knew decedent's business. Consult your attorney as to payment of debts, costs of administration, bond premiums, and funeral bills. Some debts may be unenforceable. Some may have priority over others.

11. Have your attorney provide written notice of the administration of the estate to all known creditors of the estate.

12. NEVER borrow estate property or put it to your own personal use.

13. Within two (2) months of your appointment, you should prepare a Verified Inventory of the assets of the estate conforming with the requirements of I.C. 29-1-7.5-3-2 and have it available to be furnished to distributees on request.

14. DO NOT distribute any estate assets until assets (including personal property) are appraised, and consult with your attorney prior to making any distribution.

15. Prepare and file income tax returns for the tax year in which the decedent died and any returns *for* prior years if needed. Timely prepare and file any estate or fiduciary income tax returns and pay taxes as they come due.

16. After you fully complete the estate administration you must file a closing statement with the Court verifying that all proper claims, expenses and taxes have been paid, that all assets have been properly distributed, and that a copy of the closing statement has been sent to all distributees, fully accounting for all assets, expenses and distributions made to the beneficiaries.

17. Notify the Court and your attorney of any change in your address or telephone number.

18. Keep a record of the time you spend working on the estate. You are entitled to a reasonable fee, unless you waive a fee. Time records will help the Court determine your fee.

19. Always contact your attorney for advice if you are unsure as to any act as personal representative. Have your attorney counsel you in relation to the estate and explain anything that you do not fully understand.

*I authorize my attorney to notify the Court in the event that he or she has reason to believe that I am not timely performing or improperly performing my fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries and creditors of the estate even if such information would be otherwise confidential.*

*I acknowledge that I have carefully and completely read the above instructions and received a copy for my records. I agree to properly carry out my duties.*

DATED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Personal Representative      Signature, Personal Representative*  
*Print, Personal Representative                  Print, Personal Representative*

*I acknowledge that I have carefully and completely discussed the above instructions with my client before this form was signed and believe that he or she is fully aware of and capable of performing the duties required of a personal representative of an unsupervised estate.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Attorney*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Attorney*

#### I. Instructions to Personal Representatives Required in Supervised Estates.

Attorneys shall file the following “Instructions to Personal Representative of Supervised Estate” along with the Petition and other paperwork filed to open the Estate. The Court may decide not to sign the Order appointing the Personal Representative if the Attorney does not provide an executed copy of the Instructions:

### COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF SUPERVISED ESTATE

Please read carefully before you date and sign. One copy of this form must be filed with the Court. Keep one copy for your records.

Introduction:

You have been appointed as the personal representative of the estate of a deceased person. By your appointment, the Court has placed in you the highest trust that you will perform your duties in the best interests of all beneficiaries and creditors of the estate. It is important that you fully realize your duties and responsibilities. Listed below are some, but not all of them.

This is a SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION. This means that your actions are supervised almost entirely by the court; therefore, before you take any action of importance to the Estate, such as the transfer or sale of assets, you must first seek the permission of the court. If you have any questions as to whether to seek court permission, you should discuss this with your attorney before taking any action,

You must be represented at all times by an attorney of record approved to so act by written order of the Court. Your attorney is required to reasonably supervise and guide your actions as personal representative unless and until that attorney is permitted by order of the Court to withdraw from representing you.

Your attorney is required to notify the Court in the event that you are not timely performing or improperly performing your fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries and creditors of the estate and by signing these Instructions you agree that the filing of that notice does not violate the attorney-client privilege. If the Court receives such notice it will set the matter for hearing and require you to personally appear and account to the Court for all actions taken or not taken by you as personal representative.

The Instructions which follow are to be considered by you as Orders of the Court which require you to perform as directed, Although your attorney will file all papers with the Court, you, as personal representative, are ultimately responsible to see that the estate is properly and promptly administered, and you are personally liable for incorrect distributions, payments, or acts, as well as any unpaid taxes or costs of administration.

As personal representative, it is your responsibility to:

1. Inspect all documents and personal papers of the decedent and retain anything pertinent to tax reporting, location and value of assets, debts or obligations of or to the decedent or any other items of significance to the administration of the estate of the decedent.
2. Collect proceeds of life insurance on the life of the decedent which is payable to the estate. Obtain Form 712 from the insurance company, if needed for taxes.
3. Sign your name as 'Personal Representative for the Estate of (name of decedent)' on accounts and securities which are registered to the estate.
4. Locate, collect and maintain all property owned by the decedent. Keep motor vehicles and real estate insured and protected. Inventory the contents of any safe deposit box.

5. Prepare an inventory describing all property belonging to the estate, with date of death values, no later than two (2) months after your appointment, and file it with the Court and serve a copy on all known heirs; beneficiaries and distributees of the estate. Obtain appraisals if necessary.

6. Open a separate checking account in your name as "personal representative for the estate of (the decedent)", and NEVER CO-MINGLE your funds or anyone else's funds with this account. Always make estate expenditures by check and retain proof of payment. Make sure the bank is willing to return cancelled checks to you if needed. Obtain a federal I.D. number for the checking account. Do not use your Social Security number or decedent's Social Security number. It is recommended by the court that you leave the checkbook with your lawyer so that the lawyer can aid you in maintaining accurate records of receipts and expenditures for final accounting purposes.

A. DO NOT put any of your funds or anyone else's funds in the estate checking account.

B. Always pay for estate expenses by checks from the estate checking account. Do not pay any expenses with cash.

C. Keeps records of all deposits including the identity of the person or entity paying the money into the estate.

7. Ascertain all debts that the decedent owed. Look through decedent's tax returns and other papers. Talk to anyone who knew decedent's business. Consult your attorney as to payment of debts, costs of administration, bond premiums, and funeral bills. Some debts may be unenforceable, some may have priority over others. DO NOT MAKE any distribution to an heir or devisee without prior consent from your attorney. Always obtain receipts for all distributions made.

8. Immediately fill out a change of address at the post office to have the decedent's mail forwarded to you.

9. Prepare and file income tax returns for the tax year in which the decedent died and any returns for prior years if needed. Timely prepare and file any estate or fiduciary income tax returns and pay taxes as they come due.

10. Have your attorney provide written notice of the administration of the estate to all known creditors of the estate.

11. If the decedent owned a business or was involved in contracts which were not yet fully performed have your attorney obtain directions from the Court as to those matters.

12. DO NOT MAKE any distribution of personal property or real estate to an heir or devisee without prior Court order.

13. NEVER borrow estate property or put it to your own personal use.

14. Accounting:

Indiana law requires the estate to be closed within one (1) year of your appointment as personal representative. Before the estate can be closed, you must file with the Court a final accounting of your actions as personal representative.

A. Have your attorney file your final accounting, consisting of three (3) schedules, after the administration of the estate has been completed.

B. The first schedule must include all assets listed on the inventory, any income and additional assets obtained during administration, and any adjustments to the inventory.

C. The second schedule must be an itemized list of expenditures. Documentation for each expense shall include: (a) the payee; (b) check number or other identifying number on the instrument; (c) the amount disbursed; and (d) if the reason for disbursement is not apparent from the description of the payee, a description of the reason for the disbursement sufficient to substantiate the reason for the disbursement as part of the administration of the estate. Cancelled checks or facsimile copies of paid checks for each expenditure must be attached as evidence of payment, or in the alternative, an Affidavit in Lieu of Vouchers must be filed.

D. The third schedule must be a recapitulation indicating the remaining estate property after subtracting expenditures. A proposed distribution must be furnished to all interested parties, including beneficiaries of the estate.

15. After the Court approves your final account, make distribution to the proper people and file a supplemental report with the Court, attaching receipts, or in the alternative, an Affidavit in Lieu of Vouchers must be filed.

16. Notify the Court and your attorney of any change in your address or telephone number.

17. NEVER pay yourself or your attorney any fees from the assets of the estate without a prior Court Order, unless your attorney confirms to you that the law or local court rules allow you to reimburse yourself from estate assets for necessary expenses that you previously paid with your personal funds.

18. Keep a record of the time you spend working on the estate. You are entitled to a reasonable fee, unless you waive a fee.

19. Always contact your attorney for advice if you are unsure as to any act as personal representative. Have your attorney counsel you in relation to the estate and explain anything that you do not fully understand.

20. Do not sell an estate asset without prior Court Order unless the Will, in very specific terms, authorizes sale without court order, Consult your attorney about this.

*I authorize my attorney to notify the Court in the event that he or she has reason to believe that I am not timely performing or improperly performing my fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries and creditors of the estate even if such information would be otherwise confidential.*

*I acknowledge that I have carefully and completely read the above instructions and received a copy for my records. I agree to properly carry out my duties.*

*DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Personal Representative*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Personal Representative*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Personal Representative*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Personal Representative*

*I acknowledge that I have carefully and completely discussed the above instructions with my client before this form was signed and believe that he or she is fully aware of and capable of performing the duties required of a personal representative of a supervised estate.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Attorney*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Attorney*

**J. Required Acknowledgement Concerning Attorney’s Fees in All Estates:**

Within Thirty (30) Days after the Court signs the Order Appointing Personal Representative in an estate, the Attorney shall file the following Acknowledgement by Personal Representative of Receipt of Local Rule Regarding Fees in Probate Matters:

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF RECEIPT OF LOCAL RULE REGARDING FEES IN PROBATE MATTERS**

*The undersigned, \_\_\_\_\_, having being appointed as the personal representative for the estate of \_\_\_\_\_, in Cause Number \_\_\_\_\_, does hereby acknowledge that the undersigned has received and had the opportunity to review LRI 8-AROI-DLR-0011 regarding personal representative's and attorney's fees for probate matters in Delaware County, Indiana.*

*Executed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
*Personal Representative*

*I affirm under the penalties for perjury that the forgoing representations are true.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )

**II. Wrongful Death Claim Administration.**

If a wrongful death claim is settled before trial, the fee should not exceed 33 1/3 percent of the settlement amount.

If a wrongful death action proceeds to trial by court or by jury, the attorney fee should not exceed 40 percent of the court or jury award.

If a wrongful death action is appealed after trial, the attorney fee should not exceed 50 percent of the court or jury award.

The fee schedule for wrongful death actions does not preclude the attorney from

recovering litigation expenses incurred in preparing for trial or in pre-trial discovery proceedings.

### **III. Guardianship**

#### **A. Fees**

Attorneys should charge fees generated in guardianship proceedings at the customary and prevailing hourly rates in Delaware County for opening the guardianship; selling real or personal property; assisting the Guardian in filing the inventory and necessary accounting; and providing professional advice.

Attorneys shall submit petitions to approve attorney fees in writing in all cases, along with an appropriate proposed order. Petitions for fees for both the guardian and the attorney for the guardian shall include affidavits in support thereof and provide the same information as outlined in Paragraph IG herein. The Court, at its discretion, may require a hearing on the fee request of the attorney or the Guardian.

#### **B. Attorney's Obligation**

An attorney representing a guardian shall report to the Court, any failure by the guardian to perform his, her, or its fiduciary and statutory duties.

#### **C. Instructions Required in Guardianships over the Estate.**

Attorneys shall, within Ten (10) Days after the Court signs the Order Appointing a Guardian Over the Estate of an Individual, file a copy of the following Instructions, along with the Two (2) Acknowledgements stating that the Attorney has given the Guardian a copy and has discussed the Instructions with the Guardian, and that the Guardian has reviewed the Instructions and agrees to comply with them:

### **COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GUARDIANS**

Read carefully, date and sign one copy and return it to the court within ten (10) days. Keep a copy for your records.

You have been appointed guardian of an individual who, because of age or some incapacity, is unable to care for his or her own financial and/or personal affairs. It is important that you understand the significance of this appointment and your responsibility as guardian.

Upon being appointed guardian, you are required to post a bond in the amount set by the court and to take an oath to faithfully discharge your duties as guardian. The bond assures the court that you will properly protect the assets of the protected person.

Listed below are SOME of your duties. These apply whether or not the protected person is your relative. Ask the attorney for the guardianship to fully explain to you each of the items below and to inform you about other duties you have in your particular circumstances. Although the attorney will file all the papers with the court, the ultimate responsibility to see that all reports and papers are accurately prepared and filed rests with you.

As guardian, you are required:

1. To file with the court, within ninety (90) days after your appointment, a verified inventory of all property belonging to the protected person.

2. To file with the court, within thirty (30) days of the first anniversary of your appointment and, thereafter, every two (2) years, a verified account, this details all property and income received by, and all expenses paid from, the guardianship.

A. Vouchers or receipts or, in the alternative, an Affidavit in Lieu of Vouchers should be attached in order to verify each expenditure.

B. The present residence and general welfare of the protected person must be stated.

C. A report from the treating physician is required if the incapacitated person is an adult.

3. To pay bond premiums and court costs as they become due,

4. To file federal and state tax returns and to pay taxes for the protected person in a timely fashion.

5. To open an account, in your name as guardian, in which all of the cash assets of the protected person are deposited. This account shall be used for all payments and disbursements on behalf of the guardianship and the protected person. Cancelled checks or other written proof of payment should be maintained.

6. To obtain approval from the court to litigate matters concerning guardianship assets.

7. To file a final accounting upon termination of the guardianship. This should detail all property and income received and all expenses paid, with receipts to verify each expenditure.

A guardian is obliged to encourage self-reliability and independence of the protected person and to consider recommendations relating to the appropriate standard of support.

You must protect and preserve the protected person's property and conserve any property of the protected person in excess of the protected person's needs. Accurate accounts must be kept and guardianship funds should never be combined with your personal funds.

You may not make expenditure of investments from guardianship funds without court approval. Unauthorized use of guardianship assets may result in personal liability and/or criminal prosecution.

If any questions arise during the guardianship, you should consult with your attorney.

GUARDIANS:  
A GUIDE TO PERFORMING YOUR FIDUCIARY DUTIES  
I. INTRODUCTION

You have just taken an oath to faithfully discharge your duties as a guardian. This oath was intended to impress upon you that you have been placed in a position of the utmost trust and responsibility.

Most guardians are given the power and duty to handle an incompetent person's financial affairs. Occasionally, however, the court appoints a guardian when the incapacitated adult or minor has no assets or the powers granted the guardian do not encompass the property of the incapacitated person. If your appointment does not include control of any financial affairs, then your duties are limited to the specific purpose for which the guardianship was established.

Most of the remainder of this guide pertains to guardians who are appointed for the purpose of managing the property of a protected person. The specifics of your duties to handle the protected person's property will be discussed shortly, but you'll go a long way toward success by simply remembering that the property you will be handling is not your own. You must handle the property of the protected person as you would have the protected person handle your property.

## II. SPECIFIC DUTIES

The person over whom you have been appointed guardian is under some disability which prevents him from competently handling his financial affairs. Your job is to handle this aspect of life for him. There's really nothing mysterious about what you'll be doing. Just as you personally have an income, pay bills, buy clothing and pay taxes, the protected person will in all likelihood have an income, owe bills, need clothing and be required to pay taxes. The only difference between the two of you is that you can handle these tasks on your own while the protected person requires your assistance to accomplish them,

Indiana Law specifically details the duties of the guardian. We now turn to an examination of that law.

### A. BOND

In order to protect the protected person, every guardian must post a sufficient bond with the court before undertaking his duties. The amount of the bond is fixed at an amount equal to all of the protected person's personal property, plus the annual rental value of any real estate. While there is no exception to the bond requirement, there may be an alternative. If the protected person owns assets above and beyond those necessary to provide for his needs, you may petition the court for permission to place the excess funds in a restricted account. Typically, a restricted account is a Certificate of Deposit with the following words typed on the face of the document: "not to be cashed without order of Delaware Circuit Court No. \_\_\_\_". If the guardianship is over a minor, the following words may be added: "or upon protected person reaching the age of 18". Provided there exist no other reasons for requiring bond, the restricted funds will then be exempt from the bond requirement.

Finally, you may be wondering why the court may have required only a minimal bond upon your appointment. The reason is simple—neither the court nor you are yet fully aware of the extent of the protected person's assets. Upon your filing of an inventory, the bond may be adjusted accordingly.

### B. INVENTORY

Indiana Law requires that every guardian of another persons' property file an inventory of that property within ninety (90) days of the date of his appointment. The inventory serves an important purpose: it appraises both you and the court of the extent of the protected person's property.

The inventory which you file must contain every item of the protected person's property which shall come to your possession or knowledge. The property must be classified as to its type (e.g., stocks, bank accounts, real estate) and, if encumbered by a mortgage or other lien, this fact must also be noted.

The fair market value of each item of the protected person's property must be indicated in the inventory. Many items, such as bank accounts, will pose no valuation problems. However, where there is reasonable doubt as to the value of property, the law permits the employment of a disinterested appraiser to assist in the valuation process. If an appraiser is employed, his name and address must be indicated on the inventory.

#### C. TAKING POSSESSION OF THE PROTECTED PERSON'S PROPERTY

Your letters of guardianship represent your authority to act for the protected person. By representing these to persons or institutions who may be holding the protected person's property, you will be permitted to take that property into your possession.

The phrase "take possession" should not be construed literally. It is not intended that you run out and gather everything the protected person owns so that you can store it in your basement. Rather, you need to contact the persons or institutions holding your protected person's property, either show them or provide them with your copies of your letters, and arrange for the funds or property to be held in the protected person's name with your name listed as guardian. So that no one except you can draw on said funds, do not surrender the original copy of your letters of guardianship—certified copies of your letters may be obtained from the Delaware County Clerk's Office.

#### D. PAYING THE PROTECTED PERSON'S BILLS AND EXPENSES

Your primary purpose as guardian of an adult incompetent's estate is to manage his financial affairs. As part of your management responsibility you will be required to pay all valid bills, expenses and claims of the protected person while constantly bearing in mind your duty to preserve the assets of your protected person.

In order to pay these bills, a checking account must be open. This account will be in your name as guardian. The fact that it is a guardianship account must be clearly stated on the face of each check. The bills and expenses which a particular protected person incurs will vary according to the circumstances. If your protected person lives in his own home, there will be utility and other bills associated with home ownership. On the other hand, if the protected person resides in a nursing home, these bills may be eliminated and included in a single monthly payment to the nursing home.

In addition to the ordinary and necessary expenses of your protected person, extraordinary claims may have to be paid on occasion. For example, a hospital might present you with a bill for services which it claims to have provided the protected person prior to your appointment as guardian or an individual might approach you and claim that the protected person owes him money on a contract.

The question which you should ask when presented with any bill, expense or claim on your protected person's property is whether the obligation is valid. Your resolution of this inquiry is

critical for, if you negligently honor an invalid claim, the court may hold you personally liable for the amount of the protected person's funds expended.

You may also find it necessary or desirable to provide your protected person with a periodic allowance. Once again, since you have a duty to preserve the assets of the protected person, you must take care that the purpose for which the allowance is desired is a valid one.

In either case, whether you are paying bills or are desirous of providing a periodic allowance, you should consult with your attorney. If there is any question as to the legitimacy or necessity of a bill or claim, authority should be obtained from the court before making payment.

These responsibilities as they relate to a minor are different from those of an adult. A minor's guardian has all the responsibility and authority of a parent and, therefore, is personally responsible for the financial support of the minor. As a general rule, the guardian may not spend the minor's funds, but, instead, must preserve them. Only upon a showing to the court that the parents' income is insufficient to provide for the minor's support will the court approve the expenditure of the minor's funds.

#### E. THE CURRENT REPORT

The law requires that you file a written report of your activities as guardian within thirty (30) days of the first anniversary of your appointment. Thereafter, such reports are due every two years. You fulfill this duty by filing a current report and accounting. If all of a minor's assets are in a restricted account, the court may waive this accounting requirement.

The current report should contain all information pertinent to the protected person's condition, including his or her present residence and general welfare. If the protected person is an adult, a report of the treating physician verifying the incapacitated state of the person and propriety of the living arrangements must be included with the current report.

Regarding the accounting, the current report must include three schedules. The first will show the total amount of the protected person's property included in the inventory and any additional assets received to the date of the accounting. The second schedule must list all expenditures which were made on behalf of the protected person and, if such amounts are approved by the court, they will be credited against the amount of property for which you are chargeable. Finally, the third schedule will be a recapitulation, and it will show the balance on hand after subtracting the credits you are claiming from the total amount of the property which has come into your hands. The balance on hand should list what assets you still hold. In order to verify your expenditures made on behalf of the protected person, you are required to attach cancelled checks or an Affidavit in Lieu of Vouchers, to the current report.

By now you should have realized that accurate record keeping is essential to the preparation of an acceptable current account. Remember that YOU are responsible for the protected person's property and that you are held personally liable for the expenditures of any amount which cannot be substantiated.

#### F. THE FINAL REPORT

A written Final Report is required in all guardianships. Most guardianships are established because of the protected person's age: he is either too young (under eighteen) and, therefore,

legally disqualified from handling his own financial affairs or old age has in some way deprived him of the ability to handle this aspect of his life. Therefore, most guardianships terminate either upon the protected person's reaching majority or upon death.

When it is time to terminate the guardianship, you will need to file a final report. The report must indicate the reason for terminating the guardianship and must detail the disposition which you propose to make of the protected person's assets.

If the protected person is living, a hearing will be set to review the Final Report. A copy of the report must be furnished to the protected person and the protected person can file written objections before the hearing date. The court will examine the report to assure that your proposed disposition of the protected person's property is acceptable. The final account will be examined to assure that the expenditures which you made since the last accounting are permissible. Assuming the court approves, you will then be discharged from your duties and the guardianship will be closed.

### III. CONCLUSION

As guardian, you may be faced with difficult decisions as to how you should be handling the affairs of your protected person. You should realize that you need not make these decisions alone. If there is an expenditure which you desire to make or a sale of any of the protected person's personal or real property, you should consult with your attorney who will petition the court for its approval. If the court agrees with your proposal, it will enter an order to proceed. If the court disagrees, then an expenditure or sale for which you might have been held personally liable will have been avoided.

You are encouraged to contact your attorney to assist you with your duties. Since Indiana law and Delaware County Court policy forbids employees (including judges and court personnel) from practicing law, an attorney will be your sole source for counseling on legal matters.

Finally, don't be overwhelmed by your duties. Remember that the property you'll be handling is not yours, and if you handle the protected person's affairs as you would have him handle yours, then you should not have any problems.

*I acknowledge receipt of a copy of the above instructions and have read and will follow these instructions carefully. I agree to properly carry out my duties.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Guardian*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Guardian*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Guardian*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Guardian*

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

*I acknowledge that I have carefully and completely discussed the above Instructions with my client before this form was signed and believe that he or she is fully aware of and capable of performing the duties required of a guardian of an incapacitated person.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, Attorney*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print, Attorney*

*Dated this* \_\_\_\_\_ *day of* \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

C. Attorney's Undertaking and Obligation Required with Restricted Accounts.

If a Guardian is required to deposit Guardianship Assets into a restricted account, the Attorney shall file, within Ten (10) Days after the Order is entered requiring the restricted account, the following Undertaking and Obligation:

*ATTORNEY'S UNDERTAKING AND OBLIGATION*

*STATE OF INDIANA* )  
 )SS: *IN THE DELAWARE CIRCUIT COURT NO.*  
*COUNTY OF DELAWARE* ) *CAUSE NO.:*

*IN THE MATTER OF THE  
GUARDIANSHIP:*

*ATTORNEY'S UNDERTAKING AND OBLIGATION*

*I, the undersigned guardian, having been appointed by the Delaware Circuit Court No. \_\_\_\_\_ on this date, hereby authorize my attorney, \_\_\_\_\_, to deposit all of the net guardianship assets, in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, in an account or in a court approved investment with my name as guardian with the restriction that withdrawal of principal or interest may be made ONLY on written order of Delaware Circuit Court No. \_\_\_\_.*

*Date:*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Guardian:*

*I, the undersigned, as an officer of this court and as attorney for the above guardian, hereby assume and undertake personal responsibility to the above-named protected person and to the Delaware Circuit Court No. \_\_\_\_; to make the restricted deposit above designated and to deliver copies of the SIGNATURE CARD and/or PASSBOOK and/or such other account or investment documents evidencing such restricted deposit, and the amount thereof, to the court within ten (10) working days from this date or to refund all of said funds to the court forthwith upon demand.*

*Date:*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Attorney for Guardian*  
*Address:*  
*Phone:*

IV. Fees for Compromising, Settling, or Trying a Minor's Claim.

Fee requests to compromise, settle, or try a minor's claim should not exceed the fee limitations imposed by the Court for representing the client in a wrongful death action; however, the attorney may request reimbursement for suit costs and pre-trial discovery in addition to those fees.

*(Amended effective March 4, 2019)*

**LR18-JR00-DLR-0009**

**Jury Selection Plan**

1. Pursuant to Jury Rule 4, the Board of Judges have selected option (b) for summoning jurors to wit: Two tier notice and summons. The jury administrator may send summons at a later time. If the jury administrator sends the jury qualification form and notice first, the jury administrator shall summon prospective jurors at least one (1) week before service. Further details concerning jury selection procedures can be found in Delaware Circuit Court Administrative Rules.

**LR18-AR00-DLR-0010**  
**In Re: Court Reporters**

**Section One. Definitions**

The following definitions shall apply under this local rule:

1. *A court reporter* is a person who is specifically designated by a court to perform the official court reporting services for the court including preparing a transcript of the record.
2. *Equipment* means all physical items owned by the court or other government entity and used by a court reporter in performing court reporting services. Equipment shall include, but not be limited to, telephones, copy machines, fax machines, computer hardware, software programs, disks, tapes and any other device used for recording, storing and transcribing electronic data.
3. *Work space* means that portion of the court's facilities dedicated to each court reporter, including but not limited to actual space in the courtroom and any designated office space.
4. *Page* means the page unit of transcript which results when a recording is transcribed in the form required by Indiana rule of Appellate Procedure.
5. *Recording* means the electronic, mechanical, stenographic or other recording made as required by Indiana Rule of Trial Procedure 74.
6. *Regular hours worked* means those hours which the court is regularly scheduled to work during any given work week.
7. *Gap hours worked* means those hours worked in excess of the regular hours worked but hours not in excess of forty (40) hours per work week.
8. *Overtime hours worked* means those hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per work week.
9. *Work week* means a seven (7) consecutive day week that consistently begins and ends on the same days through the year, i.e. Sunday through Saturday, Wednesday through Tuesday, Friday through Thursday.
10. *Court* means the particular court for which the court reporter performs services. Court may also mean all of the courts of record in Delaware County.
11. *County indigent transcript* means a transcript that is paid for from county funds and is for the use on behalf of a litigant who has been declared indigent by a court. The county indigent transcript will also include any requests from the local Prosecutor's Office.
12. *State indigent transcript* means a transcript that is paid for from state funds and is for the use on behalf of a litigant who has been declared indigent by a court.
13. *Private transcript* means a transcript that is paid for by a private party, but not limited to a deposition transcript.
14. *Expedited* means transcripts which are requested to be completed within three (3) days.
15. *Rush/Overnight* means transcripts which are requested to be completed within twenty-four (24) hours.

**Section Two. Salaries and Per Page Fees.**

1. Court Reporters shall be paid an annual salary for time spent working under the control, direction and direct supervision of their supervising court during any regular work hours, gap hours or overtime hours. The supervising court shall inform the court reporter the manner in which the court reporter is to be compensated for gap and overtime hours, by receiving compensatory time off regular work hours.
2. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a county indigent transcript shall be \$4.50, including cover pages; \$1.00 per page for a paper copy of a

transcript provided to the Public Defender's Office or the Prosecutor's Office; and .50¢ per exhibit. The fee for an "expedited" transcript (preparation within three (3) days) on a county case shall be \$6.50 per page. The court reporter shall submit a claim voucher to the supervising judge for approval of payment by the county for the preparation of any county indigent transcripts.

3. If a court reporter is requested to prepare an indigent "rush/overnight" transcript (preparation within twenty-four (24) hours or less), the per page fee shall be \$7.50.

4. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a State indigent transcript shall be \$4.50; and, \$1.00 per page for a paper copy of a transcript; and .50¢ per exhibit. The fee for a State Public Defender requested "expedited" transcript (preparation within three (3) days) on a State indigent case will in no event exceed \$6.50 per page. If a court reporter is requested by the State Public Defender to prepare an indigent "rush/overnight" transcript (preparation within twenty-four (24) hours or less), the per page fee shall be \$7.50.

5. The maximum per page fee a court reporter may charge for the preparation of a private transcript shall be \$4.75 with the court reporter being responsible for expenses as provided in Section Four (4), Paragraph Two (2). The fee for an "expedited" transcript (preparation within three (3) days) on a private case will be agreed upon between the court reporter and party requesting the same but in no event may exceed \$6.75 per page. The court reporter may charge up to \$1.00 per page for a paper copy of a transcript, or \$1.00 per page for an exhibit with the court reporter being permitted to use the court system's copy machine outside of regular work hours. If so requested by a party, an "original paper copy" generated from the computer may be reproduced and charged at one-half (½) the transcript fee.

6. If a court reporter is requested to prepare a private "rush/overnight" transcript (preparation within twenty-four (24) hours or less), the maximum per page fee shall be \$7.75.

7. An additional labor charge approximating the hourly rate based upon the court reporter's annual fixed compensation as reflected in the court budget, may be charged for the time spent binding the transcript and exhibit binders. The labor charge shall not exceed two (2) hours, unless unusual circumstances permit the submission of a recapitulation enumerating the hours spent beyond the two (2) hour base.

8. The Index and Table of Contents pages shall be charged at the per page rate being charged for transcript preparation either for county, state or private cases.

9. A minimum fee up to \$35.00 per transcript shall be allowed for transcripts under eight (8) pages.

10. The court reporter or designated court employee 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 Office of Judicial Administration. The reporting shall be made on forms prescribed by the Office of Judicial Administration.

11. The preparation of *any* transcript for payment shall not be performed during regular work hours, including but not limited to, transcribing, copying, or other functions related to the compilation of the transcript.

12. An electronic or digital copy of any transcript that has already been prepared will not be assessed a fee, unless the court reporter is supplying the disc, in which a fee of \$5.00 will be charged.

### **Section Three. Private Practice**

1. 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 work hours and the court reporter **will not** be allowed to utilize the court equipment to do so.

**Section Four. Supplies**

1. All supplies for *County or State indigent transcripts*, i.e. transcript paper, binders and copy paper shall be provided through the court system's office supply account.
2. All supplies for *Private transcripts*, i.e. transcript paper, binders and copy paper shall be the responsibility of the court reporter. The court reporter will not be allowed to charge for the cost of such supplies due to the allotted fee approved herein for the preparation of a private transcript.

*(As amended effective September 24, 2002, further amended July 13, 2018)*

**LR18-TR79-DLR-0011**  
**Civil Practice and Procedure**

The following local rule regarding selection of special judges where a special judge does not accept a civil case under TR 79(D), is now adopted by the undersigned judges of the Delaware Circuit Court, in conjunction with the other Courts of Administrative District 15.

**A. Conflicts by Circuit Court No. 2 Judge in DR (Domestic Relations) and JP (Juvenile Paternity) cases from Title IV-D Court.**

In DR (Domestic Relations) and JP (Juvenile Paternity) cases from Title IV-D Court where the Circuit Court No. 2 Judge has a conflict and enters an order of disqualification or recusal, and parties do not agree to a particular special judge pursuant to TR 79(D), the Clerk of Delaware County shall assign the case to the regular sitting Judge in Circuit Court No. 3. If that Judge is unable to serve as set forth in Trial Rule 79 (H), then the Clerk shall select a special judge pursuant to paragraph B or C of this local rule.

**B. Assignment - Civil.**

In civil cases where the appointment of a special judge is required under TR 76, or the presiding judge has disqualified or recused under TR 79(C), and parties do not agree to a particular special judge pursuant to TR 79(D); the regular sitting judge shall direct the Clerk of Delaware County to select (on a rotating basis) one of the judges from the following available panel of judges (omitting the judge from whom the change of venue is being taken):

- a. Presiding Judge, Delaware Circuit Court No. 1;
- b. Presiding Judge, Delaware Circuit Court No. 2;
- c. Presiding Judge, Delaware Circuit Court No. 3;
- d. Presiding Judge, Delaware Circuit Court No. 4;
- e. Presiding Judge, Delaware Circuit Court No. 5;
- f. Presiding Judge, Blackford Circuit Court;
- g. Presiding Judge, Blackford Superior Court;
- h. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 1
- i. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 2;
- j. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 3;
- k. Presiding Judge, Jay Circuit Court;
- l. Presiding Judge, Jay Superior Court;
- m. Presiding Judge, Randolph Circuit Court; and
- n. Presiding Judge, Randolph Superior Court.

If a special judge selected from the rotating list is ineligible for, disqualified from, or excused from appointment, then the regular sitting judge shall direct the Delaware County Clerk to select (on a rotating basis) the next judge on the list.

In the event that no judicial officer within the above list is eligible to serve as special judge, or if the case's particular circumstances warrant selection of a special judge by the Indiana Supreme Court, the judge of the court in which the case is pending shall certify the matter to the Indiana Supreme Court to appoint a special judge.

### **C. Assignment – Juvenile.**

In juvenile cases where the appointment of a special judge is required under TR 76, or the presiding judge has disqualified or recused under TR 79(C), and parties do not agree to a particular special judge pursuant to TR 79(D); the regular sitting judge shall direct the Clerk of Delaware County to select (on a rotating basis) one of the following available judges:

- a. Presiding Judge, Blackford Circuit Court;
- b. Presiding Judge, Henry Circuit Court No. 1
- c. Presiding Judge, Jay Circuit Court; and
- d. Presiding Judge, Randolph Circuit Court;

If a special judge selected from the rotating list is ineligible for, disqualified from, or excused from appointment, then the regular sitting judge shall direct the Delaware County Clerk to select (on a rotating basis) the next judge on the list.

In the event that no judicial officer within the above list is eligible to serve as special judge, or if the case's particular circumstances warrant selection of a special judge by the Indiana Supreme Court, the judge of the court in which the case is pending shall certify the matter to the Indiana Supreme Court to appoint a special judge.

### **D. Maintaining Separate Lists.**

The Delaware County Clerk shall maintain separate civil and juvenile lists, in the rotation order as set forth in this Rule, from which the clerk may determine the appropriate appointment in civil and juvenile cases.

### **E. Consent to Authority to Sit as Acting Judge**

The Judges in the Delaware County Courts consent to the judge of the Jay County Circuit Court and the judge of the Blackford County Superior Court, upon request, to sit as acting judge in these courts in any matter as if the judicial officer were the elected or appointed judge of the court, as provided in Administrative Rule 1. The authority to sit as acting judge in a Delaware County Court is granted even when the sitting judge is present and available.

### **F. Forfeiture Proceedings**

If the respondent has filed an answer, the court shall schedule a hearing, upon the conclusion of any related criminal matter, to determine the legitimacy of the forfeiture by a preponderance of the evidence pursuant to I.C. 34-24-1-4.

*(Amended effective June 4, 2013; further Amended effective January 1, 2018; further Amended effective March 4, 2019)*

**LR18-AR00-DLR-0012**  
**Allocation and Assignment of Cases**

**Circuit Court No. 1**

**Criminal:** The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014: Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (class A felony), FB (class B felony), FC (class C felony), FD (class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder, or A, B, C Felonies or D Felonies. The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014: F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); F5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

**Civil:** PL (Civil Plenary), CC (Civil Collection), CT (Civil Tort), DR, DC, DN (Domestic Relations), AD (Adoption), MI (Miscellaneous –excluding Specialized Driving Privilege Cases, Waiver of Reinstatement Fees Cases), ES, EM, EU, GU, TR (Probate), PO (Protective Orders) .

**Circuit Court No. 2**

**Criminal:** The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014: Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (class A felony), FB (class B felony), FC (class C felony), FD (class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder, or A, B, C Felonies or D Felonies. The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014: F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); F5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

**Juvenile:** JP (Juvenile Paternity), JD (Juvenile Delinquency), JS (Juvenile Status), JM (Juvenile Miscellaneous), JC (Juvenile CHINS), JT (Juvenile Termination), JQ (Juvenile Protective Order)

**Civil:** PL (Civil Plenary), CC (Civil Collection), CT (Civil Tort), DR, DC, DN (Domestic Relations), AD (Adoption), MI (Miscellaneous - excluding Specialized Driving Privilege Cases, Waiver of Reinstatement Fees Cases), GU-with related juvenile cases ONLY, RS (Reciprocal Support), PO (Protective Orders).

**Circuit Court No. 3**

**Criminal:** The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014: Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (class A felony), FB (class B felony), FC (class C felony), FD (class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder, or A, B, C Felonies or D Felonies. The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014: F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); F5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

**Civil:** PL (Civil Plenary), CC (Civil Collection), CT (Civil Tort), DR, DC, DN (Domestic Relations), MI (Miscellaneous, Specialized Driving Privilege Cases, Waiver

of Reinstatement Fees Cases), MH (Mental Health), PO (Protective Orders), XP (Expungement).

#### **Circuit Court No. 4**

**Criminal:** The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014: Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (class A felony), FB (class B felony), FC (class C felony), FD (class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder, or A, B, C Felonies or D Felonies. The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014: F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); F5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

**City Court:** Any criminal cases transferred from Muncie City Court may be filed in the Division of the Circuit Court that holds the highest pending felony charge, regardless of when the misdemeanor crime was allegedly committed.

If no felony cases are pending against the Defendant the misdemeanor will be filed in the Delaware Circuit Court No. 4 or No. 5 under the following rotation schedule:

- Circuit Court No. 4: January, March, May, July, September and November;
- Circuit Court No. 5: February, April, June, August, October, and December.

A “pending” case is a case not yet disposed of by guilty plea, jury trial, bench trial, bench disposition, or dismissal.

**Juvenile:** NONE

**Civil:** PL (Civil Plenary), CC (Civil Collection), CT (Civil Tort), DR, DC, DN (Domestic Relations), AD (Adoption), MI (Miscellaneous - excluding Specialized Driving Privilege Cases, Waiver of Reinstatement Fees Cases) PO (Protective Order), SC (Small Claims)

#### **Circuit Court No. 5**

**Criminal:** The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or before June 30, 2014: Felonies, which include MR (Murder), FA (class A felony), FB (class B felony), FC (class C felony), FD (class D felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Murder, or A, B, C Felonies or D Felonies. The following case numbers shall be used for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014: F1 (Level 1 felony); F2 (Level 2 felony); F3 (Level 3 felony); F4 (Level 4 felony); F5 (Level 5 felony); F6 (Level 6 felony), MC (Miscellaneous Criminal), and misdemeanors in conjunction with Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 felonies.

**City Court:** Any criminal cases transferred from Muncie City Court may be filed in the Division of the Circuit Court that holds the highest pending felony charge, regardless of when the misdemeanor crime was allegedly committed.

If no felony cases are pending against the Defendant the misdemeanor will be filed in the Delaware Circuit Court No. 4 or No. 5 under the following rotation schedule:

- Circuit Court No. 4: January, March, May, July, September and November;
- Circuit Court No. 5: February, April, June, August, October, and December.

A “pending” case is a case not yet disposed of by guilty plea, jury trial, bench trial, bench disposition, or dismissal.

**Juvenile:** NONE

PL (Civil Plenary), CC (Civil Collection), CT (Civil Tort), DR, DC, DN (Domestic Relations), MF (Mortgage Foreclosure), MI (Miscellaneous – excluding Specialized Driving Privilege Cases, Waiver of Reinstatement Fees Cases), PO (Protective Order), SC (Small Claims), ES, EU, EM, GU, TR (Probate), TS (Tax Sale), TP (Tax Deed Petition).

1. Assignment of cases as heretofore set out will continue to be subject to all Local Rules regarding non-discretionary assignment of felony and misdemeanor cases.
2. Forfeiture Proceedings – The State of Indiana shall file the forfeiture action as a miscellaneous civil (MI) action in the Circuit Court Division where the State either has filed or is required to file the related criminal action pursuant to Local Rule. If the State does not intend to file a criminal action, or the criminal action has been filed with Muncie City Court, the State shall then file the forfeiture as a miscellaneous (MI) action in the Circuit Court where the criminal case would have been filed had it been filed in Circuit Court.

*(Amended effective January 1, 2018; further Amended effective March 4, 2019)*

**LR18-AR00-DLR-0013**  
**Local Rule Governing the Collection of**  
**Personal Property Taxes**

The Judges of the Delaware Circuit Court hereby issue the following Local Rule in relation to collecting personal property taxes:

**A. Using the Circuit Courts to Collect Personal Property Taxes:**

**1. Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-9:**

Pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-9(c), the Treasurer files the record of delinquent personal property taxes with the Clerk of the Court, and the “amount of delinquent taxes, penalties, and collection expenses stated in the record constitute a debt of the named taxpayer.” The statute further provides, “This debt in all respects has the same force and effect as a judgment.”

The Treasurer shall not initiate any legal action in a court in Delaware County to enforce a judgment for delinquent personal property taxes except as provided by statute, as follows: (1) in order to obtain a court order restraining the taxpayer from transacting business in the county, pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-10(b); (2) to request attorney’s fees pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-10(e); or (3) to set aside a judgment for personal property taxes pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-12.

A taxpayer may open a cause of action in the Delaware Circuit Courts to set aside a judgment for personal property taxes pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-12.

**2. Clerk’s Duties:**

The Clerk of Delaware County shall not open for filing in the Circuit Courts in Delaware County any legal action to enforce a judgment for delinquent personal property taxes except as provided in Section A(1). If the Treasurer presents for filing in a Circuit Court a pleading related to personal property taxes, and if the Clerk is not certain whether to accept the pleading, or to open the case for filing, the Clerk shall consult with the Judge designated by the Board of Judges of the Delaware Circuit Court, who shall instruct the Clerk whether to accept the pleading or open the case for filing.

If the Designated Judge is not available and action is necessary before the Designated Judge becomes available, the Clerk shall refer the issue to the Court Administrator, who will consult with a judge of the Delaware Circuit Court.

**B. Adjudicating Attorney Fees for Collecting Personal Property Taxes:**

Pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-1.5, the Treasurer may enter into a contract, subject to the county executive’s approval, for services considered necessary to collect delinquent personal property taxes.

Pursuant to Indiana Code Section 6-1.1-23-10(e), the Treasurer must file a petition in the Designated Judge’s Court for approval to pay attorney’s fees for legal services not related to formal judicial proceedings. The Treasurer shall file the petition in the “Miscellaneous” Docket for the Circuit Court in which the Designated Judge is serving. The Designated Judge shall approve the attorney’s fees for collecting personal property taxes before the Treasurer makes payment, in all cases not formally filed in a court.

In determining fees for collecting delinquent personal property taxes, the court will consider the contract executed by the Treasurer and the attorney pursuant to I.C. 6-1.1-23-1.5. The Court must also consider the factors established in Rule 1.5(a) of the Rules of Professional Conduct in determining the fees.