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# **LOCAL COURT RULES**

## **CIRCUIT COURT**

### **THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (WAYNE)**

#### **Rule 2.100. Praecipēs–Forms and Procedure.**

(A) At Issue Praecipēs–Forms. The following forms shall be used for “At Issue Praecipēs”:

- (1) Yellow form–Domestic relations default judgments.
- (2) Blue form–Contested domestic relations actions.
- (3) White form–All other civil actions.

(B) At Issue Praecipēs–Filing. An “At Issue Praeipce” shall be filed with Docket Management and a copy served on the attorneys of record or parties in propria persona, with the answer to the complaint.

(C) Added Parties or Appearance After Praeipce Is Filed (Notice to Docket Management). If any party is added to an action or an attorney appears in an action after the “At Issue Praeipce” is filed, the party or attorney shall immediately notify Docket Management.

(D) Domestic Relations Actions. In uncontested domestic relations actions the action shall be considered “at issue” when the default has been taken, and an “At Issue Praeipce” shall be filed with the affidavit of default.

#### **Rule 2.107. Service and Filing of Pleadings and Other Papers.**

(A) Service of Pleadings. Except for cases subject to e-filing, at the time of service of the summons and complaint, the plaintiff shall serve upon the opposing parties the preprinted caption labels provided pursuant to LCR 2.113(C).

#### **Rule 2.113. Form of Pleadings and Other Papers.**

(C) Pleadings–Requirement of Preprinted Labels. Except for cases subject to e-filing, all pleadings hereinafter filed shall bear on the face thereof preprinted caption labels to be furnished by the Office of the County Clerk.

#### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

(A) Motion Praeipce Forms. A white form is to be used for a general motion praecipce and a yellow form for a domestic relations motion praecipce.

(B) Additional Motion Requirements.

(1) Certification by Attorney. The following certificate signed by the attorney of record or the party in propria persona must be placed on the face sheet of each motion filed in the county clerk's office:

I hereby certify that I have complied with all provisions of LCR 2.119(B) on motion practice.

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Attorney of Record

(2) Ascertaining Opposition; Contents. The moving party must ascertain whether a contemplated motion will be opposed. The motion must affirmatively state that the concurrence of counsel in the relief sought has been requested on a specified date, and that concurrence has been denied or has not been acquiesced in, and hence, that it is necessary to present the motion.

(C) [Rescinded April 2, 2003.]

(D) Motions and Orders to Show Cause in Civil Cases Other Than Domestic Relations Cases. The original motion must be filed with the county clerk, who shall indicate payment of the motion fee on the praecipe. The praecipe, with a copy of the motion or order to show cause and the brief, if any, attached, must be delivered to the judge who is to hear the motion or order to show cause. Any party filing any pleading, brief, or other document relating to a pending motion or order to show cause shall indicate the hearing date and time for oral argument of the motion or order to show cause in the upper right corner of the front page of each document, file the original with the county clerk, and deliver a copy to the judge who is to hear the motion or order to show cause.

**Rule 2.503. Adjournments.**

[Repealed effective May 15, 2001.]

**Rule 3.204. Proceedings Affecting Children.**

(A) In any action involving a child custody dispute that falls under the "DC" case type code, the plaintiff/petitioner shall file a completed Third Circuit Court child custody action cover sheet.

(B) In any action seeking registration, enforcement, or modification of another state's or a foreign country's child custody determination, the parties shall use the most recent local Court Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act forms or the most recent equivalent State Court Administrative Office forms.

**Rule 3.206. Certificate on Behalf of Plaintiff Regarding Ex Parte Interim Support Order.**

A completed “Certificate on Behalf of Plaintiff Regarding Ex Parte Interim Support Order” must be filed in all actions for divorce, separate maintenance or annulment of marriage, where the complaint alleges that minor children were born to the parties or during the marriage. The original must be filed with the county clerk. Copies must be served on the Friend of the Court and the defendant. A proof of service must be provided to the Friend of the Court.

**Rule 3.207. Ex Parte Interim Orders for Support, Custody of Children and Attorney Fees; Notice of Dispute.**

(A) Before an ex parte interim order for the support of minor children or for attorney fees in a domestic relations action is presented to the judge, the party seeking the order must complete a “Certificate on Behalf of Plaintiff Regarding Ex Parte Interim Support Order,” and a “Certificate of Conformity.” The originals must be filed with the county clerk, and copies provided to the Friend of the Court. The party also must submit a Verified Statement as required by MCR 3.204(B).

(B) After the ex parte interim order for support is entered, the party who obtained the order must serve on the opposite party completed copies of the “Certificate on Behalf of Plaintiff Regarding Ex Parte Interim Support Order,” the “Certificate of Conformity,” the complaint (or counterclaim or petition), the custody affidavit required by MCL 600.659, and the ex parte interim order for support. A proof of service of these documents must be filed with the county clerk and the Friend of the Court.

(C) In all cases in which there is a dispute as to child custody, visitation, child support, or alimony, a party who requests the temporary or final order shall file with the Friend of the Court a written Notice of Dispute which shall include the information required by MCR 3.204 and the nature of the dispute. (Forms to be supplied by the Friend of the Court’s office.)

**Rule 3.211. Judgments and Orders.**

(B) [Rescinded by order entered October 23, 2019.]

**Rule 3.920(B)(4). Simultaneous Attempts at Service in Juvenile Proceedings.**

(b) Service of a summons on the persons listed in MCR 3.920(B)(2) shall be attempted simultaneously by:

- (i) personal service in accord with MCR 3.920(B)(4)(a);
- (ii) registered mail directed to the person’s last known address; and
- (iii) publication in accord with MCR 3.920(B)(4)(b).

Personal service, service by registered mail, and service by publication shall be made in accord with the time standards in MCR 3.920(B)(5). If the court finds on

the record that reasonable attempts have been made to personally serve persons required to be served and that personal service is impracticable or has not been achieved, the court may then rely on the service by registered mail or publication.

**Rule 6.100. Rules Applicable in the Third Judicial Circuit.**

(A) Criminal Division, Assignment of Judges, Case Processing. The Criminal Division of the Third Judicial Circuit shall consist of a presiding judge and such other judges as may be assigned by the chief judge. The number and term of said judges shall be determined by the chief judge.

(B) Appearance in Lower Court Constitutes Appearance in Circuit Court. Appearance by an attorney in a municipal or district court in any criminal action where the defendant is bound over to the Third Judicial Circuit shall constitute an appearance in the Third Judicial Circuit in said criminal action. An attorney may by motion for cause shown be permitted to withdraw from further representation of said defendant.

(C) Method of Assignment, Reassignment; Adjournments. Cases shall be assigned by lot to a trial judge. If the trial judge is unavailable on the date set for trial, the case shall be reassigned to an available judge within the Criminal Division or, if no such judge is available, then to a judge available in the Civil Division.

No trial of a criminal case shall be adjourned except by the presiding judge for good cause shown upon motion of the party seeking the adjournment or by the presiding judge for good cause.

(D) Implementation of Court-Administered Final Plea Conference in Criminal Felony Matters. A final plea conference shall be held prior to trial of all criminal felony cases bound over to the Third Judicial Circuit. The final plea conference shall be scheduled by the court after the conclusion of the arraignment on the information and no later than 3 weeks prior to the scheduled trial date. The final plea conference shall be administered by the presiding judge of the criminal division. The defendants, defense attorneys, and the Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney's office shall be notified in writing of the court-scheduled final conference and shall appear at the time and location specified in the notice. The failure of the defendant to appear for the final conference may result in the issuance of a warrant for his or her arrest and the revocation of bond. All requests for adjournment of the final conference are to be taken in open court before the presiding judge of the Criminal Division.

**Rule 6.410. Selection of Juries for Trials of Former Recorder's Court Cases.**

(A) Application.

This rule only applies to defendants who are

- (1) charged with committing a felony in the City of Detroit, and



(2) arraigned on the warrant or complaint before October 1, 1997.

(B) Selection of Jurors.

For trials of defendants described in subrule (A), the court will draw potential jurors from all of Wayne County, unless the defendant elects in writing, on or before the final pretrial conference, to be tried by a jury composed of persons drawn only from the City of Detroit.

**Rule 8.108. Transcript for Appeal.**

A request or order for a transcript of proceedings in the Third Judicial Circuit for use on appeal must be made to Court Reporting Services or a designee of that office by completing and filing the required form with Court Reporting Services.

All transcripts will be filed with and can be obtained through Court Reporting Services by the ordering party, upon completion.

**Rule 8.115. Courthouse Decorum.**

(A) This court rule applies to the conduct and dress of those who attend court or engage in business in the court offices, including attorneys, litigants, witnesses, jurors, and interested persons.

(B) Court proceedings shall be conducted in a manner that protects the dignity and seriousness of the proceedings. Conduct by any person that may interfere with the decorum of the court is prohibited and may result in removal of that person from the court and/or a finding of contempt of court.

(C) Attorneys shall wear proper business attire while attending court, unless excused from doing so by the court.

(D) Jurors, parties, witnesses, and interested persons should wear appropriate attire while attending court, unless excused from doing so by the court.

(E) The jury clerk shall assist the court in ensuring compliance with this rule and may require a juror whose clothing does not comply with subsection (D) to obtain appropriate attire or to report for service on a later date. A juror who fails to return to court as directed may be found in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties permitted by statute and court rule.

(F) Persons attending court are required to abide by the following guidelines, which are representative rather than all inclusive.

(1) Smoking or the use of electronic smoking devices, eating, drinking beverages other than water, and gum chewing are not allowed in any courtroom at any time, whether during sessions of the court or during a recess.

(2) Taking photographs or making other audio or video recordings is not allowed in the courtroom without the express permission of the court.

(3) All conversations and reading of non-case related materials like books, newspapers, and periodicals, except as necessary for the matter before the court, are prohibited in the courtroom during sessions of the court.

(4) Cellular telephones, beepers, and electronic communication devices that have the capacity to disrupt court proceedings must be turned off or set for silent notification during sessions of the court. Individuals shall not answer or send messages from telephones, beepers, or other electronic communication devices while the court is in session. Failure to comply with this section may result in the seizure of the device, a fine, incarceration, or both for contempt of court.

(G) Each business office of the court may set a policy regarding the use of cellular telephones, beepers, and other electronic communication devices in that office.

(H) It is within the discretion of the judge to have an individual removed from the courtroom if the individual's conduct or dress does not comport with this rule.

## **FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (JACKSON)**

### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

### **Rule 2.403. Mediation.**

(A) Obtaining Briefs or Summary. The mediation clerk shall, immediately after the deadline for filing a document, brief, or summary, make those received available to the assigned mediators. The assigned mediators shall thereafter obtain the same as soon as possible from the administrative office of the court.

(B) Disposition and Adjournment.

(1) Adjournment of mediation hearings is to be avoided whenever possible. Adjournments are to be approved by the judge assigned to the case or, in the absence of the assigned judge, the chief judge or, in the absence of the chief judge, the chief judge pro tempore.

Whenever possible, the attorney in principal charge of the case shall delegate responsibility for attendance at the hearing to another attorney when necessary so as to avoid adjournment.

(2) When a case is set for mediation as provided in MCR 2.403, and is thereafter settled or otherwise disposed of before the mediation, it shall be the responsibility of both counsel immediately to notify the mediation clerk of the disposition, and to provide the mediation clerk with a signed, true copy of the judge's order of disposition as soon as possible.

(3) When a true copy of a final order of disposition is submitted to the mediation clerk before the documents, briefs, or summaries have been turned over to the

assigned mediators, the fees paid for that hearing shall be returned to the parties paying such fee, except for those fees subject to penalty under the terms of this rule.

## **SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (OAKLAND)**

### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

(A) Miscellaneous Calendar. Motions and petitions shall be heard on Wednesday mornings unless otherwise ordered by the court. An attorney desiring to have a hearing on any pro confesso, default, motion, or miscellaneous matter shall file a praecipe with the assignment clerk on or before the Wednesday preceding the Wednesday of the desired hearing. Each Thursday the assignment clerk shall, under the direction of the chief judge, prepare a list of all matters to be heard the following Wednesday. The list shall show the name of the judge before whom the matter will be heard. A copy of the list shall be published in a newspaper as defined in MCR 2.106(F) before the Wednesday on which the matters will be heard.

(B) Motion Praecipe; Motion Certification by Attorney.

(1) A motion praecipe must be filed at least 7 days before the hearing.

(2) Motion certification by attorney.

(a) The following certificate signed by the attorney of record or by the party in propria persona shall be attached to or incorporated in the praecipe filed with the assignment clerk:

I hereby certify that I have made personal contact with \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, requesting concurrence in the relief sought with this motion and that concurrence has been denied or that I have made reasonable and diligent attempts to contact counsel requesting concurrence in the relief sought with this motion.

### **Rule 2.202. Substitution of Parties; Substitution of Counsel.**

(A) Substitution of Parties. Any attorney granted leave to add or delete a party to or from a pending case shall promptly notify the assignment office.

(B) Substitution of Counsel. Any attorney granted leave to substitute into a pending case shall promptly notify the assignment office.

### **Rule 2.315. Video Tape Depositions.**

(A) Filing of Petition. A producer of a video-taped deposition or a party may file a petition in a closed case, identifying the tape produced for use in the case, stating facts showing the case is closed, and requesting return of the video tape.

(B) Filing of Affidavit and Stipulation. Along with the petition, the following shall be filed:

(1) An affidavit by the petitioner affirming there is a written transcript in the court file for each requested video-taped deposition, and stating that the petitioner is the owner of the requested video tape or that the owner has waived any rights to the requested video tape;

(2) A stipulation from each party litigant or all counsel of record agreeing there is no objection to releasing the requested video tape and stating there is no appeal pending or contemplated.

(C) Discretion of Court. Upon review of the petition and supporting documents, the court may enter an order permitting release of the requested video tape, may refuse to return the video tape, or may order release of the video tape upon any conditions it deems appropriate.

## **Rule 2.612. Social Security Number Redaction Local Court Rule.**

### **I. Scope**

This local rule is issued in accordance with Michigan Court Rules 2.119 and 2.612(A) and Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 2006-2. The local rule establishes the procedure by which the court will process motions to redact identified social security numbers and other personal information from specified documents filed on or after March 1, 2006.

### **II. Procedure**

A. A party<sup>1</sup> may file a motion to redact one's social security number<sup>2</sup> (SSN) or other personal information from any document in which it is not required by statute, court rule, court order, or as required for identification purposes.

1. A party requesting redaction of an SSN or other personal information shall identify the document containing the SSN or other personal information, the date the document was filed with the Court, and the page and line number where the SSN or other personal information is located.

2. Multiple documents and locations may be identified in a single motion.

3. Pursuant to Michigan Court Rules (MCR) 2.119 and Administrative Order (AO) No. 2006-2, a separate motion is required for each case that contains one's SSN or other personal information.

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<sup>1</sup> As used in this local administrative order, "party" includes the named party, counsel representing the named party, the next friend, a guardian ad litem, a personal representative, a guardian, and a conservator. This definition also includes individuals who discover their social security number (SSN) or other personal information included in a case file.

<sup>2</sup> Social security number means a complete, unredacted nine-digit social security number.

B. A party shall serve a copy of the motion to redact an SSN or other personal information on opposing parties as required by MCR 2.119(C). In addition, when the person files the motion for redaction, the person shall provide an extra copy for the court administrator marked “court administrator copy.” The court clerk must transmit the copy to the court administrator’s office.

1. Opposing parties may object to the motion within seven days after service of the motion. An objecting party shall also notice the objections for hearing and file a praecipe before the assigned judge.

2. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all motions to redact an SSN or other personal information shall be decided without oral argument as provided at MCL 2.119(E)(2).

C. After the period to respond to the motion has elapsed, the motion to redact the SSN or other personal information and any response shall be reviewed by the Court. The standards shall include that the motion complies with the requirements of MCR 2.119, MCR 2.612(A), AO 2006-2, and this order and shall be limited to motions to redact an SSN and other personal information. If the court grants the motion, the court shall enter an order allowing the information to be redacted. The order shall be made part of the court record.

### **Rule 3.205. Prior and Subsequent Orders and Judgments Affecting Minors.**

(A) Venue. This rule applies whenever the prior and subsequent courts are Oakland County courts.

(B) Notice to Prior Court, Friend of the Court, Juvenile/Probate Register or Prosecuting Attorney.

- (1) As used in this rule, “appropriate official” means the friend of the court, juvenile/probate register, or Prosecuting Attorney, depending on the nature of the prior or subsequent action and the court involved.

- (2) If a minor is known to be subject to the prior continuing jurisdiction of an Oakland County court, the plaintiff or other initiating party must file written notice of proceedings in the subsequent court with

- (a) the clerk or register of the prior court, and

- (b) the appropriate official of the prior court.

- (3) The notice must be filed at least 21 days before the date set for hearing. If the fact of continuing jurisdiction is not then known, notice must be given immediately when it becomes known.

- (4) The notice requirement of this subrule is not jurisdictional and does not preclude the subsequent court from entering interim orders before the expiration of the 21-day period, if required by the best interests of the minor.

(C) Prior Orders.

(1) Each provision of a prior order remains in effect until the provision is superseded, changed, or terminated by a subsequent order.

(2) A subsequent court must give due consideration to prior continuing orders of other courts, and may not enter orders contrary to or inconsistent with such orders, except as provided by law.

**(D) Duties of Officials of Prior and Subsequent Courts.**

(1) Upon receipt of the notice required by subrule (B), the appropriate official of the prior court

(a) must provide the assigned judge of the subsequent court with the docket sheet;

(b) may appear in person at proceedings in the subsequent court, as the welfare of the minor and the interests of justice require.

(2) The appropriate official of the prior court shall furnish documents upon request of the subsequent court.

(3) Upon request of the prior court, the appropriate official of the subsequent court

(a) must notify the appropriate official of the prior court of all proceedings in the subsequent court, and

(b) must send copies of all orders entered in the subsequent court to the attention of the clerk or register and the appropriate official of the prior court.

(4) If a circuit court awards custody of a minor pursuant to MCL 722.26b, the clerk of the circuit court must send a copy of the judgment or order of disposition to the probate court that has prior or continuing jurisdiction of the minor as a result of the guardianship proceedings, regardless of whether there is a request.

(5) Upon receipt of an order from the subsequent court, the appropriate official of the prior court must take the steps necessary to implement the order in the prior court.

**Rule 3.208. Powers and Duties of Friend of the Court.**

**(B) Friend of the Court Pre-Arrest Review**

(1) All bench warrants issued for failure to appear pursuant to an order to show cause in friend of the court matters must contain a provision for bail and be returnable to a friend of the court referee.

(2) A person arrested pursuant to such a bench warrant will be brought before a referee for review at the Oakland County Jail. The referee is empowered to:

(a) enter into a consent agreement for payment of support;

(b) lower the bond if appropriate; and

(c) continue the bond until the next court date for friend of the court matters.

(3) Either party may request an immediate arraignment before the court.

**Rule 6.101. Termination of Circuit Court Appointment of Attorneys and Submission of Fee Vouchers.**

(A) Termination of Circuit Court Appointment of Attorneys. The appointment of counsel in indigent cases shall terminate at the time of dismissal or sentencing, whether the dismissal or sentencing has occurred at circuit or district court.

(B) Date Certain for Attorney Fee Vouchers. Appointed attorneys shall submit their vouchers to the court administrator no later than one month after dismissal of the case or sentencing of their client.

(C) For purposes of this rule, sentencing shall include granting of YTA status and delayed sentence.

**Rule 6.107. Grand Juries.**

Petitions for a grand jury shall be presented to the chief judge and submitted by him or her to the bench for decision. No such petition shall be granted except by affirmative majority action of the bench. If a one-man grand jury is called, the judges of the circuit, by majority action, shall designate the judge who shall act as the grand juror.

**Rule 8.115. Courtroom Decorum.**

(A) This court rule applies to the conduct and dress of those who attend court or engage in business in the courthouse, including attorneys, litigants, witnesses, jurors, and interested persons.

(B) Court proceedings shall be conducted in a manner that protects the dignity and seriousness of the proceedings. Conduct by any person that may interfere with the decorum of the court is prohibited and may result in removal of that person from the court.

(C) Persons attending court are required to abide by the following guidelines, which are representative rather than all-inclusive.

(1) Smoking, eating, drinking (including bottled water), and gum chewing are not allowed in any courtroom at any time, whether during sessions of the court or at recess.

(2) Taking photographs is not allowed in the courtroom without the express permission of the court.

(3) All conversations and reading of books, newspapers, and periodicals, except as necessary for the trial of an issue, are prohibited in the courtroom during sessions of the court.

(4) Demonstrations, placards, badges, T-shirts, and clothing that espouse a position on an issue before the court shall not be allowed without the express permission of the judge.

(5) Individuals other than attorneys, court personnel, and jurors shall refrain from using the corridors between the courtrooms and chambers unless expressly authorized to do so by the court.

(6) Cellular telephones, beepers, and electronic or communication devices that have the capacity to disrupt court proceedings must be turned off or set for silent notification during sessions of the court. Individuals shall not answer telephones, beepers, or other electronic communication devices while the court is in session. Failure to comply with this section may result in a fine, incarceration, or both for contempt of court.

(D) Dress

(1) Attorneys shall wear proper business attire while attending court, unless excused from doing so by the court.

(2) Jurors, parties, and witnesses should wear proper attire while attending court, unless excused from doing so by the court.

(3) Clothing such as short shorts, halter tops, sweat suits, camouflage garments, swimwear, exercise garb, and revealing garments such as tank tops shall not be permitted in the courtroom.

(4) Men are required to remove hats, caps, and hoods in the courtroom.

(5) The jury clerk shall assist the court in ensuring compliance with this subrule, and may require a juror whose clothing does not comport with (D)(2) and (3) to obtain appropriate attire or to report for service on a later date. A juror who fails to return to court as directed may be found in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties permitted by statute and court rule.

(E) It is within the judge's discretion to have an individual removed from the courtroom if the individual's conduct or dress does not comport with this rule.

(F) Individuals other than those giving testimony shall stand at all times when addressing the court or jury, or when examining witnesses, unless excused from doing so by the court.

(G) Each business office of the court may set a policy regarding the use of cellular telephones, beepers, and other electronic or communication devices in that office.



## **SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (GENESEE)**

### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

(A) Motion Certification by Attorney. The following certificate signed by the attorney of record or by the party in propria persona shall be attached to or incorporated in the motion and notice of hearing filed with the clerk:

I hereby certify that I have made personal contact with \_\_\_\_\_[name] on \_\_\_\_\_[date], requesting concurrence in the relief sought with this motion and that concurrence has been denied, or that I have made reasonable and diligent attempts to contact counsel requesting concurrence in the relief sought with this motion.

(B) Proposed Orders. A proposed order must be attached to and served with the motion.

(C) Application. This rule applies to all motions filed in the circuit court and to motions filed in civil actions in the probate court.

## **NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (KALAMAZOO)**

### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

[Rescinded March 7, 2008.]

### **Rule 2.401. Pretrial Procedures–Civil.**

[Rescinded April 27, 1995.]

### **Rule 2.403. Mediation.**

[Rescinded April 27, 1995.]

### **Rule 2.501. Court Calendar: Civil and Domestic Hearings.**

[Rescinded March 7, 2008.]

### **Rule 6.000. Court Calendar: Evidentiary Hearings–Criminal Cases.**

[Rescinded March 7, 2008.]

### **Rule 6.001. Criminal Procedures–Pretrials.**

[Rescinded March 7, 2008.]

## **THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (GRAND TRAVERSE)**

### **Rule 2.518. Submission of Trial and Hearing Exhibits.**

(A) Introduction. This local rule establishes a procedure for represented and unrepresented parties to submit proposed exhibits to the court prior to hearings and trials.

(B) Submission of Exhibits in General.

(1) Exhibits are Not Court Records. Pursuant to MCR 1.109(A)(2), exhibits that are maintained by the court reporter or other authorized staff pursuant to MCR 2.518 or MCR 3.930 during the pendency of a proceeding are not court records.

(2) Personal Identifying Information. Motions and pleadings may reference attachments, except that such attachments shall not include unredacted personal identifying information, unless submitted in the form and manner established by the State Court Administrative Office.

(3) Attachment of Prohibited or Confidential Information. No motion or pleading shall attach any document that is:

(a) described in MCR 3.229,

(b) within the scope of a protective order filed or requested in the action, or

(c) the subject of an entered order or pending motion to seal the document under MCR 8.119(I), unless such document is identified as nonpublic, confidential, or sealed, pursuant to applicable court rule. Attachments to pleadings that violate this rule are subject to being stricken pursuant to MCR 2.115(B).

(4) Prior Orders or Judgments. It is unnecessary and redundant to attach copies of prior court orders or judgments to pleadings filed in the same case, as such prior orders are already part of the record.

(5) Attachments to and Items Inserted Within Pleadings are Not Exhibits. No attachment to or item inserted, copied and pasted, or similarly included within a filed pleading shall be considered an exhibit. No attachment to or item inserted, copied and pasted, or similarly included within a filed pleading shall be simultaneously admissible as an exhibit at any subsequent hearing or trial (i.e., no attachment to a pleading may be removed from a court file to be used as an exhibit). A separate copy must be provided and marked as an exhibit at such a hearing or trial.

(6) Disposal of Exhibits. Pursuant to MCR 2.518, upon expiration of the applicable appeal period, parties shall retrieve the exhibits submitted by them except that any weapons and drugs shall be returned to the confiscating agency for proper disposition. If the exhibits are not requested and retrieved within 56 days after the conclusion of the applicable appeal period, the court may properly dispose of the exhibits without notice to the parties. Unretrieved exhibits that

are confidential records or confidential electronic records may be disposed of by shredding or deletion, respectively.

(C) Prehearing and Pretrial Submission of Exhibits.

(1) Existing Pretrial Orders in a Case are Controlling. Documents, photographs, and other physical evidence shall be disclosed and exchanged between the parties in accordance with any pretrial or scheduling order entered in the case, and in accord with discovery requests pursuant to the Michigan Court Rules.

(2) Exchange of Exhibits in Absence of Pretrial Order. In the absence of a specific pretrial or scheduling order, parties shall exchange proposed exhibits at least seven days before any evidentiary hearing or trial before the judge, and parties shall exchange proposed exhibits at least 48 hours before any referee hearing or motion hearing, unless the court permits otherwise for good cause. These disclosure/exchange requirements do not apply to evidence submitted for rebuttal purposes. All proposed exhibits for any evidentiary hearing or trial are subject to admissibility under the Michigan Rules of Evidence. If the volume or nature of the proposed exhibit(s) makes them excessively expensive, difficult, or burdensome to print or submit in physical form, the proposing party shall promptly advise the court so as to determine whether electronic evidence can be exchanged between parties and presented to the court in a mutually-compatible electronic format, capable of being presented in court, and preserved as part of the electronic record. The timing of exhibit exchange under this rule does not override any requirements of the Michigan Court Rules imposing earlier exchange time frames.

(3) Court Staff Assistance is Limited. Court staff shall have no obligation to print any electronic file to paper or convert it to any other format prior to a hearing or trial. Any such printing done by court staff is strictly a courtesy to the judge and is conditioned upon court staff's time and availability. Judges and referees are not expected to search for proposed physical or electronic evidence prior to or during any hearing or trial, and submission of proposed exhibits directly to a judge or referee via email is prohibited as an ex parte communication.

(4) Prior Arrangement for Presentation of Electronic Evidence Required. Any party intending to present electronic evidence at any trial or hearing is responsible for confirming, before said trial or hearing, that:

- (a) said electronic evidence is compatible with the court's technology;
- (b) it can be seen, heard, or read during the trial or hearing;
- (c) if admitted into evidence, it can be preserved as part of the court record; and
- (d) said party will be capable of presenting said electronic evidence using available technology.

Failure to confirm such compatibility and capacity prior to the hearing or trial is not grounds for adjournment unless the court determines otherwise for good cause. Nothing in this subrule authorizes the court to refuse to admit evidence that is otherwise admissible pursuant to the Michigan Rules of Evidence.

**Rule 3.800. Notice for Court Appointed Special Advocates.**

In the interest of justice, the Court Appointed Special Advocate appointed to work for a child in any abuse and neglect case shall be afforded notice of any adoption hearing that may occur on behalf of the child.

**SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (MACOMB)**

**Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

(A) Motion Day. Monday of each week shall be motion day, except when on a legal holiday, in which case it will be the day following. Uncontested matters will be given preference over contested matters at the morning session.

(B) Filing. Counsel shall notice motions for hearing by filing a praecipe with the County Clerk at least 7 days prior to the scheduled hearing date. The praecipe shall contain the following information:

1. Names of the parties and the number of the case.
2. Nature of the motion.
3. Names of the attorneys.
4. Scheduled hearing date.
5. Name of the judge to whom the case is assigned.

If an order to show cause has been issued and a hearing scheduled for a Monday, 7 days or more from the date of issuance, a praecipe shall be filed to notify the clerk of that fact.

The original motion must be filed with the County Clerk, who shall indicate payment of the motion fee on the praecipe. If not consented to by the opposing party, a copy of the motion and brief, if any, must be filed with the judge who is to hear the motion. The same procedure shall apply for any responses made to the motion by the opposing party.

All motions shall be scheduled for 9:00 a.m. unless otherwise scheduled by or with the approval of the court, and opposing counsel has been so notified.

(C) Opening of Court. Motions will be called by the court clerk in the order as attorneys appear. All counsel entering the courtroom should notify the court clerk of their readiness for hearing.

(D) Dismissal for Non-Appearance. Motions not responded to when called by the court clerk may be dismissed without prejudice one hour after being called. The

court clerk will grant consent adjournments if notified by telephone or written stipulation.

(E) Assignment. By 8:45 a.m. each motion day, the assignment clerk and respective court clerks will have posted on the main floor bulletin board of the court building and on each court bulletin board the list of matters scheduled for that day and before which judge the case is assigned.

(F) Hearing on Other Than Motion Day. All motions should be specifically noticed before the judge assigned to the case. Short matters may be heard on days other than motion days promptly at 9:00 a.m. but only when confirmed and scheduled in advance by the judge and when properly noticed for hearing.

(G) Duty to Examine File. Counsel are charged with the responsibility of examining the court file to see that all papers necessary to the hearing are in the file, including proof of service or notice of hearing.

(H) Motion Certification. The attorney of record or the party in propria persona shall certify on the notice of hearing that the attorney or party either has made personal contact with the other party or the party's attorney and requested concurrence in the relief sought, but concurrence has been denied, or that the attorney or party has made reasonable and diligent attempts to contact the other party or the party's attorney, but was unable to do so. The certification must specify the date or dates that contact was made or attempted.

#### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

#### **Rule 2.602. Orders and Judgments.**

(A) Presentation for Signature. Judgments and orders to which all parties have consented in writing as to form or form and substance shall be presented for the signature or attention of the judge through the court clerk, the court officer, or the judge's secretary. Such documents shall be presented before court convenes, during recess, at the close of court in the forenoon or afternoon, or left at the judge's chambers for presentation to the judge. If the document is presented for signature while the judge is on the bench and it would be a hardship upon the attorney to return later to pick up the signed document, it may be given to the court clerk who will present it to the judge as soon as possible.

(B) Distracting Conduct. Papers should not be presented to the clerk in the court during trial arguments to the court or jury.

### **NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (MANISTEE BENZIE)**

#### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

## **Rule 2.518. Submission of Trial and Hearing Exhibits.**

(A) Introduction. This local rule establishes a procedure for represented and unrepresented parties to submit proposed exhibits to the court prior to hearings and trials.

### **(B) Submission of Exhibits in General.**

(1) Exhibits are Not Court Records. Pursuant to MCR 1.109(A)(2), exhibits that are maintained by the court reporter or other authorized staff pursuant to MCR 2.518 or MCR 3.930 during the pendency of a proceeding are not court records.

(2) Personal Identifying Information. Motions and pleadings may reference attachments, except that such attachments shall not include unredacted personal identifying information, unless submitted in the form and manner established by the State Court Administrative Office.

(3) Attachment of Prohibited or Confidential Information. No motion or pleading shall attach any document that is:

(a) described in MCR 3.229,

(b) within the scope of a protective order filed or requested in the action, or

(c) the subject of an entered order or pending motion to seal the document under MCR 8.119(I), unless such document is identified as nonpublic, confidential, or sealed, pursuant to applicable court rule. Attachments to pleadings that violate this rule are subject to being stricken pursuant to MCR 2.115(B).

(4) Prior Orders or Judgments. It is unnecessary and redundant to attach copies of prior court orders or judgments to pleadings filed in the same case, as such prior orders are already part of the record.

(5) Attachments to and Items Inserted Within Pleadings are Not Exhibits. No attachment to or item inserted, copied and pasted, or similarly included within a filed pleading shall be considered an exhibit. No attachment to or item inserted, copied and pasted, or similarly included within a filed pleading shall be simultaneously admissible as an exhibit at any subsequent hearing or trial (i.e., no attachment to a pleading may be removed from a court file to be used as an exhibit). A separate copy must be provided and marked as an exhibit at such a hearing or trial.

(6) Disposal of Exhibits. Pursuant to MCR 2.518, upon expiration of the applicable appeal period, parties shall retrieve the exhibits submitted by them except that any weapons and drugs shall be returned to the confiscating agency for proper disposition. If the exhibits are not requested and retrieved within 56 days after the conclusion of the applicable appeal period, the court may properly dispose of the exhibits without notice to the parties. Unretrieved exhibits that are confidential records or confidential electronic records may be disposed of by shredding or deletion, respectively.

(C) Prehearing and Pretrial Submission of Exhibits.

(1) Existing Pretrial Orders in a Case are Controlling. Documents, photographs, and other physical evidence shall be disclosed and exchanged between the parties in accordance with any pretrial or scheduling order entered in the case, and in accord with discovery requests pursuant to the Michigan Court Rules.

(2) Exchange of Exhibits in Absence of Pretrial Order. In the absence of a specific pretrial or scheduling order, parties shall exchange proposed exhibits at least fourteen (14) days before any evidentiary hearing or trial before the judge, and parties shall exchange proposed exhibits at least fourteen (14) days before any referee hearing or motion hearing, unless the court permits otherwise for good cause. These disclosure/exchange requirements do not apply to evidence submitted for rebuttal purposes. All proposed exhibits for any evidentiary hearing or trial are subject to admissibility under the Michigan Rules of Evidence. If the volume or nature of the proposed exhibit(s) makes them excessively expensive, difficult, or burdensome to print or submit in physical form, the proposing party shall promptly advise the court so as to determine whether electronic evidence can be exchanged between parties and presented to the court in a mutually-compatible electronic format, capable of being presented in court, and preserved as part of the electronic record. The timing of exhibit exchange under this rule does not override any requirements of the Michigan Court Rules imposing earlier exchange time frames.

(3) Court Staff Assistance is Limited. Court staff shall have no obligation to print any electronic file to paper or convert it to any other format prior to a hearing or trial. Any such printing done by court staff is strictly a courtesy to the judge and is conditioned upon court staff's time and availability. Judges and referees are not expected to search for proposed physical or electronic evidence prior to or during any hearing or trial, and submission of proposed exhibits directly to a judge or referee via email is prohibited as an ex parte communication.

(4) Prior Arrangement for Presentation of Electronic Evidence Required. Any party intending to present electronic evidence at any trial or hearing is responsible for confirming, before said trial or hearing, that:

- (a) said electronic evidence is compatible with the court's technology;
- (b) it can be seen, heard, or read during the trial or hearing;
- (c) if admitted into evidence, it can be preserved as part of the court record; and
- (d) said party will be capable of presenting said electronic evidence using available technology.

Failure to confirm such compatibility and capacity prior to the hearing or trial is not grounds for adjournment unless the court determines otherwise for good

cause. Nothing in this subrule authorizes the court to refuse to admit evidence that is otherwise admissible pursuant to the Michigan Rules of Evidence.

**Rule 6.445. Probation Violations; Authority of Probation Agent to Apprehend, Detain and Confine.**

(A) Authorization to Apprehend. Probation officers assigned to the Manistee/Benzie Circuit Court are, pursuant to MCL 771.4, authorized without further order of the court to apprehend, detain, and confine any probationer of the Manistee/Benzie Circuit Court accused of violating a term of probation.

(B) Prompt Arraignment. A probationer apprehended, detained or confined under this rule must be brought promptly before the court for arraignment.

(C) Written Charges and Hearing. A probationer apprehended, detained, or confined under this rule is entitled to a written copy of the charge, setting forth the alleged violation of probation, and is entitled to a hearing conducted in accordance with law and the court rules.

**TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (OTTAWA)**

**Rule 2.518. Submission of Trial and Hearing Exhibits.**

(A) Introduction. This local rule establishes a procedure for represented and unrepresented parties to submit proposed exhibits to the court prior to hearings and trials.

(B) Submission of Exhibits in General.

(1) Exhibits are Not Court Records. Pursuant to MCR 1.109(A)(2), exhibits that are maintained by the court reporter or other authorized staff pursuant to MCR 2.518 or MCR 3.930 during the pendency of a proceeding are not court records.

(2) Personal Identifying Information. Motions and pleadings may reference attachments, except that such attachments shall not include unredacted personal identifying information, unless submitted in the form and manner established by the State Court Administrative Office.

(3) Attachment of Prohibited or Confidential Information. No motion or pleading shall attach any document that is:

(a) described in MCR 3.229,

(b) within the scope of a protective order filed or requested in the action, or

(c) the subject of an entered order or pending motion to seal the document under MCR 8.119(I), unless such document is identified as nonpublic, confidential, or sealed, pursuant to applicable court rule.

Attachments to pleadings that violate this rule are subject to being stricken pursuant to MCR 2.115(B).



(4) Prior Orders or Judgments. It is unnecessary and redundant to attach copies of prior court orders or judgments to pleadings filed in the same case, as such prior orders are already part of the record.

(5) Attachments to Pleadings are Not Exhibits. No attachment to a filed pleading shall be simultaneously admissible as an exhibit at any subsequent hearing or trial (i.e., no attachment to a pleading may be removed from a court file to be used as an exhibit). A separate copy must be provided and marked as an exhibit at such hearing or trial.

(6) Disposal of Exhibits. Pursuant to MCR 2.518, upon expiration of the applicable appeal period, parties shall retrieve the exhibits submitted by them except that any weapons and drugs shall be returned to the confiscating agency for proper disposition. If the exhibits are not requested and retrieved within 56 days after the conclusion of the applicable appeal period, the court may properly dispose of the exhibits without notice to the parties. Unretrieved exhibits that are confidential records or confidential electronic records may be disposed of by shredding or deletion, respectively.

(C) Prehearing and Pretrial Submission of Exhibits.

(1) Existing Pretrial Orders in a Case are Controlling. Documents, photographs, and other physical evidence shall be disclosed and exchanged between the parties in accordance with any pretrial or scheduling order entered in the case, and in accord with discovery requests pursuant to the Michigan Court Rules.

(2) Exchange of Exhibits in Absence of Pretrial Order. In the absence of a specific pretrial or scheduling order, parties shall exchange proposed exhibits at least seven days before any evidentiary hearing or trial before the judge, and parties shall exchange proposed exhibits at least 24 hours before any referee hearing or motion hearing, unless the court permits otherwise for good cause. These disclosure/exchange requirements do not apply to evidence submitted for rebuttal purposes. All proposed exhibits are subject to admissibility under the Michigan Rules of Evidence. If the volume or nature of the proposed exhibit(s) makes them excessively expensive, difficult, or burdensome to print or submit in physical form, the proposing party shall promptly advise the court so as to determine whether electronic evidence can be exchanged between parties and presented to the court in a mutually-compatible electronic format, capable of being presented in court and preserved as part of the electronic record.

(3) Court Staff Assistance is Limited. Court staff shall have no obligation to print any electronic file to paper or convert it to any other format prior to a hearing or trial. Any such printing done by court staff is strictly a courtesy to the judge and is conditioned upon court staff's time and availability. Judges and referees are not expected to search for proposed physical or electronic evidence prior to or during any hearing or trial, and submission of proposed exhibits directly to a judge or referee via email is prohibited as an ex parte communication.

(4) Prior Arrangement for Presentation of Electronic Evidence Required. Any party intending to present electronic evidence at any trial or hearing is responsible for confirming, before said trial or hearing, that:

- (a) said electronic evidence is compatible with the court's technology;
- (b) it can be seen, heard, or read during the trial or hearing;
- (c) if admitted into evidence, it can be preserved as part of the court record; and
- (d) said party will be capable of presenting said electronic evidence using available technology.

Failure to confirm such compatibility and capacity prior to the hearing or trial is not grounds for adjournment unless the court determines otherwise for good cause. Nothing in this subrule authorizes the court to refuse to admit evidence that is otherwise admissible pursuant to the Michigan Rules of Evidence.

## **TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ISABELLA)**

### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

## **TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ALCONA ARENAC IOSCO OSCODA)**

### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

[Local court rule 2.119 is rescinded, effective immediately.]

### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective immediately.]

### **Rule 3.208. Taking of Cash Bonds and Modification of Cash Bonds in Friend of the Court Bench Warrant Cases.**

(A) In addition to the sheriff or his deputy, court officers authorized by the chief judge may accept the payment of money in fulfillment of a cash bond from a person arrested pursuant to a bench warrant issued under MCL 552.631 or MCR 3.208(B)(4) and (6), immediately upon arrest or at any point thereafter prior to court appearance, subject to the conditions set forth at MCL 552.632.

(B) If the respondent is not brought before the court within 24 hours of arrest and is unable, thereafter, to post the required cash bond, or if the respondent cannot be lodged at the county jail because of a declared jail overcrowding emergency and a circuit judge is not readily available to arraign the respondent, the friend of the court or deputy friend of the court may conduct a prearraignment bond review and

authorize a lower cash bond, pending the respondent's arraignment on the bench warrant before the court.

(C) In determining whether to lower a cash bond, the friend of the court or deputy friend of the court must take into account factors such as the respondent's available resources and the likelihood that he or she will appear before the court as further directed by the friend of the court or deputy friend of the court. The friend of the court or deputy friend of the court may authorize release upon personal recognizance pending arraignment before the court.

**Rule 6.113. Pretrial Conferences.**

[Local court rule 6.113 is rescinded, effective immediately.]

**Rule 6.445. Probation Violations; Authority of Probation Agent to Apprehend, Detain and Confine.**

[Local court rule 6.445 is rescinded, effective immediately.]

**TWENTY-FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SANILAC)**

**Rule 2.401. Pretrial Conferences; Trial Date Assignments.**

The assignment clerk shall, based upon the term calendar, determine which cases are ready for pretrial conference and notify counsel of record as to the date, time, and place thereof; however, all pretrial conferences shall, as far as practicable, be held a reasonable time prior to trial. Failure of counsel to appear at pretrial conferences without notice may result in such action as is provided by the Michigan Court Rules. The pretrial conference may be waived in writing by both counsel through stipulation, except where a pretrial conference is expressly ordered by the court. All counsel for the respective parties shall attend the pretrial hearing, unless excused by the court, and they may, at their discretion, and the discretion of the court, be accompanied by their respective clients. As far as possible, trial dates will be assigned to counsel at the pretrial conference, and no further notice of trial shall be given. Post pretrial discovery shall be allowed; however, failure to complete discovery prior to trial shall not be a basis for adjournment of the trial date set at the pretrial hearing, except for good cause shown.

**Rule 2.602. Signing of Proposed Judgments and Orders.**

All proposed judgments or orders shall be delivered to the assignment clerk or the county clerk, who shall attach them to the appropriate court file. However, if an attorney is desirous of obtaining a signed order or judgment without delay, the appropriate file may be checked out of the county clerk's office with the proposed order or judgment attached and presented to the judge for signature.

## **TWENTY-EIGHT JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (WEXFORD MISSAUKEE)**

### **Rule 2.401. Pretrial Conferences.**

#### **(A) Pretrial Conferences in Criminal Cases:**

(1) On the date scheduled for arraignment pursuant to Local Administrative Order No. 1985-2, a pretrial conference shall be held unless the defendant enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere when arraigned.

(a) The pretrial conference may be adjourned or continued by order of the court.

(b) The defendant shall be present at the pretrial conference unless excused by order of the court.

(2) Scope of Conference. At the pretrial conference, the court shall:

(a) Determine the need for pretrial motions, establish a cutoff date for the filing of said motions, and schedule said motions for hearing;

(b) Determine whether or not there are additional witnesses sought to be endorsed by the prosecution or defendant;

(c) Determine whether the defendant is raising any defense which requires notice (alibi, insanity, or incompetency) and require the filing of such notice as required by law;

(d) Estimate the time required for trial;

(e) Determine whether plea negotiations are completed;

(f) Determine whether the defense will waive any endorsed witness;

(g) Determine whether there will be any unusual legal issues or requested special jury instructions;

(h) Consider all other matters that may aid in the disposition of the action; and

(i) Fix a date certain for trial.

## **THIRTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (INGHAM)**

### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

(1) A party or an attorney of record may secure a date for a hearing from the assigned judge's judicial assistant.

(2) Any hearing time secured may be subject to cancellation without further notice if a motion is not filed and a copy sent to the office of the assigned judge within the time limits provided for in the Michigan Rules of Court.

(3) Any matter requiring testimony or hearings of more than 15 minutes shall be scheduled with the assigned judge's judicial assistant and may be scheduled on a date and time at the discretion of the assigned judge.

#### **Rule 2.510. Impaneling the Jury.**

Jurors: Term of Service.

(1) All persons summoned to appear as circuit court petit jurors shall serve a term of one calendar week, or for the duration of the trial, if selected to serve on a trial jury.

(2) During the term of the jury service jurors shall report for actual jury service only when so directed by the court.

#### **Rule 6.107. Grand Jury.**

(A) Grand Juries; Presentation of Petition; Granting of Petition.

(1) Petitions for a grand jury shall be presented to the chief judge, and submitted to the bench for decision.

(2) No such petition shall be granted except by affirmative majority action of the entire bench.

(B) Grand Juries; One-Person Grand Jury. If a one-person grand jury is called, the judge who shall act as the grand juror shall be selected by blind draw.

(C) Grand Juries; Citizens' Grand Jury; Selection. If a citizens' grand jury is called, the chief judge shall direct the jury board to draw the names of a specified number of persons to appear for selection to serve as grand jurors. A judge shall be selected by blind draw and shall preside over the selection of a sufficient number of the persons to serve as grand jurors and subsequent grand jury proceedings.

### **THIRTY-SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (CALHOUN)**

#### **Rule 2.119. Motion Practice.**

[Rescinded effective September 28, 2011.]

#### **Rule 2.401. Pretrial Conferences.**

[Rescinded September 20, 1993.]

#### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

#### **Rule 2.403. Mediation.**

[Rescinded effective September 28, 2011.]

**Rule 3.208(B). Taking of Cash Bonds and Modification of Cash Bonds in Friend of the Court Bench Warrant Cases.**

(1) In addition to the sheriff or his deputy, court officers authorized by the chief judge may accept the payment of money in fulfillment of a cash bond from a person arrested pursuant to a bench warrant issued under MCL 552.631 or MCR 3.207(D)(5) [MCR 3.208(B)(6)], immediately upon arrest or at any point thereafter prior to court appearance, subject to the conditions set forth at MCL 552.632.

(2) If the respondent is not brought before the court within 24 hours of arrest and is unable, thereafter, to post the required cash bond, or if the respondent cannot be lodged at the county jail because of a declared jail overcrowding emergency and a circuit judge is not readily available to arraign the respondent, a friend of the court referee may conduct a prearrestment bond review and authorize a lower cash bond pending the respondent's arraignment on the bench warrant before the court.

(3) In determining whether to lower a cash bond, the referee must take into account factors such as the respondent's available resources and the likelihood that he or she will appear before the court as further directed by the referee. The referee is without authority to authorize release upon personal recognizance pending arraignment before the court.

**Rule 6.445. Probation Violations; Authority of Probation Agent to Apprehend, Detain and Confine.**

(A) Authorization to Apprehend. Probation officers assigned to the Calhoun Circuit Court are, pursuant to MCL 771.4, authorized without further order of the court to apprehend, detain, and confine any probationer of the Calhoun Circuit Court accused of violating a term of probation. The director and the assistant director of the Calhoun Community Alternatives Program Residential Probation Center may apprehend, detain, and confine a probationer of this court who is assigned to that program and who is accused of violating a term of probation.

(B) Prompt Arraignment. A probationer apprehended, detained or confined under this rule must be brought promptly before the court for arraignment.

(C) Written Charges and Hearing. A probationer apprehended, detained, or confined under this rule is entitled to a written copy of the charge, setting forth the alleged violation of probation, and is entitled to a hearing conducted in accordance with law and the court rules.

**THIRTY-EIGHT JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (MONROE)**

**Rule 2.119(C). Motion Practice.**

Time for Service of Motion Praecipe. Except in an emergency, a motion praecipe must be filed at least 7 days before the scheduled hearing date.

## **THIRTY-NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LENAWEE)**

### **Rule 8.110. Chief Judge Rule.**

(A) Terms and Sessions. There shall be four terms of court each year beginning the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, unless falling on a legal holiday, in which case the next weekday of the month shall be the first day of the term. Each term of the court shall be deemed to continue from the first day of the term until the first day of the succeeding term.

(B) Arraignments. When the district court binds any respondent over to the circuit court for trial, said respondent shall be ordered to appear before the Thirty-Ninth Circuit Court on the Tuesday or Friday morning next following four days after the district court orders said respondent bound over. The appearance shall be at 8:15 a.m. on said Tuesday or Friday.

(C) Nonsupport Orders. Nonsupport orders to show cause will be noticed at 8:30 a.m., Monday.

(D) Motions. Motions, petitions, defaults, pro confesso, ex parte, and miscellaneous matters, and other short causes not requiring more than 20 minutes, shall be heard on Monday of each week beginning at 9:00 a.m., unless a legal holiday, in which case they shall be heard the following day at 9:00 a.m.

(E) Monday Matters. Monday matters will be heard by the court. If other attorneys are waiting, a matter being heard will be recessed after 20 minutes until all other matters are heard.

## **FORTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LAPEER)**

### **Rule 1.101. Scope of Rules.**

(A) These rules govern the practice of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit in civil and criminal cases.

(B) These rules are supplemental to the Michigan Court Rules of 1985, which shall be controlling in the event of any conflict in the rules.

(C) These rules shall supersede all earlier local court rules of this circuit and shall rescind all related administrative orders of this circuit.

### **Rule 1.102. Number of Rules.**

(A) These rules are numbered in conformity with the Michigan Court Rules of 1985 as closely as is feasible.

(B) These rules may be cited as “LCR,” i.e., this rule may be referred to as LCR 1.102(B).

**Rule 2.119. Motion Day Practice.**

- (A) Motion days shall be held on the first four Mondays of each month. If a Monday is a legal holiday, then the following day shall be motion day, unless otherwise designated.
- (B) The chief judge shall determine on which motion days criminal matters will be heard.
- (C) All motion day matters shall be noticed for hearing on a regularly scheduled motion day of the judge to whom the action is assigned.
- (D) Matters may be scheduled for hearing on motion days by filing a motion praecipe no later than noon of the previous Thursday.
- (E) Unless otherwise provided by notice published in the term calendar, criminal matters (including appeals), paternity, arraignments, family support matters, and driver's license petitions shall be noticed for hearing on assigned motion days at 1:30 p.m.; all other matters shall be heard at 9:00 a.m.
- (F) At each session of motion day, attorneys shall notify the court clerk when their matters are ready for hearing and those matters shall be called in the order in which notice is received.

**Rule 2.401. Civil Pretrial Conference Procedures.**

- (A) Preparing for Pretrial Conference. Attorneys or parties in propria persona shall be prepared to participate in a pretrial conference pursuant to MCR 2.401 and these rules.
- (B) Submitting Pretrial Statements. Each party shall submit to the court and to the opposing counsel, at the beginning of every scheduled pretrial conference, a pretrial statement that sets forth:
- (1) a brief statement of the party's claims and defenses;
  - (2) a statement of factual issues;
  - (3) a statement of legal issues;
  - (4) citations of law in support of the party's positions including, in negligence actions, all statutes the other party is claimed to have violated;
  - (5) a statement of required amendments to pleadings and the reasons of the delayed request to amend pleadings;
  - (6) a statement of required discovery;
  - (7) an estimate of the time required for trials; and
  - (8) any other information that will enable the court and parties to conduct a meaningful pretrial conference.



(C) Using Forms in Lieu of Statement. Blank forms for pretrial statements for different types of actions shall be available in the clerk's office and may be completed and submitted in lieu of the pretrial statement described in subrule (B).

#### **Rule 2.602. Presenting Orders and Judgments for Signature of Judge.**

Proposed judgments and orders shall be deposited with the clerk, who will check them against the clerk's minutes before they are presented to the judge for signature; this procedure need not be followed with respect to the following judgments and orders:

- (1) those approved by opposing counsel,
- (2) those presented for signature at the same session of court, and
- (3) interim support orders.

#### **Rule 6.100. Criminal Procedure.**

##### **(A) Criminal Pretrial Conferences.**

- (1) Pretrial conferences shall be held in all criminal cases to be tried in circuit court. The purposes of a pretrial conference shall be:
  - (a) to determine whether the parties intend to proceed to trial or to enter a plea to the original charge, a lesser charge, or an added charge;
  - (b) to determine whether pretrial motions have been completed;
  - (c) to stipulate which witnesses will be called at trial and which witnesses will be waived, if any;
  - (d) to determine the number of trial days required;
  - (e) to determine when the case will be ready for trial and disclose any scheduling problems.
- (2) The defendant and his or her attorney, as well as the prosecuting attorney or a representative, shall attend the pretrial conference. The defendant shall not participate in the conference, but shall be immediately available for consultation. Incarcerated defendants need not be present, unless required by the judge.
- (3) Copies of the pretrial conference summary shall be available from the clerk on request.

##### **(B) Arraignments and Motions.**

- (1) Arraignments shall be noticed for a regularly scheduled motion day of the judge to whom the case is assigned. The district court judge who binds the case over to circuit court for arraignment will ordinarily assign a date for arraignment. If no date is assigned, the case will automatically be noticed by

the clerk for the next regularly scheduled criminal motion day of the assigned judge.

(2) A defendant represented by a lawyer may enter a plea of not guilty or stand mute without arraignment in accordance with the provisions of MCR 6.101(D)(2). In such a case, the defendant shall state, in addition, what pretrial motions will be filed, how much time will be required to hear them, and the earliest date the defendant will be ready to proceed with them. A copy of the statement shall be served on the prosecuting attorney no later than the date set for arraignment.

(3) At the arraignment or on receipt of the statement required in subsection (2), the court shall set a date for hearing pretrial motions. Except in the discretion of the trial court for good cause and not as the result of failure to exercise due diligence on the part of counsel or the parties and in those matters concerning jurisdiction, no pretrial motions shall be accepted by the court for hearing after the pretrial conference is completed.

#### **FORTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DICKINSON IRON MENOMINEE)**

##### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

#### **FORTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (MIDLAND)**

##### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

#### **FORTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ST. JOSEPH)**

##### **Rule 2.403. Mediation.**

(A) All mediation procedures shall be in accordance with MCR 2.403.

(B) After a mediation order is entered, the parties must serve upon the mediation clerk a copy of any motion, stipulation, order, or pleading concerning scheduling.

(C) The parties may object to the form of mediation or to the composition of a mediation panel by following the procedures and time periods specified in MCR 2.403(C).

(G) Mediation shall be conducted in the courthouse on the last Friday of each month or, by stipulation, at any other time and place convenient to the mediators.

(H) If a matter is settled or otherwise concluded, and a notice of disposition is given to the mediation clerk at least 14 days prior to the hearing date, any fees paid

pursuant to MCR 2.403(H) shall be returned. Failure to notify the mediation clerk within the specified time shall preclude the return of fees.

**Rule 2.502. Dismissal for Lack of Progress.**

(A) Notice of Proposed Dismissal. If an attorney or party is directed to appear in court pursuant to MCR 2.502(A) in order to prevent an action from being dismissed for lack of progress, such appearance may be made either by letter or in person.

**FORTY-SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (OTSEGO CRAWFORD KALKASKA)**

**Rule 2.403. Mediation.**

(A) All mediation procedures shall be in accordance with MCR 2.403.

(B) After a mediation order is entered, the parties must serve upon the mediation clerk a copy of any motion, stipulation, order, or pleading concerning scheduling.

(C) Adjournment of mediation hearings is to be avoided whenever possible. Adjournments are to be approved by the judge assigned to the case or, in the absence of the assigned judge, the chief judge. Whenever possible, the attorney in principal charge of the case shall delegate responsibility for attendance to another attorney so as to avoid adjournment.

(D) If a matter is adjourned, settled or otherwise disposed of before mediation, it shall be the responsibility of both counsel to immediately notify the mediation clerk of the disposition. If a notice of disposition or adjournment is given to the mediation clerk at least 7 days prior to the hearing date, any fees paid pursuant to MCR 2.403(H) shall be returned. Failure to notify the mediation clerk within the specified time shall preclude the return of fees; any subsequent rescheduled hearing shall require the parties to pay an additional \$75 fee per party.

**FORTY-EIGHT JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ALLEGAN)**

**Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

**Rule 2.503. Adjournment.**

[Local court rule 2.503 is rescinded, effective November 27, 2013.]

**Rule 3.206. Pleading.**

[Local court rule 3.206 is rescinded, effective March 10, 2021.]

## **FIFTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (CHIPPEWA)**

### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Transmission of Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]

## **FIFTY-SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (EATON)**

### **Rule 2.402. Facsimile Filing and Transmission of Court Documents.**

[Local court rule 2.402 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2004.]