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[1] may file a motion to redact one's social security number[2] (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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[1] 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.

[2] 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-Arraignment 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.