

**PROBATE COURT OF HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO
RALPH WINKLER, JUDGE**

JENNIFER CURTIS, ADMINISTRATOR : Case no. 2023004382
Estate of Cawlena English
Plaintiff : JUDGE WINKLER
v. : Magistrate Karen Rosen
DEBORAH LEWIS :
Defendant :

**MAGISTRATE’S DECISION GRANTING MOTION TO FIND
DEBORAH LEWIS A VEXATIOUS LITIGATOR AND DENYING MOTION TO
DISMISS**

An Entry Appointing Magistrate provides for referral of actions, causes and proceedings to a magistrate in accordance with Civil Rule 53. This matter came before Magistrate Karen Rosen on February 8, 2024 and February 27, 2024 pursuant to such a referral.

Present in Court was Matthew C. Curran, Esq on behalf of estate administrator, Jennifer Curtis, Esq. Deborah Lewis was present, pro sc.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Cawlena English died on July 21 2022. [Probate Case No 2022004667]
2. Cawlena English had eight children including Deborah Lewis.
3. Prior to her death, the decedent was under guardianship. Daughter, Melissa English was guardian of the person and granddaughter, Kenya Tabler, was

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guardian of the estate. Jennifer Curtis, Esq was not involved in the guardianship proceedings. [20200660]

4. Jennifer Curtis filed an Application to Administer for the estate after decedent's son, Jim English, was unable to secure a bond. All the next of kin, except for Ms. Lewis, signed a waiver of notice and consent to Ms. Curtis's application.
5. Ms. Lewis began emailing Ms. Curtis, and the court, opposing Ms. Curtis's appointment and accusing her of conspiring against her. ¹ Ms. Lewis has continued to send emails to Ms. Curtis and the court frequently. Sometimes several in one day and some are sent on weekends.
6. Deborah Lewis filed a competing Application although she was not able to be bonded and she failed to serve notice on any of the next of kin. On February 28, 2023 a hearing was held and Ms. Lewis's attorney, John McClure, signed an Entry withdrawing her application. Letters were issued to Ms. Curtis that day.
7. Jennifer Curtis emailed John McClure on March 9, 2023 and requested that he advise Ms. Lewis to go through him with her questions and to tell her not to contact her directly anymore. ² Mr. McClure advised Mr. Lewis not to contact Ms. Curtis unless she received an email from Ms. Curtis directing her to respond. ³ The same day Ms. Lewis proceeded to send Ms. Curtis an email with multiple attachments questioning her ethics. ⁴

¹ Plaintiff Exhibit 4

² Plaintiff Exhibit 7

³ Plaintiff Exhibit 8.

⁴ Plaintiff Exhibit 9

8. Ms. Lewis filed Objections to Ms. Curtis's appointment as estate administrator on March 15, 2023.⁵ Judge Winkler denied the Objections on May 8, 2023 finding that the Objections were not well taken and that Jennifer Curtis was properly appointed.⁶
9. Deborah Lewis continued to send a multitude of emails to Ms. Curtis which took her time to review and respond. Some were frivolous⁷ and some were meant to threaten and harass. Many were threats of possible sanctions and efforts to have her law license revoked. [Plaintiff Exhibit #37] Some were threats of reports allegedly made to the Supreme Court, the FBI and various other organizations. [Plaintiff Exhibits 21,22,23, 24,27, 28,32, 34, 35. A threat to have her bond revoked. [Plaintiff Exhibit 26]. Threats of conspiracy. [Plaintiff Exhibit 34]
10. Ms. Lewis also emailed the court [magistrate and Judge] with threats of disqualification and claims of racism because the court did not find in her favor. [Plaintiff Exhibit 14, 24, 27, 28,46,49,63,64]
11. The estate of Cawlana English contain(s)ed two parcels of real estate. 6255 Betts Avenue, which was the family home, and 10449 Zocalo which is where the decedent lived prior to her death with daughter, Melissa English and disabled daughter, Sharon Lewis. [see next of kin 1.0 and Inventory Case No 2022004667]
12. Deborah Lewis was interested in purchasing the Betts Avenue property. She was given a deadline of May 4, 2023 to obtain financing. Ms. Curtis emailed the family on April 3, 2023 and asked them what they wanted to do with the property

⁵ Plaintiff Exhibit 65

⁶ Plaintiff Exhibit 66

⁷ Plaintiff Exhibit 6.

if Deborah did not get financing (transfer to keep it in the family or sell).⁸ On April 18, 2023 Ms. Curtis emailed John McClure and asked him if he knew whether or not Ms. Lewis had qualified for financing to purchase Betts Avenue. Mr. McClure responded that he had not heard from her and that he was going to withdraw after the May 4, 2023 deadline.⁹ Ms. Curtis waited until May 27, 2023 to file the certificate of transfer in order to give Ms. Lewis additional time, but she never provided Ms. Curtis with notice of or proof as to whether she was able to get financing.¹⁰

13. Ms. Lewis was angry about the transfer of the Betts property and emailed the court that the decision was fraudulent and racist and that she was filing an action in federal court. [Plaintiff Exhibits 24, 28, 35]

14. On June 2, 2023 Deborah Lewis filed suit against the magistrate and probate judge in the United States District Court 23CV340 with a complaint for public corruption and stay of all probate court proceedings regarding the estate of Cawlana English. [Plaintiff Exhibit 29]

15. On June 20, 2023 the US District Court dismissed the case with prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for being legally frivolous. [Plaintiff Exhibit 30].

16. The household goods etc. in the Betts Avenue home were mostly of sentimental value and not actual value and did not have to be sold to pay debts. Ms. Curtis tried to devise a fair system of distribution for items that were in dispute. Deborah

⁸ Plaintiff Exhibit 10.

⁹ Plaintiff Exhibit 11.

¹⁰ Plaintiff Exhibit 10.

was notified of the date that the distribution would take place, but she did not agree with the methods and chose not to attend. ¹¹

17. Ms. Lewis was upset about the distribution of personal property and on September 7, 2023, she filed a Request for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order against Jennifer Curtis in the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, Case # A2303808. [Plaintiff Exhibits 42, 43, 44] Ms. Lewis filed a Motion for Voluntary Dismissal on September 20, 2023. [Plaintiff Exhibit 45]

18. On September 15, 2023 Ms. Lewis filed an Application to Distribute in the estate of Cawlana English. The matter was heard on December 14, 2023. An Entry Regarding Application to Distribute was filed on December 19, 2023. The eight heirs would each receive a partial distribution of \$5000 except for Deborah Lewis who had transferred the decedent's 2001 Cadillac to herself after her mother's death and Kevin English who had a judgment against him in favor of the estate. Deborah was to receive \$3910 plus the vehicle. The family all went to Ms. Curtis's office at designated times to pick up their checks. Ms. Lewis was paranoid about cameras and being in Ms. Curtis's office and so Ms. Curtis tried to complete the transaction in the lobby. Ms. Lewis told Ms. Curtis that she no longer wanted the car she wanted the money. She refused to sign a receipt, even for the full amount and became very loud and belligerent. A receptionist heard the commotion and called the police. ¹²

¹¹Plaintiff Exhibit 38

¹² Plaintiff Exhibit 50

19. On December 22, 2023 Ms. Lewis sent the court another email threatening retaliation.¹³
20. On October 4, 2023 Jennifer Curtis filed the Complaint to Declare Defendant Vexatious Litigator Pursuant to ORC sec 2323.52.¹⁴
21. Ms. Lewis was served with the Complaint for Vexatious Litigator by Hamilton County Sheriff on October 12, 2023.
22. On November 15, 2023 Deborah Lewis attempted to file an Answer/Motion to Dismiss to the Complaint for Vexatious Litigator [out of time]; however, she listed the wrong case number and it was filed under the land sale case [2023003849]. The court discovered the error and filed an Entry Correcting Scrivner's Error, and docketed the Answer in the correct case.¹⁵ The Answer/Motion alleges that the probate court lacks jurisdiction to hear the case under ORC 2323.52 and Civ.R. 12 (B). The Answer made no mention of a jury demand.
23. The probate court is a court of common pleas. The probate court has jurisdiction to hear a vexatious litigator case under its plenary power. ORC 2101.24 (C)
24. On February 8, 2024 at the scheduled time for the commencement of the hearing on the Complaint for Vexatious Litigator, Ms. Lewis requested a continuance in order to consult with an attorney. Although the court had sent notice of the hearing date to Ms. Lewis on December 8, 2023, and she was aware of the

¹³ Plaintiff Exhibit 51

¹⁴ Plaintiff Exhibit 46

¹⁵ Ms. Lewis's Answer to the Complaint was filed several days out of time, but no Motion for Default was requested.

Complaint since October, Ms. Curtis agreed to a short continuance to February 27, 2024.

25. On February 8, 2024 Deborah Lewis filed a Notice of Appeal with the First District Court of Appeals [C2400087] pertaining to the Complaint for Land Sale [2023003849].¹⁶

26. On February 8, 2024 Deborah Lewis also filed a Motion for Stay, set before the Judge in the Hamilton County Probate Court, regarding the Complaint for Land Sale in her mother's estate.¹⁷ The Motion claims that if the home is sold that her disabled sister, Sharon Lewis, will have to move out and be institutionalized even though Deborah is aware that her other sister, Melissa English, who is the guardian of the person for Sharon, has obtained financing and is the one trying to purchase the real estate from the estate so that she and Sharon can remain in the house.

27. On February 8, 2024 Jennifer Curtis filed a Motion to Receive Vehicle as Part of Inheritance. Ms. Lewis was served in court at the hearing on the Complaint. Since Deborah made it clear that she did not want her mother's 2001 Cadillac as part of her inheritance, the decedent's son Shelton requested that the vehicle be transferred to him as part of his share of the estate. All seven of the heirs signed consents to the transfer except for Deborah. A contested hearing was held where Ms. Lewis insisted that, although when she transferred the car to herself and it was going to be charged against her share of the estate, she had complained that

¹⁶ Plaintiff Exhibit 61

¹⁷ Plaintiff Exhibit 61

the car was junk and worthless, now the car is valuable and must be sold for the highest price.

28. On February 21, 2024, for the second time, Ms. Lewis filed A Motion to Remove [Jennifer Curtis].¹⁸

29. Since May 5, 2023 Ms. Lewis has represented herself pro se and continually uses that as an excuse for not following the rules of court and her complete lack of courtroom etiquette.

30. On February 27, 2024 when the hearing on the Complaint for Vexatious Litigator was ready to proceed, Ms. Lewis presented the court with a form request to waive court costs for a jury because she decided that she wanted to have a jury hear the case. The court explained to Ms. Lewis that it was too late to request a jury and that the court does not waive the cost when one is requested.¹⁹ Although she had been granted a continuance in order to obtain an attorney, she did not explain any effort made to do so and said that she was not going to waste the money.

31. Ms. Curtis testified and identified numerous exhibits. Ms. Lewis was very disruptive to the process. After letting this go on for over an hour without much progress and several warnings, (even with security trying to help) and for the sake of judicial economy, Ms. Lewis was escorted from the courtroom until it was her turn to question the witness.

32. Ms. Lewis had an opportunity to question Ms. Curtis and then Ms. Lewis testified on her own behalf. She stated that she has a right to be heard and that she will not be silenced. She stated that Ms. Curtis should just block her.

¹⁸ Plaintiff Exhibit 67

¹⁹ The probate court ordinarily only holds jury trials for will contests and concealment actions where the court has a statutory right to do so.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Ohio R. Evid. 611
 - (A) Control by court. The court shall exercise reasonable control over the mode and order of interrogating witnesses and presenting evidence so as to (1) make the interrogation and presentation effective for the ascertainment of the truth, (2) avoid needless consumption of time, and (3) protect witnesses from harassment or undue embarrassment.

2. Every pleading, motion, or other document of a party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, whose address, attorney registration number, telephone number, telefax number, if any, and business e-mail address, if any, shall be stated. A party which is not represented by an attorney shall sign the pleading, motion or other document and state the party's address. Except when otherwise specifically provided by these rules, pleadings need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit. The signature of an attorney or pro se party constitutes certificate by the attorney or party that the attorney or party has read the document, that to the best of the attorney's or party's knowledge, information and belief there is good ground to support it; and that it is not interposed for delay. If a document is not signed with intent to defeat the purpose of this rule, it may be stricken as a sham and false and the action may proceed as though the document had not been served. For a willful violation of this rule, an attorney or pro se party, upon motion of a party or upon the court's own motion, may be subjected to appropriate action, including an award to the opposing party of expenses and reasonable attorney fees incurred in bringing any motion under this rule. Similar action may be taken if scandalous or indecent matter is inserted. Civ. R. 11.

3. R.C. 2323.52 Vexatious Litigators:
 - (A) As used in this section:
 - (1) "Conduct" has the same meaning as 2323.51 of the Revised Code.
 - (2) "Vexatious conduct" means conduct of a party in a civil action that satisfies any of the following:

- (a) The conduct obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure another party to the civil action.
- (b) The conduct is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law.
- (c) The conduct is imposed solely for delay.

4. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.51 (A)(2) “Frivolous conduct” means either of the following”

(a) Conduct of other party to a civil action that satisfies any of the following:

- (i) It obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure another party to the civil action or appeal or is for another improper purpose, including, but not limited to, causing unnecessary delay or a needless increase in the cost of litigation.
- (ii) It is not warranted under existing law, cannot be support by good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law, or cannot be supported by a good faith argument for the establishment of new law.
- (iii) The conduct consists of allegations or other factual contentions that have no evidentiary support or, if specifically, so identified, are not likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery.
- (iv) The conduct consists of denials or factual contentions that are not warranted by the evidence or, if specifically, so identified, are not reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

3. “Frivolous conduct meriting an award of sanctions includes the filing of baseless motions and memoranda that serve merely to delay the judicial process and increase costs. State ex rel. Striker v. Cline, 130 Ohio St. 3d 214, 957 N.E,2d 19 (2011)

4. A vexatious litigator is defined in R.C. 2323.52(A)(3) as any person who has habitually, persistently and without reasonable grounds engaged in vexatious conduct in a civil action or actions, whether in the court of claims or in a common pleas, municipal court or county court. The Ohio Supreme Court has observed that the purpose of R.C.2323.52 is to prevent abuse of the system by those persons who persistently and habitually file lawsuits without reasonable grounds and /or otherwise engage in frivolous

conduct in the trial courts of this state. Mayer v. Bristow (2000) 91 Ohio St.3d 3, 13, N.E.2d 656, 665.

5. A person filing a civil lawsuit in an Ohio court may be declared a vexatious litigator so long as that person has used the courts of this state to engage in vexatious conduct defined in R.C. 2323.52(A)(2). It is the nature of the conduct, not the number of actions that determines whether a person is a vexatious litigator. Borger v. McErlane 2001-WL-1591338, (Ohio App. 1. Dist, 2001).

6. Vexatious litigator statute, which imposes limitations on conduct of persons who have habitually, persistently, and without reasonable grounds engaged in vexatious litigation conduct, is constitutional in its entirety, and does not violate due course of law and access to courts provisions of State Constitution; statute bears a substantial relationship to compelling public interest in curbing illegitimate activities of vexatious litigators, and is not unreasonable or arbitrary. Cent.Ohio Transit Auth. v. Timson,(2000) 132 Ohio App.3d 41, 724 N.E.2d 458.

7. Operator of a rent-to-own homes business was considered a vexatious litigator where evidence indicated that the operator consistently repeated argument and legal theories that had been rejected by the trial court numerous times and he consistently engaged in frivolous pro se litigation. Lasson v. Coleman (Ohio App.2 Dist. Montgomery, 08-15-2008) 2008-WL- 3583356.

8. In Apple v. Glenn, the Sixth Circuit held that a district court may “sua sponte dismiss a complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to Rule 12 (b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure when the allegations of a complaint are totally implausible, attenuated, unsubstantial, frivolous, devoid of merit, or no longer open to discussion. 183 F.3d 477 at 479 (6th Cir. 1999).

9. City of Madeira v. Oppenheimer, 2021-Ohio-2958, 2021 Ohio App. LEXIS 2923, (1st Dist. 2021) states that vexatious conduct can occur in a single action and does not require multiple cases to have been filed.

10. DiCuccio v. Lindsmith, 2018-Ohio-2320, 2018 Ohio App. LEXIS 2506, (10^h Dist. 2018). “Courts possess inherent authority to sanction a party... where that party’s conduct thwarts the administration of justice, disobeys court orders, abuses the judicial

process or when it is otherwise necessary for the administration of justice and protection of judicial powers and process.”

11. “Procedure in the probate court is statutory, and where a statute makes no provision for a jury trial on questions of fact, such questions are for the court alone. Bradford v. Micklethwait, 163 Ohio St. 301, 127 N.E.2d 21 (1955).

12. 65 Ohio Jur. 3d sec 41 Manner of Making Demand for Jury
The demand for a jury trial must be in writing and may be endorsed upon a pleading of the party. Endorsement of a jury demand in the caption of a pleading is intended to ensure that the right to a jury trial is not overlooked. Likewise, where there is ample notice before the scheduled trial that a jury has been demanded, the failure to place the notice of the jury demand in the caption is not prejudicial to the opposing party or the administrative practice.

13. “..a defendant who fails to demand a jury trial pursuant to Civ. R. 38, but instead make a request for the first time on the day of the trial, waives the right to a jury trial.” Lent v. Stull, 1982 WL 3385 (Ohio Ct. App. 4th Dist. Washington County 1982).
64 Ohio Jur. 3d sec 40: Demand for Jury Trial under Rules of Civil Procedure.

14. Ohio Civ.R. 38

(B) Any party may demand a trial by jury on any issue triable of right by a jury by serving upon the other parties a demand therefor at any time after the commencement of the action and not later than fourteen days after the service of the last pleading directed to such issue. Such demand shall be in writing and may be endorsed upon a pleading of the party.

(D) Waiver: The failure of a party to serve a demand as required by this rule and to file it as required by Rule5(D) constitutes a waiver by him of a trial by jury.

15. ORC 2323.51 Frivolous conduct in filing Civil Claims

(B) (1) ...at any time not more than thirty days after the entry of final judgment in a civil case or appeal, any party adversely affected by frivolous conduct may file a motion for an award of court costs, reasonable attorney fees and other reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the civil appeal.

(B)(5)(a) In connection with the hearing described in (B)(2)(a) of this section, each party who may be awarded reasonable attorney fees and the party’s counsel of record may

submit to the court or be ordered by the court to submit to it, for consideration in determining the amount of reasonable attorney's fees, an itemized list or other evidence of the legal services rendered, the time expended in rendering the services....

16. ORC 2101.24 Jurisdiction of Probate Court

(C) The probate court has plenary power at law and in equity to dispose fully of any matter this is properly before the court, unless the power is expressly otherwise limited or denied by a section of the revised code.

ANALYSIS

Under Ohio Revised Code 2323.52 a vexatious litigator is any person who habitually, persistently and without reasonable grounds engages in vexatious conduct in a civil action or actions in a court of appeals, court of common pleas, municipal or other county court. The probate court, as a court of common pleas, and under its plenary powers, has jurisdiction to hear a vexatious litigator case.

Vexatious conduct is defined as conduct of a party to a civil action which obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure another party to the action, or is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for extension, modification or reversal of existing law or the conduct is imposed solely for delay.

Even prior to the time that Jennifer Curtis was officially appointed as the administrator of the estate of Cawlana English, Deborah Lewis began sending emails, some very lengthy with multiple attachments, to Ms. Curtis. They began as complaints and escalated to harassment and threats. Even her attorney could not control her behavior or prevent unsupported filings and he withdrew.

Deborah Lewis has filed numerous, meritless, unsupported and often redundant motions including but not limited to:

1. Probate Court, 2022004667, Objections to Jennifer Curtis's appointment as Administrator of estate of Cawlana English, filed March 15, 2023. Denied on May 8, 2023 as not well taken.
2. Complaint in United States District Court for the Southern District for public corruption and stay of probate court proceedings, filed June 2, 2023. Dismissed with prejudice, sua sponte, for being legally frivolous on June 20, 2023
3. Request for Preliminary Injunction and Motion for Temporary Restraining Order against Jennifer Curtis, Hamilton County Court of Common Please, A2303808, to prevent distribution in kind from estate of Cawlana English, filed September 7, 2023. Voluntarily dismissed by Ms. Lewis on September 20, 2023 stating "Grounds for dismissal are as follows: Plaintiff wants to take her law suit to federal court."
4. First District Court of Appeals, C2400087, Notice of Appeal of Entry Approving Bond and Ordering Sale [regarding Complaint for Land Sale 2023003849 to sell Zocalo property] filed February 8, 2024. Pending
5. Hamilton County Probate Court, 2023003849, Motion for Stay [to prevent sale of Zocalo property] filed February 8, 2024. Pending
6. Hamilton County Probate Court, 2023004667 (2nd) Motion to Remove [Jennifer Curtis] Administrator, filed February 21, 2024. Pending²⁰

Deborah Lewis is just one of decedent, Cawlana English's eight children. None of the others have signed off on any of Deborah's pleadings. For the most part they have signed waivers and consents to Ms. Curtis's actions as administrator. Ms. Lewis's

²⁰ Ms. Lewis's Motion states that if the Zocalo house is sold that her disabled sister will be homeless and have to be institutionalized even though she is aware that her sister Melissa received financing to purchase the residence from the estate so that the disabled sister can remain in the home.

multiple filings and continuous emails are detrimental to all the other heirs and to the estate itself. They accomplish nothing except to harass Ms. Curtis and delay the estate from closing, as well as, rapidly increasing attorney fees and estate expenses. Ms. Curtis, as estate administrator, believes that she had no choice, and that it was in the best interest of the estate, for her to file this Complaint.

CONCLUSION

The Court has considered the matters raised in Plaintiff's Complaint to find Deborah Lewis to be a vexatious litigator as well as Ms. Lewis's Motion to Dismiss. As stated by the First District Court in Borger v. McErlane: "It is the nature of the conduct, not the number of actions that determines whether a person is a vexatious litigator." 2001-WL-1591338, (Ohio App. 1. Dist, 2001).

The nature of Ms. Lewis's conduct, involving voluminous often threatening emails as well as multiple frivolous filings have served no purpose other than to harass and delay. Additionally, her filings have no legal basis and are not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for extension, modification or reversal of existing law per. R.C. 2323.52.

This Court finds Deborah Lewis to be a "vexatious litigator" as defined in R.C. 2323.52 and denies Ms. Lewis's Motion to Dismiss. THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED THAT: Deborah Lewis is prohibited from instituting legal proceedings in the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas [either probate or general division], municipal court or any county court and from making any application other than an application for leave to proceed under division (F) of section 2323.52 of the Ohio Revised Code. Failure of Ms. Lewis to comply with the court's Order shall result in dismissal of the filing by the

vexatious litigator. The Probate Court clerk is directed to send a certified copy of the Judgment Entry associated with this Magistrate's Decision to the Ohio Supreme Court for publication in accordance with R.C. 2323.52(H).

Additionally, per ORC 2323.51 (B)(3)(b), Plaintiff is awarded reasonable attorney's fees. The amount shall be determined in a separate proceeding after the entry of final judgment has been filed and presentation of an itemized list of legal services rendered and time expended.

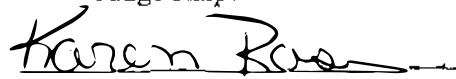
So ordered.

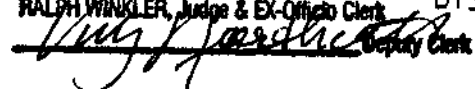
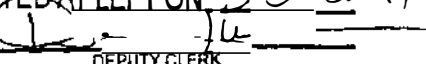

Karen D. Rosen, Magistrate

CERTIFICATION

Copies of this decision have been mailed to the parties listed below by ordinary mail. Any objection to this decision must be filed in writing with this court within fourteen days after the filing date indicated above and such objections must be served upon all parties to this action. A party shall not assign as error on appeal the Court's adoption of any finding of fact or conclusion of law in that decision unless the party timely and specifically objects to that finding or conclusion as required by Civ.R. 53(D)(3)(b).


Judge Ralph Winkler *KRE*


Karen D. Rosen, Magistrate

STATE OF OHIO COUNTY OF HAMILTON
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PROBATE DIVISION
cc: Matthew Curran, Esq.
Deborah Lewis
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE DOCUMENT ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.
WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF SAID COURT
THIS 26 DAY OF March, 2024
RALPH WINKLER, Judge & EX-Officio Clerk

DEPUTY CLERK
A COPY OF THIS ENTRY WAS MAILED TO THE PARTIES AT LEFT ON 3-5-2024


ENTERED

**PROBATE COURT OF HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO
RALPH WINKLER, JUDGE**

MAR 20 2024

IN RE: Jennifer Curtis, Administrator v. Deborah Lewis

CASE NO. 2023004382

IMAGE NO. 212

ENTRY ADOPTING DECISION OF MAGISTRATE

All necessary parties have been notified of the Decision of Magistrate entered March 5, 2024. No one has objected to the Magistrate's Decision Granting Plaintiff's Complaint to Find Deborah Lewis a Vexatious Litigator.

The Court finds that the Magistrate's findings of fact are sufficient for the Court to make an independent analysis of the issues and to apply the appropriate rules of law. The Court hereby adopts the Decision of Magistrate, finding Deborah Lewis to be a Vexatious Litigator, as its order in this matter.

SO ORDERED.

Ralph E. Winkler
RALPH WINKLER, JUDGE
PM

A COPY OF THIS ENTRY WAS MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES NOT IN DEFAULT ON 3-20-24

cc: Matthew Curran, Esq.
Deborah Lewis, Esq.

STATE OF OHIO COUNTY OF HAMILTON
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS PROBATE DIVISION
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE DOCUMENT ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF SAID COURT
THIS 26 DAY OF March, 2024

Ralph E. Winkler JUDGE
Deputy Clerk

2024 MAR 20 PM 1:28

PROBATE COURT

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ENTERED
Ralph E. Winkler
HON. RALPH WINKLER
THE CLERK SHALL SERVE NOTICE TO PARTIES PURSUANT TO CIVIL RULE 58 WHICH SHALL BE TAXED AS COSTS HEREIN.

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