sir.

All right. So I assume there's no more witnesses. Do you have some exhibits that -- Actually, you know what, they were admitted. There was only one objection to K.

Is that right, Mr. Parker? I thought all the other exhibits were admitted.

MR. PARKER: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I have that.

So under Tab One, it looks like A through M are admitted.

And then under Tab Two, it starts over with A. That's Sherry Poland's affidavit. A through -- let's see what that is. Looks like a transcript.

Okay. Why don't I do this. I'll make -- in the book it says A and B.

I'll just make it double A, double B. Is that agreeable?

MR. FOX: Your Honor, there is a -table of contents on the front is a helpful guide. But if you just flip

1 right over -- there you go. 2 THE COURT: All right. So I dealt 3 with One. 4 Then number Two is -- right. All 5 right. Poland affidavit, A and B. 6 we already have an A, what I'll do is 7 make it double A and double B. 8 that --9 MR. FOX: I think it would be more 10 helpful if it was maybe triple A and 11 triple B. Because I think we designated 12 that exhibit right there as double A. 13 THE COURT: I wrote that down as 14 1-1.15 MR. FOX: Oh, this is 1-1? Well 16 then --17 THE COURT: Well, let's do --Number Two will be -- all right -- double 18 19 A and double B. 20 And then Tab Three starts with --21 All right, 1, 2 and 3. Those are 22 admitted. 23 (Respondents' Exhibits AA and BB, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were received into 24 25 evidence.)

1	And then we have 1-1 right there.
2	And with that, the defense rests.
3	And does anyone is there any
4	rebuttal, Mr. Parker? Any rebuttal
5	witnesses, sir?
6	MR. PARKER: (Shaking head.)
7	THE COURT: No. Okay. You want to
8	make a closing argument?
9	MR. PARKER: Yes.
10	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead,
11	sir. When you're ready.
12	MR. PARKER: I think I started when
13	Mr. Moeller was sitting in the chair, and
14	I was going to talk to you about what the
15	charter requires. Didn't write it. Only
16	trying to interpret it.
17	And the First District Court of
18	Appeals, on January 14th of 1981 made a
19	decision that
20	May I approach, Your Honor?
21	THE COURT: Sure.
22	MR. PARKER: that I think is
23	instructive. It talks about the charter
24	provision.
25	First of all, the charter requires

the clerk to send it out; not a mailing service. It's interesting to note that the City -- one of the charter amendments -- wanted to change the way they provided notice to make it cheaper and easier.

This case is pretty clear, that the charter requires the clerk to send it.

For that reason, and that reason alone, there should be no special election, because the charter provision requiring that notice to be sent by the clerk didn't happen.

But let's go to even more so. What was placed on the ballot for Issue 2, it's being described as a typo, a typographical error.

We didn't hear from the person who typed in that material originally that they missed keystrokes or that they wrote down the wrong information.

Judge, this is -- there's no way, under any reasonable reading of the English language, that that could be considered a typo. It just can't be.

And that's where the Board of Elections' employees kind of went off the rails.

3505.14, the proofing period, is to compare what was submitted by either the candidate or the entity that's having the issue or the question be posed to what the printer prints up; not to compare what was submitted to what was logical, or appropriate, or reasonable. And that's why they had to file before 60 days.

So if you were to let this happen, then there would be no reason to have a 60-day rule. Because their amendment places on the ballot something that was enacted after the 60 days, which means it can't be held.

But it's even deeper than that,

Judge. Because -- well, I alluded to it,

and I said it. You know, 28 years,

doesn't allow you to tell your tax clerk

to sign a document to represent it to the

Board of Elections as if it's something

that's true, when she really has no idea.

And the fact of the matter is they

made -- they made light of the fact that the clerk, under the charter, is required to be at the meetings.

So this isn't a situation -- this is where the Board of Elections -- not that Ms. Poland's a bad person, but she was unwittingly duped into following this process.

Now, if you think that's a typographical error, Judge, I guess then 3505.14, the proofing period, allows there to be changes to what was submitted. But I don't think that that -- I think that's a complete misreading of that statute. It's totally -- it makes new law. You know, I talked earlier with Mr. Stevenson about bad facts making bad law. Man, that makes really bad law.

Analogous is when a candidate files their petitions, and then they go back to try to fix it later. You can't do that. They're stuck with what they were with.

So the only thing they could have done at that point was withdrew the

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proposed charter amendment. But they didn't. They engaged in this pattern of conduct. And probably the most egregious action was having Ms. Doyle sign Exhibit K, knowing that she wasn't even at the meeting, and claiming as though she could certify it. I mean -- I think they call that a legal sham, representing something that's not supposed to be.

Mr. Fox would have you believe that, well, it's not required to be certified. If it's not required to be certified, why was it? Because they were trying to beat a deadline. And guess what? It was a lie, Judge. Simple, plain truth. Ms. Lowndes -- I can't say her name right.

THE COURT: I know who you mean.

MR. PARKER: Lowndes. She can't -- a tax commissioner can't serve as an acting clerk. There's no provision in the law that authorizes her to serve as an acting clerk. Just simply doesn't happen.

Mr. Moeller mentioned some statute,

vaguely, that can do it. But then he admits, none of the provisions that are supposed to be followed was followed in having her serve as the acting clerk.

But then he wants you to believe, well, you know, with my office the clerk sends the paperwork out. No. You heard the clerk earlier. She didn't send it. So we don't even get beyond that, 'cause this case is clear in what's required to be done.

Then you get to the amended portion. Which there is no provision in the law that allows them to amend any proposed amendment; you just can't do it. That portion about errors and corrections, that's not what that means.

That means compare what they filed to what was printed. And how do we know that? Because the Secretary of State's employee approved the first one. Because they don't know the intricacies of the city's charter about what provisions mean what. It's not their job to check it. Guess whose job that is, Judge? Whose

job is that? It's the person that files it before March 3rd, 2017. And when they file it, they're stuck with what they filed.

I mean, honestly, I'm not sure that I like that. As a lawyer who has to amend pleadings because another very intelligent lawyer -- and I'm not sure which one it was -- a very intelligent lawyer says you might have missed something -- I'm trying to remember which one it is.

THE COURT: I think it's Mr. Stevenson.

MR. PARKER: Who was the really intelligent -- because they said it, I believed it. But we can do that. That's part of what we're allowed to do. They're simply, Judge -- they're simply not allowed to do this.

And I don't feel great about it.

Heck. We even asked them to voluntarily
take it off the ballot. You know what
they said? Nope. No. No, we don't need
to. No.

Judge, we're going to be right back in the same spot, in 1981, where the results in the election are nullified.

So here's what we're going to ask you to do. First of all, really, Judge, I'm going to ask you to declare -- because of that mailing and because of the plain language in the charter says, no mailing, no election, just enjoin the election, declare that the rules and processes weren't followed, and just cancel the election. Save a bunch of people time running the polls and so forth.

But, in addition to that, Judge, if you know that probably since the Court of Appeals made this decision in '81 and after the results were counted and so forth, I'm going to ask that you impound -- order the impoundment until all legal appeals are exhausted, to impound the ballots. And if it's easier for the Board to count them and -- canvass and count them, but to have them not declare the results until the final

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court process can be followed. Because I have a feeling that if we were to prevail, they'll appeal. And if they were to prevail, I'm certain -- since my client's already been down this road once -- he's going to ask the Court of Appeals to review it. But it would -- it would have been much easier for them to just withdraw it in the initial sense. 'Cause you heard him talk about, they realize that -- you know, hey, we got a little bit of a problem here, putting them altogether in 17-02, so let's go ahead and divide them up into 17-03 and 17-04. Well, and then they realized, uh-oh, day 47 before the election, we're missing some things. Really just doesn't make any sense.

So at that point, pull it off the ballot. But no, no. Instead, they want to send the Board of Elections something that's certified by a person who doesn't -- I mean, they could have gone to the bagger at Kroger and have them certify it. I mean, you know, the bagger

at Kroger could probably just have followed Mr. Moeller's direction as anybody else.

And then I really -- honestly, I said this about three times in different places, Richard Nixon said it to David Frost, it wasn't illegal because I did it. And Mr. Moeller's trying to say, well, because I was in charge, I'm allowed to do it. You can't do that, Judge.

They certified that to the Board of Elections. Ms. Poland doesn't -- she doesn't know who the Clerk of Madeira/City Council is. She just accepted it and this is what they said has changed. But that's --

And least you can think that this is much to do about nothing. Okay.

Least you think this is much to do about nothing. (Indicating.)

A typo would be an O for an I.

Missed one -- missed one Roman numeral.

Thirty-nine keystrokes, Judge. That's not a typo. That's a portion of it

missing because they're rushing to get this on the ballot, because it's evidently important to the city council people to see if the city people want to do it. But you can't rush it to the ballot if you don't do it right.

Because one of the reasons for the time period is so that people from the community can gather up a committee to respond. They didn't even give them time.

And then, you know what's interesting? Out of all the evidence we heard, right, out of all of the evidence we heard, from Mr. Moeller, did he tell you when the mailer was mailed? He didn't. And they've got the burden to show that, that the mailer was sent before 30 days before the election.

MR. STEVENSON: Your Honor, I'm going to object at this point. That's not a true reflection of the evidence.
Mr. Moeller stated it was mailed on March 31st.

MR. PARKER: No, that's not what we

1 said. He said it was taken to the 2 mailing company on March 31st. 3 THE COURT: It is closing 4 arguments, so I'll overrule it, Mr. 5 Stevenson. 6 Go ahead, sir. 7 MR. PARKER: But that -- that is a 8 great point Mr. Stevenson made. They 9 took it to the mailing company on March 10 the 31st. We got no evidence that it was 11 put in the mail before 30 days. Case 12 closed. Thank you, Judge. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, 14 Mr. Parker. Thank you. 15 And who wants to -- Mr. Fox, or Mr. 16 Goodin, or Mr. Stevenson? 17 MR. STEVENSON: Your Honor, I 18 expect he's going to be a little bit 19 longer. 20 The bottom line on this is the 21 Constitution of the State of Ohio 22 requires two things when you try to amend 23 a city charter. They require that, in 24 this case, two/thirds of council vote for 25 it, and that the council set the date of

the special election, if it's not 60 days ahead of the general election. That happened here.

The Supreme Court in 1921, in State ex rel. McCormick versus Fouts, 103 Ohio St. 35 said in their syllabus:

In passing such an ordinance it's not necessary that the council take and record yay or nay votes of its members. It's only necessary that it clearly appears by the minutes of council that the ordinance received two/thirds vote by all its members.

That's what happened here. You've heard a lot of testimony about the three-reading rule. The three-reading rule does not apply in this case. Even though it's in their charter, it doesn't apply in this case because this is not enacting the law.

The bottom line is, is this is calling for an election to enact the law. And it's an entirely different matter.

The other thing that Mr. Parker raised is 47 days before the election.

This matter was submitted to the Board of Elections. Mr. Parker and his client had knowledge that the defects they complained about, with the exception of the mailing, which does not appear in the verified complaint by the way, those defects --

THE COURT: You know what, I was thinking it was in Mr. Moeller's affidavit. I've read it somewhere before the hearing. But anyway --

MR. STEVENSON: It's not in the complaint. Okay. Not one paragraph deals with the mailing.

Now, the bottom line is, is that
the Board of Elections has been voting,
conducting an election since March the
18th. This case wasn't even filed until
April. If they had filed it as an
expedited election case, the Supreme
Court would not even entertain it.
Because it's too late. The election is
underway, and has been underway since
March the 18th. And we're now, as they
said earlier, two business days away from

actually going to the polls and voting.

And the Supreme Court has held time, and time, and time again, that you must bring election matters with the requisite diligence to get it decided before the election starts. They didn't do that here. There is no reason for you to enjoin the election. There is no reason for you reason for you to impound the ballots.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Stevenson.

All right. Mr. Fox.

MR. FOX: Your Honor, I created this handy timeline with lots of lines in order to hopefully demonstrate for the court what transpired, and now that a record has been built, I can talk through this in closing to explain factually what took place.

So, as you look, on March 2nd Ordinance 17-03 and 04 were passed. 17-03 and 04 have been admitted into evidence.

The minutes for the meeting that took place on March 2nd have also been

admitted into the evidence.

On March 13th Mr. Parker sent a letter to me, the law director. That letter has also been admitted into evidence.

From March 2nd until he filed something with the Board of Elections on April 4th there's a 32 delay -- 32-day delay between his knowledge of what took place back here, as evidenced here, and the actual submission to the Board of Elections.

On April 7th in front of the Board of Elections he presented his case. The Board of Elections listened to him present his case. The Board of Elections unanimously rejected his arguments. Mr. Oppenheimer was present at that hearing, and he presented, the relator in this case.

He said -- and this has been also admitted into the record. Because it's the transcript from that hearing. He indicated that he actually brought his absentee ballots with him in order to

cast a vote, or submit his absentee ballot.

He also represented to the Board of Elections that he has gone door to door throughout the City of Madeira to distribute absentee ballots.

So, bizarrely enough, the relator is contesting something here before the court that he has actively played a part in causing it to no longer be ripe for resolution.

So on April 11th relator files the instant lawsuit. We have a hearing. And there's a 16-day delay between the April 12 -- or April 11th hearing and today. Today we are now two business days before the May 2nd election.

Affidavit of Sherry Poland indicates that the Board of Elections has issued 51 absentee ballots, 19 of which have already been returned.

That's the factual information that is before this court. It was relator's burden here today to prove to this court by clear and convincing evidence that

they were entitled to injunctive relief.

And under Ohio law they have to satisfy
four factors, which I'm sure this court
is very well aware of.

One, they have to prove that there was a substantial likelihood that they're going to prevail. And I think it is inarguable that they have not put forth arguments before this court in any of their papers that would demonstrate that they're entitled to prevail in this case.

Two, they have to demonstrate that they will suffer irreparable injury or harm if the requested injunctive relief is denied. Again, they have failed to satisfy that burden. In fact, I haven't heard those factors discussed at all by opposing counsel.

His motion which was filed was a skeleton, which effectively attempted to reincorporate or restate all of the allegations that were set forth in his verified complaint.

So there's been no demonstration that that factor has been met, let alone

any of the factors.

Three, no unjustifiable harm to third parties will occur if injunctive relief is granted. Again, in this case that factor actually weighs in favor of the City and the Board of Elections' position. There are Madeira electors who have already cast absentee ballots, who have received absentee ballots that already contain the proposed charter amendment language on it.

at this midnight hour, step in two business days before the election was actually scheduled, the Madeira electors would be deprived of our most sacred civic virtue, which is the opportunity to voice its opinion as it pertains to legislation or the direction of its community.

Four, they have to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the injunctive relief requested would serve the public interest.

Again, in this circumstance the

public interest would not be served.

Now, relator has represented to the court that this case filed back in 1981 is the case that demonstrates that we're just going to end up back in this courtroom. But that case, if you read the facts, they're vastly different than the facts that are involved in this case. In fact, that case turned on one central fact, and that is, when the mailing took place, rather than including in the mailing the name and address of the elector, it just said elector. So the court looked at that and reviewed that fact, and that fact was determinative. So that case is not controlling.

As you look through the verified allegations, I would encourage you to consider the evidence that completely contradicted it. If you look at some of the allegations that are set forth in the complaint, paragraph seven, that three-reading requirement was not dispensed with. Well, we've had testimony, there are now exhibits with

the minutes that have been admitted into evidence that demonstrate that that took place.

You've heard a lot about

certification. Recall that, as we were
talking through certification, I went
through each of the provisions of the

Madeira charter that required
certification. And each of those
provisions impose affirmative obligations
on the clerk.

If they're going to levy an additional tax, there's a certification requirement associated with that. If electors want to form an initiative petition, there are certification requirements relative to that fact. If the electors want to engage in a referendum, there is a certification requirement to that effect.

That's the only circumstance that a certification, an affirmative certification, requirement would be imposed upon the clerk, other than what is actually contained in the section that

relates to amending the municipal charter, which only requires certification 30 days after the election has taken place.

This court may be well aware of the cannon of statutory construction known as -- what is it -- ejusdem generis -- which is the expression of some things and the exclusion of others has to be interpreted by this court to mean that those things were intentionally excluded.

So when the drafters of the charter put together the charter, the express provisions have to have controlling effect. And if the charter is silent, this court has to look at the silence of the charter and determine that that was intentional, that the drafters did not desire to include affirmative obligations relative to a clerk and the ordinance that amends -- proposes to amend the charter.

So, Your Honor, this case is important to the City of Madeira. The reason these demonstratives exists, and

we put together this case presentation, is because it's very important. I don't think the arguments on the other side necessarily warrant this kind of reaction, but we wanted to be as thorough as possible to make it as clear as possible to this court that they are not entitled to step in and invade and insert disruption into this political process.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Parker, anything further?

MR. PARKER: Mr. Stevenson's right, the Ohio Constitution requires a couple of things. But you don't just stop there at the constitution, you got to go to the charter. And the charter talks about the charter amendments.

And Mr. Fox is -- respectfully -- trying to mislead the court. Paragraph D under Article XIV, Section 5.

MR. FOX: I'm going to object to that, Your Honor. He's mischaracterizing an officer of the court.

MR. PARKER: The ordinance

providing for the submission of
question --

THE COURT: I'll sustain it. I'll let him read the ordinance. Go ahead.

MR. PARKER: -- must require that it be submitted to the electors -- I'm sorry. Section C.

The clerk shall forthwith transmit the complete petition to each member of the council. If the petition appears to contain the minimum number of required signatures, the council shall presume, without further inquiry, that the petition is procedurally valid and sufficient and immediately refer the matter to the Board of Elections to be placed on the ballot at the appropriate regular or special election.

So what it comes down to is, when they filed their request to have the charter amendments placed on the ballot on March the 3rd, are they allowed to fix those problems or not? And the answer is that they're misreading 3505.14, and that doesn't -- doesn't matter what -- who's

wrong in it, they're stuck with that language that they submitted.

And but then rather than just face the fact that they made a mistake and put it on the ballot the next time, they go through the gyrations of submitting relators to the Board of Elections with the person's signature on it, who can't be the Clerk of Council, because there's only one Clerk of Council, and that's appointed by council, not by the city manager. And the city manager says he didn't appoint her, but she said he did. And she wouldn't have signed if he didn't tell her to. And why? So they could beat the deadline for printing up of the ballots and getting them out.

So, but let's talk about her for just a second. This sacred process.

Right? It's a sacred process. Why do they have to be certified at all? Why do they have to put Ms. Lowndes' signature on there? Why can't they just have gone ahead and gave the Board of Elections the copy that was unsigned? I mean, come on.

That says it all. Well, we didn't need to certify it, but it was certified.

Because they needed to beat the deadline.

And you don't get to beat the deadline by not being truthful, and not being forthright, and not being completely aboveboard. They know it's wrong and they just can't admit it.

Mr. Moeller had no more right to have Ms. Lowndes sign that document — it's like I said, the gentleman, the bagger at Kroger's. Why didn't Mr. Moeller just sign it, if he were there? Why don't we just dispense with the charter provision that says the clerk has to send it? Just say, you know, the city manager gets to do it. Why? Because that's what it says. We don't get to change it.

And then they want to talk about, well, hey, the Supreme Court says we can't stop this. Well, what about the 1981 case? It was nullified.

So if you don't stop the election, then you should require there to be an

1	impounding of the ballots, until the full
2	legal process has run its course.
3	Thank you, Judge.
4	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
5	What I'll do is I know the
6	election's on Tuesday. I might need to
7	take a look at these exhibits. And I'll
8	get something out quickly, before
9	Tuesday, hopefully tomorrow at the
10	latest. Okay.
11	Well, thank you, everybody. I just
12	want to go over the exhibits again and
13	take a look at the briefs. Thank you.
14	(Proceedings concluded)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Donna Franer, the undersigned, an Official Court Reporter for the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify that at the same time and place stated herein, I recorded in stenotype and thereafter transcribed the within 160 pages, and that the foregoing Transcript of Proceedings is a true, complete, and accurate transcript of my said stenotype notes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this 27th day of June, 2017.

DONNA FRANER, RPR Official Court Reporter Court of Common Pleas

Hamilton County, Ohio