

Filed in Warren County on 04/13/2022 4:21:05 PM

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF WARREN
GENERAL DIVISION

VICTORIA TAYLOR, : CASE NO: 20 CV 93677
 :
 Plaintiff, : JUDGE ROBERT W. PEELER
 : Magistrate Carolyn C. Besl
 :
 v. :
 :
 DAVID TAYLOR, : ORDER AND ENTRY
 : ADOPTING MAGISTRATE'S
 : MARCH 17, 2022 DECISION AS
 Defendant. : PERMANENT JUDGMENT OF
 : THE COURT

A Magistrate's Decision was filed herein on March 17, 2022, and no objections were filed within 14 days of that filing. Upon review, the Court determines, pursuant to Civ.R. 53(D)(4)(c), that there is no error of law or other defect evident on the face of the Magistrate's Decision. The Court hereby adopts the Magistrate's Decision in full as permanent judgment of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Robert W. Peeler

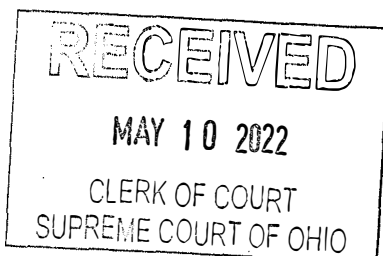
JUDGE ROBERT W. PEELER

Dist: Victoria Taylor, *pro se Plaintiff*
J. William Duning, Esq., *counsel for Defendant*

CERTIFIED COPY
JAMES L. SPAETH, CLERK
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO
COMMON PLEAS COURT

BY

J. Dunning
DEPUTY



**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF WARREN
GENERAL DIVISION**

VICTORIA TAYLOR,	:	CASE NO: 20 CV 93677
Plaintiff,	:	JUDGE ROBERT W. PEELER
	:	Magistrate Carolyn C. Besl
v.	:	
DAVID TAYLOR,	:	<u>MAGISTRATE'S DECISION</u>
Defendant.	:	

.....

This matter came before the undersigned Magistrate on March 3, 2022 and was continued in progress to March 17, 2022 on Defendant's counterclaim to declare Plaintiff a vexatious litigator. Present at trial were Plaintiff Victoria Taylor ("Victoria"), without counsel, and Defendant David Taylor ("David"), with counsel William Duning. Judgment was previously rendered by this Court on January 6, 2022 dismissing all claims raised in Victoria's original complaint.

David presented the following witnesses at the hearing: Defendant David Taylor, Plaintiff Victoria Taylor as if on cross, and Attorney Jason Showen. The following exhibits were introduced by David and admitted into evidence without objection:

- Exhibit 1 Certified copies of filings from the Warren County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations Division case of Victoria Taylor v. David Taylor, 19 DR 40930 (the "First Divorce Case").

- Exhibit 2 Certified copies of filings from the Warren County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations Division case of *Victoria Taylor v. David Taylor*, 20 DR 41810 (the "Second Divorce Case").

- Exhibit 3 Additional certified copies of filings from the Second Divorce Case.

- Exhibit 4 Certified copies of filings from the Warren County Court of Commons Pleas, General Division, case of *Victoria Taylor v. David Taylor*, 20 CV 93677 (the “Civil Suit”).
- Exhibit 5 Certified copies of filings from the Warren County Court of Commons Pleas, Civil Division, cases of *Victoria Taylor v. Bonnie Cable, et al.*, 20 CV 93437 and *Victoria Taylor v. Bonnie Cable, et al.*, 21 CV 94316 (collectively, the “Neighbor Suits”).
- Exhibit 6 Certified copies of filings from the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, Probate Division, case of *In re Estate of Glenna Stewart*, 2018 EST 01632.
- Exhibit 7 Certified copies of filings from the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, Probate Division, case of *In the Matter of the Estate of Glenna Stewart*, 2019 MSC 00390.
- Exhibit 8 Certified copies of filings from the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, General Division, case of *In the Matter of the Estate of Glenna Stewart*, 2019 CV 02947.
- Exhibit 9 A copy of an “Agreed Entry” in the Second Divorce Case before the Warren County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations Division.
- Exhibit 10 A copy of the deposition of Jeff Newsom from the Civil Suit.

Victoria presented the following witnesses at the hearing: Warren County Sheriff’s Deputy Christopher Brombaugh and Plaintiff Victoria Taylor. The following exhibits were introduced by Victoria and admitted into evidence without objection:

- Exhibit A Victoria and David’s income tax returns for tax years 2015-2019.
- Exhibit B Photographs of Victoria’s residence and property.
- Exhibit C Victoria’s January 24, 2019 Affidavit of Income from the Second DR Case.
- Exhibit D Print outs of a search of the name “Taylor, V” from the Montgomery County Clerk of Court’s website.
- Exhibit E Print outs of a search of the names “Taylor,” “Rowland,” “Gillespie,” and “Gillespie, V” from the Montgomery County Clerk of Court’s website.
- Exhibit F A copy of the docket of the Second Divorce Case

FINDINGS OF FACT

The testimony of the witnesses at the March 3, 2022 hearing reveals Victoria's litigious conduct began in 2018 and 2019 with the filing of the First Divorce Case against her husband and three disputes in Montgomery County regarding the death of Glenna Stewart (collectively, the "Montgomery County Cases"). Additional lawsuits were filed in 2020 against her neighbors, Harold and Bonnie Cable, as well as David. Testimony from Deputy Brombaugh of the Warren County Sheriff's Office reveals Victoria has also contacted law enforcement anywhere between 40 and 60 times over the last two years to report a wide variety of vandalism on her property. Not one of these calls to law enforcement has resulted in the filing of charges or lead to the existence of any actual criminal conduct.

Upon review of the seven cases filed by Victoria over the last four years, the Magistrate finds very few documents state a cognizable claim against a party or valid request to the court. While certainly some of these filings demonstrates behavior consistent with that of an inexperienced litigant, there are many more that are of concern to this Magistrate. The undersigned Magistrate shall outline a sample of these motions below.

Divorce Cases Between Victoria and David

On January 24, 2019, Victoria, through counsel, filed a complaint for divorce against David in the Warren County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations Division ("DR Court"). *Exhibit 1A*. That complaint was subsequently dismissed on July 23, 2019, without David filing an answer to the complaint.¹ *Exhibit 1B*. When reconciliation between the parties failed, Victoria, through counsel, filed a second complaint for divorce in the Second Divorce Case on March 12, 2020.

Over the course of the Second Divorce Case, Victoria was represented by four different attorneys, who all withdrew from representation for one reason or another. Consequently, Victoria made several filings in the Second Divorce Case without representation. Some of those filings include requests to require David to move into a certain residence (*Exhibit*

¹ The Magistrate finds the First DR Case presents no evidence of vexatious conduct, as Victoria was represented by an attorney, made no *pro se* filings, and dismissed the case before any filings were made on the part of David. However, at the March 3, 2022 hearing, Victoria both admitted to filing the First Divorce Case and denied ever filing two divorce cases and that such characterization of two divorces cases was made by David's counsel to make Victoria "look bad."

2B), claims that David has hidden or misplaced “at least \$2,975,000” of martial assets and should be arrested (*Exhibit 2C*), requests to have a pony fenced on the parties’ property to accommodate a criminal investigation (*Exhibit 2F*), references to security cameras and motions detectors on the parties’ property (*Exhibit 2I*), accusations that David’s attorney engaged in collusion and misconduct (*Exhibits 2J and 2M*), and allegations and/or insinuations that David has engaged in tax fraud (*Exhibits 2C, 2D, and 2G*).

All the motions referenced above and included in David’s *Exhibit 2* were overruled or ignored by the DR Court. In its January 20, 2022 “Decision Overruling Wife’s Objections to Divorce Decree,” the DR Court specifically stated:

For reasons that are not entirely clear, this case has been especially difficult for Ms. Taylor to understand. As a result, the Court has devoted a considerable amount of time patiently listening and explaining matters to her. Over the course of nearly two years, this Court has held 15 hearings of one kind or another to listen to Ms. Taylor’s concerns, help explain complex legal concepts to her, and/or decide the matters this Court is entrusted to decide. For some of these hearings, Ms. Taylor did not have an attorney, but for a majority of them – including the trial – she had a fine attorney who is skilled at investigating, negotiating, and advocating for clients.

Having considered Ms. Taylor current (sic) objections to, this Court has decided that no more hearings are necessary.

* * *

Mr. and Ms. Taylor are now divorced, under the terms and findings of the Decree of Divorce issued on December 21, 2021.

As such, this case is closed.

The Magistrate would note that Victoria denied having an attorney present at the divorce hearing in the Second Divorce Case, but Attorney Jason Showen testified that he was present and represented Victoria at that hearing and during that time period.

Civil Case Between Victoria and David

On October 19, 2020, Victoria filed a 111-page civil action against David for claims of fraud, theft, forgery, falsification of tax documents, and identity theft in this Court. *Exhibit 4A*. On January 6, 2022, summary judgment was awarded in favor of David on all

claims listed in Victoria's complaint. *Exhibit 4C*. This Court concluded that Victoria's "continued assertions that [David] forged, falsified, or in any other manner tamper (sic) with her tax returns, without more, is insufficient argument to survive a motion for summary judgment." *Id.* Three weeks after this decision was rendered, and without further explanation, Victoria filed a "notice" with the Court that she had never filed the 111-page complaint in the first place. Nevertheless, Victoria insisted at the vexatious litigator hearing that David has engaged in tax fraud, forgery, and theft, has hidden marital funds from Victoria, and has failed to provide Victoria with appropriate support. None of these arguments were properly before the undersigned Magistrate at the March 3rd hearing and shall not be addressed herein.

Cases Between Victoria and Her Neighbors

On July 10, 2020, Victoria filed a civil lawsuit against her neighbors, Bonnie and Harold Cable (the "Cables"), as well as their realtors, Mike Wolfer, Sandy Faulkner, and Mike Faulkner. Within the complaint, Victoria alleges the defendants purposely planned and maintained a habitat for a colony of venomous water moccasin snakes and rats on the property adjacent to Victoria's residence. *Exhibit 5(A)*. Just over a month later, Victoria chose to dismiss this suit due to her inability to retain counsel. *Exhibit 5C*. At that time, the defendants had already hired counsel and made appearances in the case, resulting in a financial burden to them caused by Victoria's conduct.

On June 14, 2021, Victoria, through counsel, filed a new lawsuit against the Cables for claims of trespass and negligence. *Exhibit 5D*. The suit eventually proceeded to trial before a Magistrate of this Court. *Exhibit 5F*. At the trial, Victoria testified regarding "two huge populations of water moccasins" (snakes) on her property, rats being raised by the Cables and a path from the Cable's barn to Victoria's property where the rats would travel, trash being strewn about her property, damage caused to her property by two large ponds created by the Cables, and drones being flown over her property. *Id.* The Magistrate found Victoria "failed to present any evidence that either [Bonnie or Harold Cable] was on her property or caused any damage to her property" and Victoria "presented no proof that the things she claims have been happening *actually* happened, let alone [the Cables] were the

ones causing them to happen.” (Emphasis sic) *Id.* As such, the Magistrate dismissed Victoria’s claims with prejudice, and no objections were filed.² *Id.*

At the vexatious litigator hearing in this case, Victoria renewed her claims that Bonnie Cable repeatedly and continuously breaks into Victoria’s home and damages her property. Victoria presented photographs, admitted as Exhibit A, of the alleged property damage, including damage to Victoria’s piano in the form of black circles drawn on or burned onto the piano’s wood. Deputy Brombaugh testified, however, that neither he nor his fellow officers have observed any evidence of criminal damage to Victoria’s property and that the black circles on the piano looked as if they were intentional and placed under the piano’s varnish.

Cases Between Victoria and Her Estranged Family

In 2018, Victoria submitted a letter to the Montgomery County Probate Court (the “Probate Court”) regarding the estate of Glenna Stewart. *Exhibit 6.* The Probate Court dismissed the letter, finding the document was not a proper pleading and that Victoria was not a proper party to the estate in question. *Exhibits 6A and 6D.* Subsequently, in 2019, Victoria filed a formal complaint with the Probate Court also related to the estate of Glenna Stewart. *Exhibit 7A.* The complaint alleges claims of fraud and contests the estate in its entirety. *Id.* The Probate Court dismissed the complaint on October 31, 2019. *Exhibit 7B.*

At the vexatious litigator hearing, Victoria testified that she never created, signed, or filed any of the documents presented under Exhibit 6. Rather, it is Victoria’s belief that her brother-in-law, sister, and/or mother created these documents and filed them on her behalf. Victoria explained that her estranged family has been in possession of her signature for many years and uses her signature “like you wouldn’t believe.”

On June 25, 2019, Victoria filed suit against Ruth Ann Gillespie, Derrill Gillespie, Deborah Gillespie Lewis, and Laymond Wheeler Lewis, Jr. in the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, General Division for claims of harassment, libel, slander, and defamation. *Exhibit 8A.* Within this lawsuit, a myriad of motions were filed by Victoria including requests that the case be reassigned to a male judge and a “black, male judge” (*Exhibits 8C and 8J*), emergency motions for “socio-economic discrimination, age

² The Cables moved to have Victoria declared a vexatious litigator, but the Magistrate overruled the motion for lack of evidence. No objections were filed to the Magistrate’s Decision.

discrimination, sexual discrimination, and religious discrimination” (*Exhibit 8E*), allegations that the assigned judge was engaged in fraudulent conduct (*Exhibit 8F*), allegations that the defendants and their attorney “removed” original filings from the case docket and substituted new documents that benefit only the defendants (*Exhibit 8G*), a notice referring to the assigned judge as a “sorority sister judge” (*Exhibit 8O*), and a demand to have the attorneys on the case immediately arrested (*Exhibit 8PP*). The case was dismissed in its entirety by the court on August 30, 2019. *Exhibit 8VV*. Within the dismissal entry, the court refers to Victoria’s complaint as a “rambling, incomprehensible recitation of her ‘claims’ against the Defendants” that “do not have a clear connection and do not form the basis of a legal claim.”³ *Id.*

At the vexatious litigator hearing in this case, Victoria denied ever signing or filing the motion contained in Exhibit 8 but admitted to filing “a complaint” in the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas. Whether the complaint she filed was the same presented by David in Exhibit 8, however, Victoria could not say, as she believes David’s attorney, David, and her estranged family members are working together to have her declared a vexatious litigator and to damage her reputation.

Victoria’s Statements at the Vexatious Litigator Hearing

At the March 3, 2022 vexatious litigator hearing, Victoria made several concerning statements to the Court regarding “hacking” that has allegedly occurred in the court system, both here and in Montgomery County. Victoria is of the belief that her brother-in-law, sister, and mother not only have the ability sign her name and forge court filings on her behalf, but also have the ability to “hack” into the DR Court’s filing system and sign the name of Judge Jeff Kirby on a divorce decree that was not the true decision of the Judge. Specifically, Victoria testified that she was told by a “well-respected local attorney” that Judge Kirby did not sign the December 21, 2021 divorce decree in her case and would not have done so without her being given time to object to the decree.⁴

³ The defendants named in this lawsuit moved to have Victoria declared a vexatious litigator, but the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas denied the motion due to the presentation of evidence from only the one case.

⁴ The Magistrate would note this is not the first time Victoria raises the issue of hacking before a Court. She previously filed a motion in the Second Divorce Case referring to a “hacker” monitoring her computer “24/7” and that someone broke into her vehicle while in the Court’s parking lot. Exhibit 2K. Attorney Jason Showen also testified after Victoria waived her attorney-client privilege that Victoria requested all

In support of her belief that she and others have been “hacked” by her estranged family members, Victoria presented Exhibits D and E, which are printouts from the Montgomery County Clerk’s Office of searches of different last names. Victoria testified these printouts show a number of “fake” cases that have been created by her family to damage the reputations of herself and others.

As to being declared a vexatious litigator, Victoria stated that she did not think she needs to be declared a vexatious litigator because “it’s only a civil suit * * * so you come and sling the mud and go through the books * * * so it’s an inconvenience [but] it’s not a monstrous thing against them.” Victoria “does not see it as that big a deal,” stating, “Yes, you get embarrassed, yes it’s disgusting, yes you don’t want to do it, but it’s like...” Victoria also indicated a desire to file at least one additional lawsuit against her estranged mother, and implied that her divorce proceedings in the Second Divorce Case were not actually concluded as indicated by David and the DR Court.

LEGAL STANDARD

The sole issue before the undersigned Magistrate is whether Victoria should be declared a vexatious litigator pursuant to R.C. 2323.52. A person who has defended against habitual and persistent vexatious conduct may commence a civil action to have an individual declared a vexatious litigator. R.C. 2323.52(B). *See Lasson v. Coleman*, 2d Dist. Montgomery No. 21983, 2008-Ohio-4140, ¶ 11. A vexatious litigator is one who has habitually, persistently, and without reasonable grounds engaged in vexatious conduct in a civil action or actions. R.C. 2323.52(A)(3). Vexatious conduct means conduct of a party in a civil action that satisfies any of three conditions:

- (1) The conduct obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure another party to the civil action;
- (2) 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; or
- (3) The conduct is imposed solely for delay.

R.C. 2323.52(A)(2).

documents from Mr. Showen’s office be hand delivered due to her email being “hacked” and her mail being “stolen” regularly.

“The purpose of the vexatious litigator statute is clear. It seeks 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*, 91 Ohio St.3d 3, 13, 740 N.E.2d 656 (2000); *Prime Equip. Group, Inc. v. Schmidt*, 10th Dist. No. 15AP-584, 2016-Ohio-3472, 66 N.E.3d 305, ¶ 13. Such conduct “clogs the court dockets, results in increased costs, and oftentimes is a waste of judicial resources—resources that are supported by the taxpayers of this state.” *Id.* “The unreasonable burden placed upon courts by such baseless litigation prevents the speedy consideration of proper litigation.” *Id.*, citing *Mayer v. Bristow*, 91 Ohio St.3d 3, 13, 740 N.E.2d 656 (2000), quoting *Cent. Ohio Transit Auth. v. Timson*, 132 Ohio App.3d 41, 50, 724 N.E.2d 458 (10th Dist.1998).

The vexatious litigator statute was designed to “stop litigators who often ‘use litigation, with seemingly indefatigable resolve and prolificacy, to intimidate public officials and employees or cause the emotional and financial decimation of their targets * * *.’” *Lasson*, 2008-Ohio-4140 at ¶ 32, citing *Mayer*, 91 Ohio St.3d at 13. “Such conduct, which employs court processes as amusement or a weapon in itself, undermines the people’s faith in the legal system, threatens the integrity of the judiciary, and casts a shadow upon the administration of justice.” *Id.*

Behavior that is more consistent with that of an “inexperienced litigant” should not trigger the vexatious litigator designation. *Lasson* at ¶ 33, citing *Mayer* at 14. Rather, the designation should be treated as an extraordinary remedy that should be applied in very limited circumstances, on clear and convincing evidence that a *pro se* litigant “persistently and habitually uses the legal process solely to harass another party or delay an ultimate resolution in the legal proceeding.” *Lasson* at ¶ 33. This “extreme measure” should be granted only “when there is no nexus between the filings made by the plaintiff and his or her intended claims.” (Internal quotations omitted). *Mansour v. Croushore*, 12th Dist. Butler No. CA2008-07-161, 2009-Ohio-2627, ¶ 50, citing *McClure v. Fischer Attached Homes*, 145 Ohio Misc.2d 38, 882 N.E.2d 61, 2007-Ohio-7259 at ¶ 33.

R.C. 2323.52, at its core, “establishes a screening mechanism that serves to protect the courts and other would-be victims against frivolous and ill-conceived lawsuits filed by those who have historically engaged in prolific and vexatious conduct in civil proceedings.” *Easterling v. Union Sav. Bank*, 2d Dist. Greene No. 2012-CA-52, 2013-

Ohio-1068, ¶¶ 15-16, citing *Mayer*, 91 Ohio St3d at 13. Ohio's vexatious litigator statute has survived due process, equal protection, and as-applied constitutional challenges to its constitutionality under the United States Constitution. *Prime Equip.* at ¶ 13, citing *Hall v. Callahan*, 727 F.3d 450 (6th Cir.2013).

In its review, the trial court must look to the “nature of the conduct, not the number of actions” to determine whether a person should be declared a vexatious litigator. *Mansour v. Croushore*, 12th Dist. Butler No. CA2008-07-161, 2009-Ohio-2627, ¶ 45, citing *Borger v. McErlane*, 1st Dist. Hamilton No. C-010262, 2001-Ohio-4030. The trial court “may consider the party’s conduct in other, older cases as well as his or her conduct in the case in which the vexatious litigator claim is brought.” *Davie v. Nationwide Ins. Co. of America*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 105261, 2017-Ohio-7721, ¶ 41. *See, e.g., Catudal v. Netcare Corp.*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 15AP-133, 2015-Ohio-4044, ¶ 8; *see also Prime Equip. Group*, 2016-Ohio-3472, 66 N.E.3d 305, at ¶ 20 (finding no “restriction” on the trial court's reliance on conduct occurring in cases that terminated more than one year before plaintiff filed its vexatious litigator complaint in determining that party was a vexatious litigator); *Buoscio v. Macejko*, 7th Dist. Mahoning No. 00-CA-00138, 2003-Ohio-689, ¶ 33 (“Under R.C. 2323.52(A)(3), a person's behavior in prior civil actions can also form the basis for declaring him a vexatious litigator.”). Where a vexatious litigator claim is based on conduct in multiple cases, the “party bringing the vexatious litigator claim need not have been a party to all of the cases” upon which they rely. *Davie* at ¶ 42, citing *Prime Equip. Group*, 2016-Ohio-3472, 66 N.E.3d 305, at ¶ 19; R.C. 2323.52(A)(3) (indicating that a vexatious litigation claim may be based on “conduct * * * against the same party or against different parties in a civil action or actions”).

Declaring a person to be a vexatious litigator is “an extreme measure” that should be granted only “when there is no nexus” between the filings made by the party and his or her intended claims. *Davie* at ¶ 44, quoting *McClure v. Fischer Attached Homes*, 145 Ohio Misc.2d 38, 2007-Ohio-7259, 882 N.E.2d 61, ¶ 33; *Helfrich v. Madison*, 5th Dist. Licking No. 11 CA 26, 2012-Ohio-551, ¶ 60.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Upon review, the undersigned Magistrate finds Victoria has habitually, persistently, and without reasonable cause filed multiple civil suits, motions, and letters that serve merely to harass or maliciously injure the opposing parties, that are not warranted under

existing law, and that are imposed solely for delay. R.C. 2323.51(A)(2). Though Victoria denies filing the majority of these documents, the undersigned Magistrate finds Victoria's testimony to this fact, as well as her testimony regarding being the target of hacking, her belief that her family has stolen her signature and has made it appear numerous cases have been filed against her in multiple courts, and her belief that her property has been repeatedly vandalized by her neighbors to lack credibility.

As the Ohio Supreme Court has held, the objective of the vexatious litigator statute is to prevent the abuse of the system by vexatious litigators who deplete judicial resources, unnecessarily encroach upon the judicial machinery needed by others for the vindication of legitimate rights, and attempt to cause the emotional and financial decimation of their targets. *Mayer*, 91 Ohio St.3d at 13. Victoria has abused the DR Court system and David by repeatedly filing motions and extending hearings for the sole purpose of delaying the inevitable outcome of a divorce, which she herself originally requested. As noted by the DR Court itself, 15 hearings have been held over the course of two years in an attempt to patiently listen and explain the divorce process to Victoria. Yet, Victoria persists that the Second Divorce Case is not completed and that the DR Court Judge did not execute a final divorce decree in the matter. She continues to make these same assertions at the March 3, 2022 hearing.

Victoria has additionally abused this Court's judicial resources, David, and the Cables by the filing of three civil lawsuits and multiple motions relating to facts she cannot prove and claims that are not warranted under existing law. As noted by Magistrate Heisele in the second lawsuit between Victoria and the Cables, Victoria "presented no proof that the things she claims have been happening *actually* happened, let alone [the Cables] were the ones causing them to happen." (Emphasis sic). *Exhibit 5F*. This Magistrate believes the suits against the Cables were filed merely to harass or maliciously injure Bonnie Cable after numerous calls to law enforcement complaining about Bonnie Cable did not achieve Victoria's desired result. Victoria continues to persist at the March 3, 2022 hearing that Bonnie Cable was vandalizing Victoria's property, though this Magistrate and the Warren County Sheriff's Office can find no proof of this.

Further, Victoria has abused the Montgomery County Probate Court and General Division Court's judicial resources and harmed her estranged family members by filing three lawsuits and multiple motions relating to facts she cannot prove and claims that are

not warranted under existing law. Victoria believed and still believes she had some right to pursue claims in the estate of Glenna Stewart, but the evidence before the Montgomery County Probate Court proved to the contrary. Nevertheless, Victoria persisted in her filings. Victoria believed and still believes that her estranged family has defamed her and stolen her identify but can offer no proof in support of these claims. Rather, Victoria has filed motions and letters with maliciously allegations against the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas Judge, her estranged family, David, David's legal counsel, and others.

Victoria's numerous lawsuits and filings have impacted the financial resources of her ex-husband, her neighbors, and her estranged family members. Her numerous filings have congested the judicial process in the DR Court, this Court, and the Montgomery Court Probate and General Division Courts, hindering these courts from accomplishing their legal duties, and wasting judicial resources. Victoria may not believe that her conduct serves merely to harass or maliciously injure her ex-husband, her neighbors, and her estranged family, but the question is not what Victoria intends or believes. Rather, it is sufficient that Victoria's conduct serves the purpose, or has the effect of harassing the opposing parties by obligating them to respond to legal actions for which there is no objective, reasonable ground. *Borger v. McErlane*, 1st Dist. Hamilton No. C-010262, 2001-Ohio-4030, 2001 WL 1591338, *5.

Even now, Victoria seems unable to fully understand the finality of legal decisions. She continues to claim her divorce case is not completed. She continues to claim the instant civil action on her fraud, identify theft, and forgery claims is not completed. *See generally Lasson v. Coleman*, 2d Dist. Montgomery No. 21983, 2008-Ohio-4140, ¶ 36 (finding that "consistent repetition of arguments and legal theories that have been rejected by the trial court numerous times can constitute vexatious litigation."). As of March 8, 2022, Victoria was still serving subpoenas in this case to David, the Operations Manager for the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), and "Ms. Faulkner" at the "Social Security Room" requesting IRS records, federal and state tax returns, and personal property lists. These subpoenas are hereby **QUASHED** as inappropriately filed in violation of Civ.R. 45.

This Magistrate must reiterate that causes of action raised in Victoria's October 19, 2020 complaint in this Civil Suit have been dismissed and the appeal time has run. While

Victoria may long for a different outcome in the cases she has filed, the decision of each trial judge or magistrate demonstrates that these matters are closed.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION

Based upon a review of the facts of this case, the evidence presented at the hearing, the arguments of the parties, and the relevant law, it is the Decision of the Magistrate that Plaintiff Victoria Taylor be **DECLARED A VEXATIOUS LITIGATOR**. Pursuant to R.C. 2323.52(D)(1), Plaintiff Victoria Taylor is hereby **PROHIBITED** from doing any of the following without first obtaining leave of this Court to proceed:

- (A) Instituting legal proceedings in the court of claims or in a court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court;
- (B) Continuing any legal proceedings that the vexatious litigator had instituted in any of the courts specified in R.C. 2323.52(D)(1)(a) prior to the entry of the order; and
- (C) Making any application, other than an application for leave to proceed under R.C. 2323.52(F)(1), in any legal proceedings instituted by the vexatious litigator or another person in any of the courts specified in R.C. 2323.52(D)(1)(a).

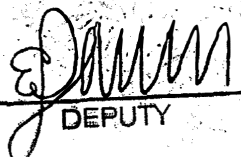
This ruling does not impact Plaintiff Victoria Taylor's ability to institute or continue any pending or future legal proceedings wherein she is represented by legal counsel. However, Plaintiff Victoria Taylor must seek leave of this Court by filing a motion for leave under the above-case number whenever she seeks to file any document or institute any case in any court of law without legal representation.

The Magistrate notes the findings contained herein do not prohibit Plaintiff Victoria Taylor from filing timely objections to this decision in accordance with the requirements of Civ.R. 53 or timely objections to the Twelfth Appellate District.

SO ORDERED.


MAGISTRATE CAROLYN C. BESL

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JAMES L. SPAETH, CLERK
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO
COMMON PLEAS COURT

BY 
DEPUTY

NOTICE TO PARTIES

This decision may be adopted by the Court unless objections are filed within fourteen (14) days of the filing hereof in accordance with Civ.R. 53(D)(3)(b).

A party shall not assign as error on appeal the Court's adoption of any factual findings or legal conclusions, whether or not specifically designated as a finding of fact or conclusion of law under Civ.R. 53(D)(3)(a)(ii), unless the party timely and specifically objects to that factual finding or legal conclusion as required by Civ.R. 53(D)(3)(b).

A timely filed objection tolls the time to file a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals pursuant to App.R. 4(A).

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CLERK FOR SERVICE OF MAGISTRATE'S
DECISION PURSUANT TO CIVIL RULE 5**

TO THE CLERK: Please serve the following attorneys:

J. William Duning, Esq., *counsel for Defendant*

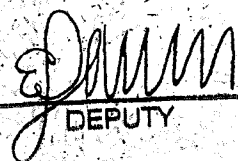
TO THE CLERK: Please serve the following unrepresented parties:

Victoria Taylor, *pro se Plaintiff*



MAGISTRATE CAROLYN C. BESL

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WARREN COUNTY, OHIO
COMMON PLEAS COURT

BY  DEPUTY

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