UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

E-VISION LLC and E-VISION SMART OPTICS, INC., Plaintiffs, v. LENOVO GROUP, LTD., LENOVO HOLDING CO., INC., and LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC., Defendants.	Case No. 8:23-cv-01860-AB-SHK **ORDER RE: CIVIL JURY/COURT TRIAL** **I. SCHEDULE** **II. TRIAL PREPARATION** **III. CONDUCT OF ATTORNEYS AND PARTIES** [REVISED MARCH 15, 2024]

I. SCHEDULE

The Scheduling Order governing this case is set forth in the Schedule of Pretrial and Trial Dates chart below. Whether this is a jury trial or court trial is indicated in the upper right hand box. If the parties wish to set additional dates, they may file a separate Stipulation and Proposed Order. This may be especially appropriate in class actions, patent cases, or cases for benefits under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA").

Please refer to the Court's Standing Order for requirements for specific motions, discovery, certain types of filings, courtesy copies, emailing signature items to chambers, alternative dispute resolution, and other matters pertaining to all cases.

The parties filed a Stipulation (Dkt. No. 51) purporting to set additional patent-related dates, but they did not include a Proposed Order. The parties must file a Proposed Order for the Court's adoption within 5 days of the issuance of this Order.

JUDGE ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL AND TRIAL DATES

Trial and Final Pretrial Conference Dates	Court Order mm/dd/yyyy
Trial *[Monday]*	7/21/2025 at 8:30 a.m. ☒ Jury Trial ☐ Court Trial 3-5 days
Final Pretrial Conference ("FPTC") [L.R. 16], Hearing on Motions In Limine *[Friday, at least 17 days before trial]*	6/13/2025 at 11:00 a.m.
Event[1] ***Note:*** Hearings must be on Fridays at 10:00 a.m. Other dates can be any day of the week.	**Court Order mm/dd/yyyy**
Last Date to ***Hear*** Motion to Amend Pleadings/Add Parties *[Friday]*	8/2/2024
Non-Expert Discovery Cut-Off	11/8/2025
Expert Disclosure (Initial)	11/22/2024
Expert Disclosure (Rebuttal)	12/20/2024
Expert Discovery Cut-Off	01/31/2025
Last Date to ***Hear*** Motions *[Friday]* • Rule 56 Motion due at least 5 weeks before hearing • Opposition due 2 weeks after Motion is filed • Reply due 1 week after Opposition is filed ***For Cross-Motions, see Standing Order.***	04/04/2025
Deadline to Complete Settlement Conference [L.R. 16-15]	05/09/2025
Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") Procedure	☒ 1. Magistrate Judge ☐ 2. Court's Mediation Panel ☐ 3. Private Mediation
Trial Filings (first round) ***[at least 3 weeks before FPTC]*** • Motions In Limine • Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law [L.R. 16-4] • Witness Lists [L.R. 16-5] • Joint Exhibit List [L.R. 16-6.1] • Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement • Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law [L.R. 52] *(court trial only)* • Declarations containing Direct Testimony, if ordered *(court trial only)*	05/16/2025
Trial Filings (second round) ***[at least 2 weeks before FPTC]*** • Oppositions to Motions In Limine • Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order [L.R. 16-7] • Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions *(jury trial only)* • Disputed Proposed Jury Instructions *(jury trial only)* • Joint Proposed Verdict Forms *(jury trial only)* • Joint Proposed Statement of the Case *(jury trial only)* • Proposed Additional Voir Dire Questions, if any *(jury trial only)* • Evidentiary Objections to Decls. of Direct Testimony *(court trial only)*	05/30/2025

[1] **The parties may seek dates for additional events by filing a separate Stipulation and Proposed Order. *This is often appropriate for class actions, patent cases, and ERISA cases*.**

A. Deadlines for Motions.

All motions must be noticed to be *heard* on or before their respective deadlines. All unserved parties will be dismissed at the time of the pretrial conference pursuant to Local Rule 16-8.1.

B. Discovery Cut-Off and Discovery Disputes

1. Discovery Cut-off: The cut-off date for discovery *is not* the date by which discovery requests must be served; it is the date by which all discovery, *including all hearings on any related motions*, must be completed. Thus, written discovery must be served, and depositions must begin, sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit the discovering party enough time to challenge via motion practice responses deemed to be deficient. Given the requirements to meet and confer and to give notice, in most cases a planned motion to compel must be discussed with opposing counsel at least six weeks before the cut-off.

2. Expert Discovery: All expert disclosures must be made in writing. The parties should begin expert discovery shortly after the initial designation of experts. The final pretrial conference and trial dates will not be continued merely because expert discovery is not completed. Failure to comply with these or any other orders concerning expert discovery may result in the expert being excluded as a witness.

3. Discovery Disputes: Counsel must use best efforts to resolve discovery problems among themselves in a courteous, reasonable, and professional manner. Counsel must adhere to the Civility and Professionalism Guidelines at http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/attorneys/admissions/civility-and-professionalism-guidelines .

4. Discovery Motions: Discovery motions are handled by the Magistrate Judge assigned to the case. Any motion challenging the adequacy of discovery responses must be filed, served, and calendared sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit the responses to be obtained before that date if the

motion is granted.

C. Law and Motion and Local Rule 7-3

The Court reminds the parties of their obligation under Local Rule 7-3 to meet and confer to attempt to resolve disputes before filing a motion. This Court also requires the parties to meet and confer on any other request for relief (except those identified in Local Rules 7-3 and 16-12) .

Please see the Standing Order for specific instructions regarding Motions to Dismiss, Motions to Amend, Motions for Summary Judgment, and other requests.

D. Settlement Conference / Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures

Pursuant to Local Rule 16-15, the parties in every case must participate in a Settlement Conference or Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") procedure. The Scheduling Order indicates the procedure the parties must use. If the parties prefer an ADR procedure other than the one ordered by the Court, they must file a Stipulation and Proposed Order. This request will not necessarily be granted.

Counsel must file a Joint Report regarding the outcome of settlement discussions, the likelihood of possible further discussions, and any help the Court may provide with regard to settlement negotiations, by 7 days after the settlement conference. No case will proceed to trial unless all parties, including the principals of all corporate parties, have appeared personally at a settlement conference.

E. Final Pretrial Conference, Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order

The Court has set a Final Pretrial Conference ("FPTC") pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and Local Rule 16-8. **THE COURT REQUIRES STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH FED. R. CIV. P. 16 AND 26, AND LOCAL RULE 16.** Each party appearing in this action must be represented at the FPTC by the lead trial counsel for that party. Counsel must be prepared to discuss streamlining the trial, including presentation of testimony by deposition excerpts or summaries, time limits, stipulations as to undisputed facts, and qualification of experts by admitted resumes.

The parties must file a Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order ("Proposed

FPTCO") 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. The parties must adhere to this deadline so chambers can prepare. A template for the Proposed FPTCO is available on Judge Birotte's webpage. The parties MUST use this template.

At the FPTC, the Court will establish time limits for opening statements, examination of witnesses, and closing arguments.

In specifying the surviving pleadings under section 1, state which claims or counterclaims have been dismissed or abandoned, e.g., "Plaintiff's second cause of action for breach of fiduciary duty has been dismissed." Also, in multiple-party cases where not all claims or counterclaims will be prosecuted against all remaining parties on the opposing side, please specify to which party each claim or counterclaim is directed.

The parties must attempt to agree on and set forth as many uncontested facts as possible. The Court will usually read the uncontested facts to the jury at the start of trial. A carefully drafted and comprehensively stated stipulation of facts will shorten the trial and increase jury understanding of the case.

In drafting the "Remaining Triable Issues" section, the parties should attempt to state issues in ultimate fact form, not in the form of evidentiary fact issues. The issues of fact should track the elements of a claim or defense on which the jury will be required to make findings.

The "Motions in Limine and Law and Motion Matters" section should list the Motions in Limine the parties have filed, and should state legal issues that the Court may need to resolve during trial.

The parties must email a Microsoft Word file of the Proposed FPTCO to chambers at AB_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov .

II. TRIAL PREPARATION

THE PARTIES MUST STRICTLY COMPLY WITH LOCAL RULE 16.

Please review Local Rule 16-2. Pursuant to Local Rule 16-2, lead trial counsel for each party must meet and confer in person 40 days in advance to prepare for the

FPTC. This Order sets forth some requirements different from or in addition to those set out in Local Rule 16. The Court may take the FPTC off calendar or impose other sanctions for failure to comply with these requirements.

A. Schedule for Filing Pretrial Documents for Jury and Court Trials

Copies of all pretrial documents must be delivered to the Court "binder-ready" (three-hole punched on the left side, without blue-backs, and stapled only in the top left corner). Except for motions in limine, oppositions, the Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement, and Declarations containing direct testimony, **Counsel must email Microsoft Word files of all of the below pretrial documents, including any amended documents, to chambers at AB_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov** .

The schedule for filing pretrial documents is as follows:

- Round 1 Filings by **3 weeks (21 days)** before the Final Pretrial Conference:
  - Motions in Limine
  - Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law
  - Witness Lists
  - Joint Exhibit List
  - Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement
  - Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law *(court trial only)*
  - Declarations containing Direct Testimony *(court trial only)*
- Round 2 Filings by **2 weeks (14 days)** before the Final Pretrial Conference:
  - Oppositions to Motions in Limine
  - Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order
  - Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions *(jury trial only)*
  - Disputed Proposed Jury Instructions *(jury trial only)*
  - Joint Proposed Verdict Forms *(jury trial only)*
  - Joint Statement of the Case *(jury trial only)*
  - Proposed Additional Voir Dire Questions, if any *(jury trial only)*

- Evidentiary Objections to Declarations of Direct Testimony *(court trial only)*

1. Motions in Limine

Motions in limine will be heard and ruled on at the FPTC. The Court may rule on motions in limine orally only instead of in writing. All motions in limine must be filed at least 3 weeks (21 days) before the final pretrial conference; oppositions must be filed at least 2 weeks (14 days) before the final pretrial conference; there will be no replies. Motions in limine and oppositions must not exceed 10 pages in length.

Before filing a motion in limine, counsel **must** meet and confer to determine whether opposing counsel intends to introduce the disputed evidence and to attempt to reach an agreement that would obviate the motion. Motions in limine should address specific evidentiary issues (e.g., to exclude a specific statement, not "to exclude all hearsay"). Motions in limine should not be disguised motions for summary adjudication of issues. The Court may strike excessive or unvetted motions in limine.

2. Witness Lists

Witness Lists must be filed 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC. They must include the information required by Local Rule 16-5, and must also include for each witness (i) a brief description of the testimony, (ii) what makes the testimony unique, and (iii) a time estimate in hours for direct and cross-examination (separately stated). Please follow the template posted on Judge Birotte's webpage. Any Amended Witness List must be filed by 12:00 p.m. (noon) the Friday before trial.

3. Joint Exhibit List

The Joint Exhibit List must be filed 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC. It must be in the format specified in Local Rule 16-6, and must include an additional column stating any objections to authenticity and/or admissibility, and the reasons for the objections. Please follow the template posted on Judge Birotte's webpage. Any Amended Joint Exhibit List must be filed by 12:00 p.m. (noon) the Friday before trial.

4. Jury Instructions *(jury trial only)*

The parties must file their Proposed Jury Instructions no later than 2 weeks (14 days) prior to the FPTC. The parties must make every attempt to agree upon jury instructions before filing. **The Court expects counsel to agree on the substantial majority of jury instructions, particularly when pattern or model instructions provide a statement of applicable law.** The parties must meet and confer on jury instructions according to the following schedule:

- *4 weeks (28 days) before FPTC*: Counsel must exchange proposed jury instructions (general and special)
- *3 weeks (21 days) before FPTC*: Counsel must exchange any objections to the instructions
- *Until 2 weeks (14 days) before FPTC*: Counsel must meet and confer with the goal of reaching an agreement on one set of Joint/Agreed Jury Instructions.
- *2 weeks (14 days) before FPTC*: counsel must file their (1) Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions and their (2) Disputed Jury Instructions.

If the parties disagree on any proposed jury instructions, they must file (i) **1 set** of Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions to which all parties agree; and (ii) **1 set** of Disputed Jury Instructions, which must include a "redline" of any disputed language and the factual or legal basis for each party's position as to each disputed instruction. Both sets of instructions must be further organized by opening instructions and closing instructions, and, where appropriate, by subject, so that instructions that address the same or similar issues are presented sequentially. If there are excessive or frivolous disagreements over jury instructions or the special verdict form, the Court will order the parties to further meet and confer before trial and/or during trial until they substantially narrow their disagreements.

***Sources*:** When the *Manual of Model Jury Instructions for the Ninth Circuit* provides an applicable jury instruction, the parties should submit the most recent version, modified and supplemented to fit the circumstances of this case. Where

California law applies, counsel should use the current edition of the *Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions* ("CACI"). If neither applies, counsel should consult the current edition of O'Malley, et al., *Federal Jury Practice and Instructions*. Counsel may submit alternatives to these instructions only if there is a reasoned argument that they do not properly state the law or that they are incomplete. The Court seldom if ever gives instructions derived solely from cases.

***Format*:** Each requested instruction must (1) cite the authority or source of the instruction, (2) be set forth in full, (3) be on a separate page, (4) be numbered, (5) cover only one subject or principle of law, and (6) not repeat principles of law contained in any other requested instruction. If a standard instruction has blanks or offers options (i.e. "he/she"), the parties must fill in the blanks or make the appropriate selections in their proposed instructions so that the proposed instruction is ready to use as-is.

***Index*:** The Proposed Instructions must have an index that includes the following for each instruction, as illustrated in the example below:

- the number of the instruction;
- the title of the instruction;
- the source of the instruction and any relevant case citations; and
- the page number of the instruction.

Example:

Instruction Number	Title	Source	Page Number
4	Copyright—Defined (17 U.S.C. § 106)	9th Cir. Model 17.2	7

During the trial and before closing argument, the Court will meet with counsel to settle the instructions, and counsel will have an opportunity to make a further record concerning any objections.

5. Joint Verdict Form *(jury trial only)*

The parties must file a Joint Proposed Verdict Form no later than 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. The parties must make every attempt to agree upon a verdict form. If the parties are unable to agree on a verdict form, the parties must file one document titled "Competing Proposed Verdict Forms" which must include: (i) the parties' respective proposed verdict form; (ii) a "redline" of any disputed language; and (iii) the factual or legal basis for each party's respective position.

6. Joint Statement of the Case *(jury trial only)*

The parties must file a Joint Proposed Statement of the Case by 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. This is the statement the Court will read to the panel of prospective jurors before commencement of voir dire. This should be a brief neutral statement, no more than one page long.

7. Voir Dire *(jury trial only)*

The parties may, but at not required to, file proposed case-specific voir dire by 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. The Court will decide whether to ask any of the proposed case-specific questions.

The Court conducts voir dire. The Court asks prospective jurors basic questions (jurors' place of residence, employment, whether familiar with the parties or counsel, etc.), and may ask additional case-specific questions.

Generally, a jury consists of eight jurors. In most cases, the Court seats 16 prospective jurors in the jury box and conducts its initial voir dire. Each side has 3 peremptory challenges. If 14 jurors are seated in the box and all 6 peremptory challenges are exercised, the remaining 8 jurors will constitute the jury panel. If fewer than 6 peremptory challenges are exercised, the 8 jurors in the lowest numbered seats will be the jury. The Court will not necessarily accept a stipulation to a challenge for cause. If one or more challenges for cause are accepted, and all 6 peremptory challenges are exercised, the Court may decide to proceed with 6 or 7 jurors.

8. Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law *(court trial only)*

For any trial requiring findings of fact and conclusions of law, counsel for each party must, no later than 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC, file and serve on opposing counsel its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in the format specified in Local Rule 52-3.

The parties may submit Supplemental Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law during the trial. Once trial concludes, the Court may order the parties to file Revised Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

9. Declarations for Direct Testimony *(court trial only)*

When ordered by the Court in a particular case, each party must, at least 3 weeks (21 days) before the FPTC, file declarations containing the direct testimony of each witness whom that party intends to call at trial. If such declarations are filed, other parties must file any evidentiary objections by 2 weeks (14 days) before the FPTC. Such objections must be in the following three-column format: (i) the left column should contain a verbatim quote of each statement objected to (including page and line number); (ii) the middle column should set forth a concise objection (e.g., hearsay, lacks foundation, etc.) with a citation to the Fed. R. Evid. or, where applicable, a case citation; and (iii) the right column should provide space for the Court's ruling on the objection. The Court anticipates issuing its ruling on the objections the same date as the FPTC.

B. Trial Exhibits

Trial exhibits that consist of documents must be presented to the Court in three-ring binders. Counsel must present to the Court **1 original set of exhibit binders, and 2 copies:** the original set is for witnesses, and the 2 copies are for the Court. All exhibits must be placed in three-ring binders indexed by exhibit number with tabs or dividers on the right side. Exhibits must be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., ***not*** 1.1, 1.2, etc. The defendant's exhibit numbers must not duplicate plaintiff's numbers. For all 3 sets

of binders, the spine of each binder must indicate the volume number and the range of exhibit numbers included in the volume.

- The ***original set of exhibits must*** have official exhibit tags (yellow tags for plaintiff's exhibits, and blue tags for defendant's exhibits) affixed to the front upper right-hand corner of the exhibit, with the case number, case name, and exhibit number stated on each tag. Tags may be obtained from the Clerk's Office, or counsel may print their own exhibit tags using Forms G-14A and G-14B on the "Court Forms" section of the Court's website.
- The ***2 sets of copies of the exhibits must not*** have official exhibit tags but must be indexed with tabs or dividers on the right side.

Counsel will review the exhibit list and the exhibit binders with the Courtroom Deputy Clerk ("CRD") before the admitted exhibits are given to the jury.

The Court provides audio/visual equipment for use during trial. More information is available at http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/clerk-services/courtroom-technology . The Court does not permit exhibits to be "published" by passing them around the jury box. Exhibits may be displayed briefly using the screens in the courtroom, unless the process becomes too time-consuming.

Counsel must meet and confer not later than 10 days before trial to stipulate as far as possible to foundation, to waiver of the best evidence rule, and to exhibits that may be received into evidence at the start of the trial. The exhibits to be so received will be noted on the Court's copy of the exhibit list.

C. Materials to Present on First Day of Trial

Counsel must present these materials to the CRD on the ***first day of trial***:

1. The **3 sets of exhibit binders** (1 original, 2 copies) described above.
2. Any **deposition transcripts** to be lodged and used at trial, either as evidence or for impeachment, should be mentioned to the CRD but held onto by counsel until they will be used. These lodged depositions are for the Court's use; counsel must use their own copies during trial.

D. Court Reporter

Any party requesting special court reporter services for any hearing (i.e., real time transmission, daily transcripts) must notify the court reporter at least 2 weeks before the hearing date.

E. Jury Selection and Trial Schedule

Jury trials begin with jury selection on Mondays. Counsel must appear at 8:30 a.m. to discuss preliminary matters with the Court. The Court will call a jury panel only when it is satisfied that the matter is ready for trial. Jury selection usually takes only a few hours. Counsel should be prepared to proceed with opening statements and witness examination immediately after jury selection.

Jury trials are usually conducted Monday through Thursday, from 9:00 a.m. to approximately 4:30 p.m., with two 15-minute breaks and a 1-hour lunch break. Fridays are *usually* not trial days because the Court typically has calendar on Fridays.

III. CONDUCT OF ATTORNEYS AND PARTIES

A. Meeting and Conferring Throughout Trial

The parties **must** meet and confer on an ongoing basis throughout trial on all issues as they come up. The Court will not resolve any issue during trial unless and until the parties have attempted to resolve it themselves. The Court strictly enforces this rule.

B. Opening Statements, Examining Witnesses, and Summation

Counsel must use the lectern. Counsel must not consume time by writing out words, drawing charts or diagrams, etc. Counsel must prepare such materials in advance.

C. Objections to Questions

Counsel must not use objections to make a speech, recapitulate testimony, or attempt to guide the witness.

When objecting, counsel must rise to state the objection and state only that counsel objects and the legal ground of objection. If counsel wishes to argue an

objection further, counsel must ask for permission to do so.

D. General Decorum

1. Counsel must not approach the CRD or the witness box without specific permission and must return to the lectern when the purpose for approaching has been accomplished.

2. Counsel must rise when addressing the Court, and when the Court or the jury enters or leaves the courtroom, unless directed otherwise.

3. Counsel must address all remarks to the Court. Counsel must not address the CRD, the court reporter, persons in the audience, or opposing counsel. Any request to re-read questions or answers must be addressed to the Court. Counsel must ask the Court's permission to speak with opposing counsel.

4. Counsel must not address or refer to witnesses or parties by first names alone, with the exception of witnesses under 14 years old.

5. Counsel must not offer a stipulation unless counsel have conferred with opposing counsel and have verified that the stipulation will be acceptable.

6. While Court is in session, counsel must not leave counsel table to confer with any person in the back of the courtroom without the Court's permission.

7. Counsel must not make facial expressions, nod, shake their heads, comment, or otherwise exhibit in any way any agreement, disagreement, or other opinion or belief concerning the testimony of a witness. Counsel must admonish their clients and witnesses not to engage in such conduct.

8. Counsel must never talk to jurors at all, and must not talk to co-counsel, opposing counsel, witnesses, or clients where the conversation can be overheard by jurors. Counsel should admonish their clients and witnesses to avoid such conduct.

9. Where a party has more than one lawyer, only one may conduct the direct or cross-examination of a particular witness, or make objections as to that witness.

E. Promptness of Counsel and Witnesses

1. Promptness is expected from counsel and witnesses. Once counsel are engaged in trial, this trial is counsel's first priority. The Court will not delay the trial or inconvenience jurors.

2. If a witness was on the stand at a recess or adjournment, counsel who called the witness must ensure the witness is back on the stand and ready to proceed when trial resumes.

3. Counsel must notify the CRD in advance if any witness should be accommodated based on a disability or for other reasons.

4. No presenting party may be without witnesses. If a party's remaining witnesses are not immediately available and there is more than a brief delay, the Court may deem that party to have rested.

5. The Court attempts to cooperate with professional witnesses and generally accommodates them by permitting them to be called out of sequence. Counsel must anticipate any such possibility and discuss it with opposing counsel. If there is an objection, counsel must confer with the Court in advance.

F. Exhibits

1. Each counsel must keep counsel's own list of exhibits and must note when each has been admitted into evidence.

2. Each counsel is responsible for any exhibits that counsel secures from the CRD and must return them before leaving the courtroom at the end of the session.

3. An exhibit not previously marked must, at the time of its first mention, be accompanied by a request that it be marked for identification. Counsel must show a new exhibit to opposing counsel before the court session in which it is mentioned.

4. Counsel must advise the CRD of any agreements with respect to the proposed exhibits and as to those exhibits that may be received without further

motion to admit.

5. When referring to an exhibit, counsel must refer to its exhibit number. Witnesses should be asked to do the same.

6. Counsel must not ask witnesses to draw charts or diagrams, or ask the Court's permission for a witness to do so. Any graphic aids must be fully prepared before the court session starts.

G. Depositions

1. In using depositions of an adverse party for impeachment, counsel may adhere to either one of the following procedures:

a. If counsel wishes to read the questions and answers as alleged impeachment and ask the witness no further questions on that subject, counsel must first state the page and line where the reading begins and the page and line where the reading ends, and allow time for any objection. Counsel may then read the portions of the deposition into the record.

b. If counsel wishes to ask the witness further questions on the subject matter, the deposition must be placed in front of the witness and the witness told to read the relevant pages and lines silently. Then counsel may either ask the witness further questions on the matter and thereafter read the quotations, or read the quotations and thereafter ask further questions. Counsel should have an extra copy of the deposition for this purpose.

2. Where a witness is absent and the witness's testimony is offered by deposition, counsel may (a) have a reader occupy the witness chair and read the testimony of the witness while the examining lawyer asks the questions, or (b) have counsel read both the questions and the answers.

H. Using Numerous Answers to Interrogatories and Requests for Admission

Whenever counsel expects to offer a group of answers to interrogatories or requests for admissions extracted from one or more lengthy documents, counsel

should prepare a new document listing each question and answer and identifying the document from which it has been extracted. Copies of this new document should be given to the Court and opposing counsel.

I. Advance Notice of Unusual or Difficult Issues

If any counsel anticipate that a difficult question of law or evidence will necessitate legal argument requiring research or briefing, counsel **must** give the Court advance notice. Counsel are directed to notify the CRD at the day's adjournment if an unexpected legal issue arises that could not have been foreseen and addressed in advance. Counsel must also advise the CRD at the end of each trial day of any issues that must be addressed outside the presence of the jury so that there is no interruption of the trial. **THE COURT WILL NOT KEEP JURORS WAITING.**

Parties appearing pro se must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules. *See* Local Rules 1-3 and 83-2.2.3.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: April 03, 2024

HONORABLE ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE