

**Redline of Changes to Central District Local Rules
Effective December 1, 2022**

**CHAPTER I
LOCAL CIVIL RULES**

L.R. 7-3 Conference of Counsel Prior to Filing of Motions. In all cases not listed as exempt in L.R. 16-12, and except in connection with discovery motions (which are governed by L.R. 37-1 through 37-4) and applications under F.R.Civ.P. 65 for temporary restraining orders or preliminary injunctions, counsel contemplating the filing of any motion ~~shall~~must first contact opposing counsel to discuss thoroughly, preferably in person, the substance of the contemplated motion and any potential resolution. The conference ~~shall~~must take place at least ~~seven~~ ~~(7)~~ days prior to the filing of the motion. If the parties are unable to reach a resolution ~~which that~~ eliminates the necessity for a hearing, counsel for the moving party ~~shall~~must include in the notice of motion a statement to the following effect:

“This motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3 which took place on (date).”

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L.R. 11-6 Points and Authorities - Trial Briefs - Length.

L.R. 11-6.1 Points and Authorities - Trial Briefs - Length. ~~Except as otherwise provided in this rule or ordered by a judge, No~~ memorandum of points and authorities, pre-trial brief, trial brief, or post-trial brief ~~shall~~may exceed ~~25 pages in length~~7,000 words, including headings, footnotes, and quotations but excluding the caption, the table of contents, the table of authorities, the signature block, the certification required by L.R. 11-6.2, and any indices and exhibits, unless permitted by order of the judge. A ~~handwritten brief or a brief prepared using a typewriter may not exceed 25 pages, excluding the caption (if on a separate cover page), the table of contents, the table of authorities, the signature block, and any indices and exhibits.~~

L.R. 11-6.2. Certificate of Compliance. ~~Any memorandum of points and authorities, pretrial brief, trial brief, or posttrial brief, except those that are handwritten or prepared using a typewriter, must include on the last page of the document a certificate by the attorney or the unrepresented party filing~~

the document that the document complies with the type-volume limitation of L.R. 11-6.1. The person preparing the certificate may rely on the word count of the word-processing system used to prepare the document. The certificate must be in substantially the following form:

“The undersigned, counsel of record for _____ [or role of party, if unrepresented], certifies that this brief contains [state the number of] words, which [choose one]:

_____ complies with the word limit of L.R. 11-6.1.

_____ complies with the word limit set by court order dated [date].”

[date, name, and signature]

* * *

L.R. 79-4 Contraband and Valuable, Sensitive, and Dangerous Exhibits. No contraband or valuable, sensitive, or dangerous exhibits (including but not limited to narcotics, firearms, ammunition, explosives, pornographic materials, poisonous or dangerous chemicals, intoxicating liquors, jewelry, money or articles of high monetary value, counterfeit money, fine art, and items of historical significance) may be brought into Court without prior permission from the Court. A party seeking to use the actual physical item of any such contraband or valuable, sensitive, or dangerous exhibit at any hearing or trial must first request permission from the Court for the actual item to be admitted or displayed, by submitting photographs of the item to the Court and explaining why photographs are not sufficient. The Court’s permission must be obtained prior to bringing the actual physical item of any such contraband or valuable, sensitive, or dangerous exhibit into the courtroom. If the Court’s permission is not obtained in advance, only photographs will be allowed.

If the Court does order that certain contraband or valuable, sensitive, or dangerous exhibits be displayed or admitted in their original form at ~~submitted at the time of~~ a trial or hearing, no such exhibits will be retained by the Court even during the pendency of the trial or hearing unless specifically authorized by the Court. Such exhibits must remain at all times in the custody of either counsel for the submitting party or the case agent for any relevant law-enforcement agency. They must maintain custody of all contraband and all valuable, sensitive, and dangerous exhibits until the earliest of expiration of the time for appeal when no appeal is taken, entry of stipulation waiving or abandoning the right to appeal, final disposition of the appeal, or Court order allowing destruction of the exhibits.