1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	

28

Jurisdiction (is/is not) disputed.

(If jurisdiction is disputed, the party contesting jurisdiction shall set forth with specificity the bases for the objection.)

# C. **NATURE OF ACTION**.

Provide a concise statement of the type of case, the cause of the action, and the relief sought.

(e.g., - This is a products liability case wherein the plaintiff seeks damages for personal injuries sustained when he fell from the driver's seat of a forklift. The plaintiff contends that the forklift was defectively designed and manufactured by the defendant and that the defects were a producing cause of his injuries and damages.)

# D. CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES.

With respect to each count of the complaint, counterclaim or cross-claim, and to any defense, affirmative defense, or the rebuttal of a presumption where the burden of proof has shifted, the party having the burden of proof shall list the elements or standards that must be proved in order for the party to prevail on that claim or defense. Citation to relevant legal authority is required.

(e.g., In order to prevail on this products liability case, the plaintiff must prove the following elements . . . .

In order to defeat this products liability claim based on the statute of repose, the defendant must prove the following elements . . . .)

# E. STIPULATIONS AND UNCONTESTED FACTS

- 1. The following facts are admitted by the parties and require no proof:
- 2. The following facts, although not admitted, will not be contested at trial by evidence to the contrary:

#### F. CONTESTED ISSUES OF FACT AND LAW

1. The following are the issues of fact to be tried and decided: (Each issue of fact must be stated separately and in specific terms. Each parties' contention as to each issue must be set forth with respect to each and every issue of fact). E.g.,

Issue # 1: Whether Plaintiff used due care.

Plaintiff Contends: Plaintiff looked both ways before stepping into the street . . . .

Defendant Contends: Plaintiff was chasing a ball and darted out into the street without looking . . . .

2. The following are the issues of law to be tried and determined: (Each issue of law must be stated separately and in specific terms. Each parties' contention as to each issue must be set forth with respect to each and every issue of law). E.g.,

Issue # 1: Whether Plaintiff's suit is barred by the doctrine of laches.

Plaintiff Contends: . . .

Defendant Contends: . . .

#### G. LIST OF WITNESSES.

A jointly prepared list of witnesses and their respective addresses, identifying each as either plaintiff's or defendant's, and indicating whether a fact or expert witness, must accompany this proposed order. If a witness' address is unknown, it should be so stated. A brief statement as to the testimony of each witness must also be included. Additionally, the parties shall designate which witnesses (1) shall be called at trial, (2) may be called at trial, and (3) are unlikely to be called at trial.

Additionally, the parties shall include the following text in this portion of the Proposed Pretrial Order:

The parties understand that the Court has put them on notice that they are responsible for ensuring that the witnesses they want to put on the stand to testify are subpoenaed to testify, regardless of whether the intended witness is listed as a witness for the plaintiff(s) or the defendant(s). Simply because a party lists a witness does not mean that the witness will be called. Therefore, a party should not rely on the listing of a witness by the opposing party as an indication that the witness will be called. To the extent possible, the parties shall stipulate to the witnesses who will be called to testify.

#### H. **LIST OF EXHIBITS**.

- 1. The following exhibits are admissible in evidence and may be marked in evidence by the Clerk:
  - a. Plaintiff's Exhibits:
  - b. Defendant's Exhibits:
- 2. As to the following exhibits, the parties have reached the following stipulations:
  - a. Plaintiff's Exhibits:
  - b. Defendant's Exhibits:
- 3. As to the following exhibits, the party against whom the exhibit is to be offered objects to the admission of the exhibit and offers the objection stated beneath:
  - a. Plaintiff's Exhibits:
  - (E.g., City Hospital records of Plaintiff from March 6, 1985 through March 22, 1985. Defendant objects for lack of foundation because . . . . (the objection must specify why there is a lack of foundation)).
  - b. Defendant's Exhibits:
  - (E.g., Payroll records of Plaintiff's employer which evidences payment of Plaintiff's salary during hospitalization and recovery. Plaintiff

objections on ground of relevance and materiality because (the objection must specify why there is relevancy or materiality problem)).

# I. DEPOSITIONS TO BE OFFERED.

The parties shall list the depositions to be used at trial. The portions to be read at trial shall be identified by page and line number. Counsel should note objections to deposition testimony by writing the objection in the margins of that portion of the text of the deposition to which the objection is made. Moreover, these objections shall be explained in this portion of the Proposed Pretrial Order. As is the Court's practice at trial, it is not sufficient for an objecting party to simply state perfunctory grounds for an objection (e.g., "hearsay" or "lack of foundation") contained in the Proposed Pretrial Order. Each party must explain the basis for each perfunctory objection (e.g., why it is hearsay, why it lacks foundation, why it is irrelevant).

J. MOTIONS IN LIMINE. Motions in limine shall be served, filed, and responded to in accordance with the instructions contained in the Order Setting Final Pretrial Conference.

# K. LIST OF ANY PENDING MOTIONS

# L. PROBABLE LENGTH OF TRIAL

- M. **JURY DEMAND** A jury trial (has) (has not) been requested. If a jury trial was requested, (indicate the appropriate selection):
  - 1. the parties stipulate the request was timely and properly made;
  - 2. the (Plaintiff or Defendant) contends the request was untimely made because: (explain why request was untimely); or
  - 3. the (Plaintiff or Defendant contends that although the request for trial by jury was timely, the request is improper as a matter of law because: (indicate the legal basis why a jury trial would be improper).

1		For a Bench Trial
2	N-1.	PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW shall
3		be filed and served by each party in accordance with the instructions contained
4		in the Order Setting Final Pretrial Conference.
5		
6		For a Jury Trial
7	N-2.	STIPULATED JURY INSTRUCTIONS, PROPOSED VOIR DIRE
8		QUESTIONS, AND PROPOSED FORMS OF VERDICT shall be filed in
9		accordance with the instructions contained in the Order Setting Final Pretrial
10		Conference.
11		
12	O.	<b>CERTIFICATIONS</b> . The undersigned counsel for each of the parties in this
13		action do hereby certify and acknowledge the following:
14		1. All discovery has been completed.
15		2. The identity of each witness has been disclosed to opposing counsel.
16		3. Each exhibit listed herein (a) is in existence; (b) is numbered; and (c) has
17		been disclosed and shown to opposing counsel.
18		4. The parties have complied in all respects with the mandates of the Court's
19		Rule 16 Order and Order Setting Final Pretrial Conference.
20		5. [Unless otherwise previously ordered to the contrary], the parties have made
21		all of the disclosures required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
22		
23	APPROVED	O AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:
24		
25	Attorney for	Plaintiff Attorney for Defendant
26	•	·
27		
28		

1	Based on the foregoing,
2	IT IS ORDERED that this Proposed Pretrial Order jointly submitted by the parties
3	is hereby <b>APPROVED</b> and is thereby <b>ADOPTED</b> as the official Pretrial Order of this Court.
4	
5	DATED this,
6	
7	
8	Stephen M. McNamee Chief United States District Judge
9	Cinci Cinca States District Juage
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
<ul><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	
28	
20	- 7 -