

COURTROOM/TRIAL DECORUM

MAGISTRATE JUDGE THURSTON

The purpose of these guidelines is to state, for the guidance of counsel, the basic rules concerning courtroom decorum while in trial. The requirements stated are minimal, not all-inclusive, and are intended to supplement, not supplant or limit, the ethical obligations of counsel under the Code of Professional Responsibility or the time-honored customs of experienced trial counsel.

When appearing in this Court, all counsel (and where, appropriate, all persons seated at counsel table) shall abide by the following:

1. Stand at the lectern while examining any witness; except that counsel may approach the Courtroom Deputy Clerk's desk or the witness for the purposes of handing or tendering exhibits, if permission is granted by the Court.
2. Stand at or in the vicinity of the lectern while making opening statements or closing arguments, except to refer to exhibits. Do not crowd the jury.
3. Address all remarks to the Court, not to the opponent.
4. Avoid disparaging personal remarks or acrimony toward opposing counsel and/or parties. Remain detached from any ill-feeling between the litigants or witnesses.
5. Do not approach the jury box. Anything the jury needs will be handled by the Courtroom Deputy Clerk.
6. Refer to all persons, including witnesses, other counsel, and the parties, by their surnames and not by their first or given names or nicknames.
7. Only one attorney for each party shall examine each witness on direct or cross-examination. Only the attorney who examines a witness shall state objections to questions by other counsel to that witness.
8. Only one attorney for each party shall present oral argument on motions, an opening statement, or closing argument.
9. Motions, the opening statement, or closing argument may be divided among counsel if a party has more than one trial counsel, if different subjects are addressed by counsel, and only if permission has been granted by the Court.
10. Counsel should request permission before approaching the bench or a witness.
11. Any documents or exhibits counsel wishes to have the Court examine, should be handed to the Courtroom Deputy Clerk.
12. Any paper exhibit not previously marked for identification should first be handed to the Courtroom Deputy Clerk to be marked before it is tendered to a witness for examination or placed on a viewing screen.
13. Any exhibit offered in evidence should, at the time of such offer, be handed to the opponent unless the exhibit has been pre-marked and the opponent has been provided a copy already.

14. Exhibits should be moved into evidence after the foundation is laid at the time the exhibit is first used with a witness. Do not wait until the close of the evidence to move for the admission of exhibits.
15. **No speaking objections.** In making objections, counsel should state only the legal grounds for the objection and should withhold further comment or argument, unless elaboration is requested by the Court at sidebar.
16. In examining a witness, counsel shall not repeat, comment on, or exhibit approval or disapproval of the answer given by the witness.
17. Offers of, or requests for, a stipulation should be made to opposing counsel, out of the hearing of the jury.
18. In opening statements and closing arguments to the jury, counsel shall not express their own personal knowledge, personal experience or personal opinion concerning any matter in dispute.
19. Counsel shall not, in the presence of the jury, refer to any matter not in evidence.
20. Counsel shall admonish all persons seated at counsel table and parties and persons under their direction and/or control, such as witnesses and associates, friends or family members, present in the courtroom, that gestures, facial expressions, laughing, snickering, audible comments, or other manifestations of approval, disapproval or disrespect during the testimony of witnesses are strictly prohibited.
21. Counsel shall not, in the jury's presence, refer to any matter, witness, exhibit, or testimony that has been excluded by an order granting a motion in limine, or to which an objection was sustained, and/or motion to strike has been granted.
22. Counsel shall not make a Rule 50 motion or other such motion, in presence of the jury. If counsel wishes to make such a motion, counsel shall notify the Court in words similar to, "The Plaintiff/Defendant has a motion, under Rule 50 to make." The Court will then take the matter up as soon as possible outside the presence of the jury.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 5, 2014

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE