

Plaintiffs He and Zheng seek permission to testify at trial by videoconference.⁵ Defendant Rom opposes.⁶ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 43(a) gives a trial court discretion to permit videoconference testimony “[f]or good cause in compelling circumstances and with appropriate safeguards.” The Court finds Plaintiffs He and Zheng have good cause to testify by videoconference because they cannot legally enter the United States despite their genuine efforts to acquire visas.⁷ This Court also concludes that adequate safeguards are in place. For instance, videoconferencing will allow the jury to listen to He and Zheng’s testimony and to observe their demeanor in real time.⁸ The Court grants Plaintiffs He and Zheng’s motions to testify at trial by videoconference.

Next, Plaintiffs ask this Court to allow witness Xianyao Wu to testify by videoconference at trial.⁹ Ms. Wu resides in China and says she is suffering from an illness that requires regular medical attention.¹⁰ Ms. Wu would need to travel over 7,000 miles while ill to testify in person. This Court concludes that witness Wu has good cause to testify at trial by videoconference and that adequate safeguards are in place.

Defendant Rom requests that this Court order Ms. Wu to travel to Cleveland for pre-trial deposition.¹¹ Because of the distance and her health concerns, the Court declines to order Ms. Wu to travel to Cleveland. The Court also notes Chinese law prohibits deposing Ms. Wu in China. Therefore, directs the parties to coordinate taking witness Wu’s deposition in Hong Kong no later than October 27, 2016.

⁵ Docs. [159](#); Doc. [163](#) at 2.

⁶ Doc. [161](#); Doc. [168](#).

⁷ Doc. [159](#) at 2; Doc. [163](#) at 2.

⁸ See *Jennings v. Bradley*, 419 F. App’x 594, 598 (6th Cir. 2011).

⁹ Doc. [164](#).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 2-3. The Court does not address the Plaintiffs’ other arguments supporting Ms. Wu’s remote trial testimony.

¹¹ Doc. [179](#) at 6.

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Plaintiffs also seek permission to participate in the final pretrial conference by phone.¹²

This Court grants the request.¹³

In conclusion, this Court **GRANTS** the Defendant's motion to extend discovery, **GRANTS** Plaintiffs He and Zheng's motion to testify at trial by videoconference, **GRANTS** the Plaintiffs' motion to allow Xianyao Wu to use videoconferencing to testify at trial, and **GRANTS** the Plaintiffs' motion to participate in the final pretrial conference by phone.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 13, 2016.

s/ James S. Gwin
JAMES S. GWIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹² Doc. [167](#).

¹³ The 2007 Advisory Committee Notes on Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 state that it is sufficient for an absent party to "be available by . . . telephone."