

## **JUDGE LAWRENCE F. STENGEL**

Judge Stengel was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1952. He is a graduate of St. Joseph's University and the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. From 1980 to 1990, Judge Stengel was in private practice. In 1990, he was appointed by Governor Robert Casey to the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas and was elected to that Court in 1991. Judge Stengel was appointed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on June 21, 2004.

### **I. PRELIMINARY GENERAL MATTERS**

#### **A. Correspondence with the Court**

Counsel or pro se parties may correspond with the Court concerning scheduling, routine matters, or to advise the Court that a case has been settled or dismissed. Any written communication requesting action by the Court should include a description of the situation requiring the Court's attention, the position of the opposing party, and the specific relief sought. Otherwise, all communications with the Court should be made by the filing of a pleading, motion, application, brief, or legal memorandum. Counsel shall make themselves familiar with the electronic case filing (ECF) system available in the Office of the Clerk of the Courts. It is strongly recommended that all filings be made electronically on ECF in the Office of the Clerk of Courts. Counsel should not send the judge copies of letters sent to each other unless specifically invited to do so.

#### **B. Communication with Law Clerks and Deputy Clerks**

Law clerks may not render advice to counsel and have no authority to grant continuances or to give advice on substantive or procedural matters. Therefore, unless directly contacted by a law clerk, counsel should not communicate with the law clerks.

Counsel may contact chambers by telephone, when a written communication is insufficient to timely address an issue. The Court also permits counsel to telephone chambers to schedule conferences or proceedings, including pretrial or discovery-related conferences, or to make arrangements for the attendance of witnesses, exhibit handling, or video replay.

Telephone inquiries should be directed as appropriate to one of the following:

Judicial Secretary/ Deputy Clerk:	Patricia A. Cardella 267-299-7760 Contact for matters relating to civil scheduling, case management, and general procedures.
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Courtroom Deputy:	Laura Buenzle 267-299-7769 Contact for matters regarding all criminal matters, general procedures, courtroom procedures, trial setup, and transcripts.
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Counsel should submit current telephone numbers, fax numbers, and any changes to the Clerk's Office, the Courtroom Deputy, and the Judicial Secretary/Deputy Clerk.

**C. Telephone Conferences**

Judge Stengel may hold telephone conferences to resolve scheduling matters or discovery disputes. The Court will notify counsel of the date and time for the telephone conference. Counsel for the moving party will be responsible for initiating the telephone conference and contacting Judge Stengel through his Secretary/Deputy Clerk after all parties are present on the call.

**D. Oral Arguments and Evidentiary Hearings**

Judge Stengel does not set aside certain days or times for oral argument, motions, or evidentiary hearings. Hearings and argument are scheduled when warranted.

**E. Pro Hac Vice Admissions**

To be admitted pro hac vice, associate counsel of record should submit a written motion for admission. The admission of out-of-the-jurisdiction counsel pro hac vice does not relieve associate counsel of responsibility for the matter before the Court.

**F. Faxes**

Unless specifically requested or explicitly permitted by the Court, parties should not transmit pleadings, motions, or other filings by fax to chambers.

**G. Courtesy Copies**

Counsel should send one (1) courtesy copy of a motion, brief, or memorandum to chambers at the time of filing. If the motion, brief, or memorandum was electronically filed, you do not need to provide chambers with a courtesy copy.

**II. CIVIL CASES**

**A. Pretrial Procedure**

**1. Rule 16 Conference**

The Court will schedule a preliminary pretrial conference as described in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b) and (c) shortly after a defendant has filed an appearance or pleading. At least three business days prior to the pretrial conference, counsel must submit to chambers the report of the Rule 26(f) meeting with a proposed discovery plan adopted at the conference.

The Court relies on counsels' good faith compliance with Rule 26(f) in all respects. The

Rule 26(f) meeting should take place as early in the case as possible. Outstanding motions will not excuse the requirements of holding the meeting and submitting the plan. The meeting should be a meaningful and substantive discussion to formulate the proposed discovery plan required by the Rule. Parties who do not comply will have no voice at the scheduling conference and may be subject to additional sanctions.

At the initial pretrial conference, the parties should be prepared to address all topics listed in Local Rule of Civil Procedure 16.1(b) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b) and (c), the progress of self-executing disclosure under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a), and any settlement or mediation proposals. The Court will issue a Rule 16 Scheduling Order at the conclusion of the conference.

Lead trial counsel must attend the Rule 16 conference. Counsel taking part in any pre-trial conference must be prepared to speak on every subject, including settlement, and have authority from their clients to do so. Counsel shall be prepared to discuss all claims and defenses in detail, and shall have a thorough comprehension of the facts.

## **2. Final Pretrial Conference**

There will be a final pretrial conference within ten (10) days of the trial date or the date the case will be placed in the trial pool. Counsel shall comply with Local Rule 16.1 regarding the submission of a pretrial memorandum. These memoranda shall be filed, with a courtesy copy to chambers, no later than seven (7) days prior to the Pretrial Conference.

During this conference, the Court will address factual and legal issues, the admissibility of exhibits, scheduling issues, and settlement. At the conclusion of the conference, the Court

will then issue a Final Pretrial Order or a Final Scheduling Order in a Complex Case.

**B. Continuances and Extensions**

Unless there is good cause to justify a change, the parties are expected to adhere to the dates contained in the scheduling order. The Court will grant a continuance or extension based on a stipulation of all parties if the continuance or extension does not affect the discovery cutoff or trial date. If a continuance or extension will affect the discovery cutoff or trial date, counsel should make a written request which sets forth the bases for the continuance or extension and indicates whether the other party or parties agree to or oppose the request. A request for an extension or continuance of the trial date, discovery deadline, or the deadline for filing dispositive motions must be made sufficiently prior to the due date to allow time for the Court to consider it. These requests should be made by motion, although an unopposed request may be made by letter to the Court.

**C. General Motion Practice**

**1. Oral Argument on Motions**

If the judge believes oral argument will be helpful in deciding a matter, he will schedule it, particularly when it involves a dispositive motion. A party desiring oral argument should request it by letter or in the body of the motion or responsive pleading.

**2. Reply and Surreply Briefs**

Reply and surreply briefs are not permitted unless leave to file them is granted upon motion of a party.

### **3. Length and content of briefs or legal memoranda**

All grounds for relief should be set forth in a single, comprehensive motion. A motion to dismiss, for example, should not be divided into separate motions for each count, but rather should include all bases for relief. Any brief or memorandum filed in support of the motion should be limited to twenty-five (25) pages. This includes the table of contents and any attachments or addenda. If a party requires more than 25 pages to explain its position to the Court, a motion to exceed the page limit should be filed, setting forth good cause for granting an exception to this rule.

### **4. Rule 56 Motions**

Any motion for summary judgment filed pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 shall include a short and concise Statement of Undisputed Facts as a separate exhibit. The Statement shall set forth, in numbered paragraphs, all material facts that the moving party contends are undisputed and entitle the movant to judgment as a matter of law. Only those facts which bear on material issues which will be dispositive should be included.

The papers opposing a motion for summary judgment shall include as a separate exhibit a short and concise statement of the material facts, which respondent contends present genuine issues for trial. This statement should respond to the numbered paragraphs set forth in the moving party's Statement of Undisputed Facts. The responding party also shall set forth, in separate numbered paragraphs, any additional facts which the respondent contends preclude summary judgment. The Court will accept all material facts set forth in the moving party's statement as admitted unless controverted by the opposing party.

Statements of material facts in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary judgment shall include specific and not general references to the parts of the record that support each statement. Each stated fact shall cite the source relied upon, including the page and line of any document to which reference is made.

**D. Discovery Matters**

**1. Length of Discovery Period and Extensions**

In standard track cases, the Court usually allows up to ninety (90) days from the date of the Rule 16 conference to complete discovery. In special management cases, the Court will permit additional time to conduct discovery if the parties identify a need to do so at the Rule 16 conference, or any subsequent status conferences. A case will ordinarily be listed for trial thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after the completion of discovery.

**2. Discovery Conferences and Dispute Resolution**

When a discovery default occurs, the Court will consider a motion to compel under Local Civil Rule 26.1(g). If the parties are unable to resolve the matter by themselves, after the reasonable efforts required by Local Civil Rule 26.1(f), the party seeking relief may file a motion to compel. The motion shall not exceed five (5) pages, shall not contain exhibits, and shall not include a brief or memorandum of law.

Once a motion to compel is filed, the Court will schedule a telephone or in-person conference to resolve the dispute as soon as possible. The responding party may file a response within five (5) days. This response should also be limited to five (5) pages and shall not include exhibits or a brief or memorandum of law. If the parties resolve the dispute, the conference will be canceled. If the Court's intervention is required, the Court may impose sanctions in favor of the prevailing party. Judge Stengel permits telephone conferences to resolve disputes during depositions in cases where the deposition would otherwise have to be adjourned.

### **3. Confidentiality Agreements**

The Court will only approve confidentiality or sealing orders for good cause shown.

#### **E. Settlement**

##### **1. General Approach to Settlement and Non-Jury Cases**

Settlement will be discussed at the initial Rule 16 status conference and at any subsequent conference. The Court will not participate in settlement negotiations in non-jury cases. A case may be referred to a Magistrate Judge for a settlement conference.

#### **F. Arbitration**

##### **1. General Approach to Arbitration**

Judge Stengel will not hold a Rule 16 conference or issue a Scheduling Order in arbitration track cases, unless there is a de novo appeal from an arbitration award. The parties are expected to complete all discovery prior to the date of the arbitration hearing.

##### **2. Scheduling of Trial De Novo from Arbitration**

Upon demand for trial de novo from an arbitration award, the Court will issue a Scheduling Order setting the date for trial at the earliest date available to the Court. Ordinarily, neither discovery nor dispositive motions will be allowed after the arbitration hearing is held.

#### **G. Final Pretrial Memoranda**

##### **1. Required Form of Pretrial Memoranda**

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the pretrial memorandum should be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Local Rule of Civil Procedure 16.1(c), and should also include the following items:

a. All stipulations of counsel

b. A statement of objection to: (1) the admissibility of any exhibit based on authenticity; (2) the admissibility of any evidence expected to be offered for any reason (except relevancy); (3) the adequacy of the qualifications of an expert witness expected to testify; and (4) the admissibility of any opinion testimony from lay witnesses pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 701. Such objection shall describe with particularity the ground and the authority for the objection.

c. Deposition testimony (including videotaped deposition testimony) that the party intends to offer during a its case-in-chief. The statement should include citations to the page and line number and the opposing party's counter-designations.

## **H. Injunctions**

### **1. Scheduling and Expedited Discovery**

Judge Stengel will promptly list any request for a temporary restraining order ("TRO") or a preliminary injunction assigned to him.

### **2. Pre-Hearing Conference**

Judge Stengel will hold a pre-hearing conference to discuss discovery issues, narrow the issues of contention, and allocate time for the hearing. Expedited discovery will be discussed and, when appropriate, ordered at the conclusion of the pre-hearing conference.

### **3. Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law**

Judge Stengel requires submission of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law for TRO and injunction hearings. The Court will set the time for submission of these items at the pre-hearing conference.

#### **I. Trial Procedure**

##### **1. Scheduling Cases**

A date for trial or for placing the case in the trial pool will be determined at the initial Rule 16 conference. Once a case is placed in the trial pool, counsel, parties, and witnesses should be ready to start trial upon 48 hours telephone notice. Ordinarily, a case will begin on or shortly after its trial pool date. Questions relating to scheduling matters should be directed to Judge Stengel's Deputy Clerk.

##### **2. Cases Involving Out-Of-Town Parties or Witnesses**

Judge Stengel schedules the trial of cases involving out-of-town counsel, parties, or witnesses in the same manner as all other cases. Counsel are responsible for the scheduling of witnesses.

##### **3. Conflicts of Counsel**

Counsel should notify the Court immediately upon hearing of any unavoidable and compelling professional or personal conflicts affecting the trial schedule.

##### **4. Notetaking by Jurors**

Judge Stengel permits jurors to take notes.

**5. Voir Dire**

Judge Stengel permits counsel to conduct all *voir dire* in civil cases. There is generally a time limit of thirty (30) minutes for each side for *voir dire*.

**6. Trial Briefs**

Parties should submit a trial brief only if a new or unique point of law is involved.

**7. Motions In Limine**

The time for filing motions in limine will be determined at the Rule 16 conference and will be confirmed in the Scheduling Order.

**8. Examination of Witnesses Out of Sequence**

The Court will permit counsel to examine his/her own witnesses out of turn for the convenience of a witness.

**9. Opening Statements and Summations**

In most cases, the Court permits twenty (20) to thirty (30) minutes for an opening statement and thirty (30) to forty-five (45) minutes for a summation or closing argument.

**10. Examination of Witnesses or Argument by More Than One Attorney**

More than one attorney for a party may examine different witnesses or argue different points of law before the Court. Only one attorney for each side may examine the same witness or address the jury during the opening statement or summation.

**11. Examination of Witnesses Beyond Redirect and Recross**

The Court will permit limited re-cross examination on matters not previously covered by cross examination or in special circumstances.

## **12. Videotaped Testimony**

Videotaped testimony should begin with the witness being sworn. Counsel should bring objections to the Court's attention at the time of the final pretrial conference. After the Court rules on any objections, counsel should edit the tapes before offering the videotaped testimony at trial.

## **13. Reading of Material into the Record.**

Judge Stengel has no special practice or policy regarding reading stipulations, pleadings, or discovery material into the record at trial.

## **14. Preparation of Exhibits**

Exhibits should be pre-marked and exchanged in accordance with the Final Pretrial Order. On the day trial is scheduled to commence, counsel should provide one copy of each exhibit and a copy of a schedule of exhibits to the Court.

## **15. Offering Exhibits into Evidence**

Unless the parties have an agreement as to the admissibility of a proposed exhibit, a witness may not testify as to its content until it has been admitted into evidence.

## **16. Directed Verdict Motions**

Motions for judgment as a matter of law in jury trials and motions for an involuntary dismissal in non-jury trials must be in writing. Oral argument on the motions is ordinarily permitted.

## **17. Proposed Jury Instructions and Verdict Forms**

In his Scheduling Order, Judge Stengel typically requires that the parties submit proposed jury instructions on substantive issues and proposed verdict forms or special interrogatories for the jury no later than ten (10) days before the trial or trial pool date. Counsel should submit a copy of the proposed jury instructions to chambers on an IBM-compatible disk. Jury instructions need only be submitted with respect to substantive issues in the case. Proposed instructions on procedural matters such as the burden of proof, unanimity, and credibility are not necessary.

Each proposed instruction should be on a separate sheet of paper, double spaced, and should include citation to specific authority. The Court will not consider proposed instructions without citation to specific legal authority. Cases and model jury instructions that are cited should be accurately quoted and a page reference should be provided.

Counsel will have the opportunity to file supplemental points or proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law during trial as necessary.

If a model jury instruction is submitted, for instance, from Devitt & Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, the submitting party shall state whether the proposed jury instruction is unchanged or modified. If a party modifies a model jury instruction, the additions should be underlined and deletions should be placed in brackets.

## **18. Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law**

Proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in non-jury cases should be submitted at least seven (7) days before the trial or trial pool date. They should be on hard copy and on an

IBM-compatible disk. The parties may submit revised or supplemental findings of fact and conclusions of law with specific reference to trial evidence at the conclusion of the case. A schedule for the submission of revised findings/conclusions will be discussed at the conclusion of trial.

**19. Unavailability of Witness**

If a witness is unavailable at the time of trial, as defined in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 32(a)(3), the Court expects an oral or videotaped deposition to be used at trial for that witness, whether the witness is a party, a non-party, or an expert. The unavailability of such witness will not be a ground to delay the commencement or progress of trial.

**20. Lay Witness Opinion**

Any party expecting to offer lay opinion testimony pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 701 regarding issues of liability or damages shall provide the opposing parties with information or documents supporting the testimony at the time required for submission of expert reports.

**J. Jury Deliberations**

**1. Written Jury Instructions**

In the appropriate case, the Court will give the jury a copy of the written jury instructions.

**2. Exhibits in the Jury Room**

After the jury has been instructed and taken to the jury room to begin deliberations, the Court and counsel will discuss which exhibits should go out with the jury for their consideration during deliberations.

**3. Handling of Jury Requests to Read Back Testimony or Replay Tapes**

At the jury's request, the Court may permit the Deputy Clerk to read portions of testimony back to the jury or to replay the audio or video-taped testimony.

**4. Availability of Counsel During Jury Deliberation**

Unless excused by the Court, counsel must remain in the courthouse during jury deliberations.

**5. Taking the Verdict and Special Verdicts**

Ordinarily, the Court will submit interrogatories to the jury. The Courtroom Deputy will take the verdict in the presence of the court, counsel, and the parties.

**6. Polling the Jury**

If requested by counsel, the Court will poll the jury.

**7. Interviewing the Jury**

Judge Stengel will allow counsel to interview jurors but will instruct the jury that they are not required to talk to the attorneys.

**III. CRIMINAL CASES**

**A. Approach to Oral Argument and Motions**

The Court will generally permit oral argument on a substantive motion in a criminal case upon request.

**B. Pretrial Conferences**

Judge Stengel generally will hold a telephone scheduling conference with counsel in criminal cases shortly after arraignment. At the conclusion of the conference, the Court will issue

a Scheduling Order governing speedy trial issues, discovery, time for filing motions, and the trial date.

**C. Voir Dire**

In criminal cases, Judge Stengel will conduct voir dire, based, in part, on questions submitted by counsel. After the voir dire is concluded, the Court will permit counsel to suggest follow-up questions. Counsel should submit proposed voir dire questions in writing seven (7) days before the trial date.

**D. Sentencing Memoranda**

Judge Stengel requires the parties to submit objections to the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report and sentencing memoranda in accordance with the Notice of Sentencing, which will be issued shortly after the entry of a guilty plea or conviction.

**IV. OTHER MATTERS**

**A. Briefs of Cases on Appeal**

Judge Stengel welcomes copies of appellate briefs when a decision he has made is appealed.

**B. Consultation with Opposing Counsel**

In general, Judge Stengel expects counsel to bring matters to his attention only after they have been discussed with opposing counsel. When communicating with the Court, counsel shall be prepared to state the position of opposing counsel

**C. Professionalism**

Judge Stengel will insist on punctuality and courtesy from counsel to the Court and to each other, both in the presence of the Court and otherwise. The examination of witnesses should be conducted from the lectern or from counsel table. Counsel should rise to address the Court and should seek permission of the Court before approaching witnesses or the bench. In addition, counsel will direct all comments to the Court or to the witness under examination and not to other counsel or to the jury. To the extent possible, the parties should notify the Court of any issues that will need to be ruled upon at the start of the day's proceedings, or during a recess out of the jury's presence. Side bar conferences are permitted when necessary.