

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**STANDING ORDER FOR CIVIL JURY TRIALS BEFORE
DISTRICT JUDGE JON S. TIGAR**

A. Meeting and Disclosure Prior to Pretrial Conference

At least 21 calendar days before the final pretrial conference, lead trial counsel must meet and confer with respect to:

1. Settlement of the case;
2. Preparation of the joint pretrial statement;
3. Preparation and exchange of pretrial materials to be served and lodged pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(3); and
4. Clarifying and narrowing the contested issues for trial in order to achieve a just, speedy, and efficient resolution of the case.

B. Joint Pretrial Statement

Unless otherwise ordered, the parties must file and serve a joint pretrial statement no later than seven calendar days before the pretrial conference. The statement must contain the following information:

1. Substance of the Action. A brief description of the parties, the substance of claims and defenses that remain to be decided, and the operative pleadings.
2. Relief Requested. A detailed statement of all requested relief, including an itemization of all elements of damages claimed.
3. Undisputed Facts. A plain and concise statement of all relevant facts to which the parties will stipulate for incorporation into the trial record without supporting testimony or exhibits. The parties must exercise good faith in stipulating to facts that are not reasonably disputable.
4. Disputed Factual Issues. A plain and concise list of the issues of fact that are contested and remain to be litigated at trial.
5. Agreed Statement. A statement assessing whether all or part of the action may be presented upon an agreed statement of facts.
6. Stipulations. A statement of proposed stipulations or agreements that will expedite the presentation of evidence.

7. Witnesses to be Called. A list of all witnesses likely to be called at trial other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal, and a brief statement following each name describing the substance of the testimony to be given. No party will be permitted to call any witness in its case-in-chief who is not disclosed in its pretrial statement without leave of court.
8. Exhibits, Schedules, and Summaries. A list of all documents or other items to be offered as exhibits at trial, other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal, and a brief statement following each that describes: (1) its substance or purpose; (2) the identity of the sponsoring witness; and (3) whether the parties have stipulated to its admissibility and, if they have not, the objection to its admission, the grounds for the objection, and the position of the offering party.
9. Disputed Legal Issues. Without extended legal argument, a concise statement of each disputed point of law concerning liability or relief, citing supporting statutes and decisions.
10. Pending Motions or Matters. A statement of any motions or other matters that must be resolved prior to trial.
11. Bifurcation or Separate Trial of Issues. A statement of whether either party requests bifurcation or a separate trial of specific issues and why.
12. Use of Discovery Responses. Citations to all evidence that a party might introduce at trial, other than that to be used solely for impeachment or rebuttal, that was obtained from deposition testimony, interrogatory responses, or responses to requests for admission. Counsel must state any objections to the use of these materials and must certify that they have conferred regarding such objections. Counsel must separately file a document containing each disputed discovery response or deposition testimony excerpt, and as to each must state the objection to its admission, the grounds for the objection, and the position of the offering party.
13. Estimate of Trial Time. An estimate of the number of hours or days needed for the trial.
14. Settlement Discussion. A brief summary of the status of settlement negotiations, without indicating specific dollar amounts, and an indication of whether further negotiations are likely to be productive and what, if anything, would facilitate settlement.
15. Miscellaneous. Any other matters that will facilitate the just, speedy, and efficient resolution of the action.

C. Binding Effect of the Joint Pretrial Statement

The joint pretrial statement described above must include the following language directly above the signature lines:

The foregoing admissions having been made by the parties, and the parties having specified the foregoing issues of fact and law remaining to be litigated, this order will supplement the pleadings and govern the course of trial of this case, unless modified by the Court to prevent manifest injustice.

D. Trial Exhibits

1. Exchange of Exhibits. At least 21 calendar days before the final pretrial conference, the parties must exchange copies of all exhibits, summaries, charts, schedules, diagrams, and other similar documentary materials to be used in their case-in-chief, together with a complete list of all such proposed exhibits. Voluminous exhibits must be reduced by elimination of irrelevant portions or through the use of summaries.
2. Objections to Exhibits. Following the exchange, the parties must immediately meet and confer about the exhibits and any potential objections thereto, and must make a good faith effort to stipulate to exhibits' admissibility. If the parties cannot so stipulate, they must make every effort to stipulate at least to authenticity and foundation absent a legitimate (not tactical) objection. The Court may inquire about the basis for any or all of a party's objections to another party's exhibits and/or conduct a pretrial conference to rule on such objections, so as to ensure that the jury's time is not wasted during trial.
3. Pre-Marking. Each exhibit must be labeled in the lower-right-hand corner with the exhibit number in a prominent, bold typeface.

The parties must mark their exhibits using non-overlapping ranges of numbers, leaving enough unused numbers that additional exhibits can be marked during trial. For example, the parties might agree that the plaintiff will use numbers 001–199 and the defendant will use numbers 200–399.

4. Delivery. Unless otherwise ordered, at least seven calendar days prior to the commencement of the trial, the parties must deliver one set of all pre-marked exhibits in clearly labeled three-ring binders to the Clerk's office, marked for the attention of the courtroom deputy. Admitted exhibits from these binders will be given to the jury during deliberations. The quality, condition, and labeling of the binders should be such that the Court can easily transport and review the binders' contents. Whenever possible, the spine of a binder should not be wider than three inches.

5. All exhibits that have not been provided as required are subject to exclusion in the reasonable exercise of the Court's discretion.
6. Following trial, the parties shall coordinate with the courtroom deputy regarding electronic filing of all admitted exhibits, which shall be the official court record.

E. Motions in Limine

Any party filing a motion in limine must first seek a stipulation from the opposing party or parties to the relief requested in the motion.

Motions in limine are due no later than 21 days before the final pretrial conference. They must be contained in a single document of no more than 40 pages, with no single motion exceeding 10 pages. Oppositions are due no later than 14 days before the final pretrial conference. They must also be contained in single document of no more than 40 pages, with the opposition to no single motion exceeding 10 pages. The Court will not consider reply briefs absent prior order on a showing of good cause.

The motions will be heard at the pretrial conference, unless the Court sets another time or determines that oral argument is unnecessary.

The Court ordinarily does not grant leave to file motions in limine under seal.

F. Jury Materials

1. Party Submissions. Unless otherwise ordered, at least seven calendar days prior to the pretrial conference, the parties must file and serve (a) jury voir dire questions, (b) proposed jury instructions; and (c) proposed jury verdict forms. The parties must e-mail Word versions of all of these documents to jstpo@cand.uscourts.gov on the same day they file them.
2. Voir Dire by Counsel. Counsel should discuss with the Court at the pretrial conference whether they wish to conduct voir dire. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 47(a).
3. General Instructions. Ordinarily, the Court will give the standard preliminary and closing jury instructions contained in the Model Jury Instructions of the Ninth Circuit. The preliminary jury instructions will ordinarily be given prior to opening statements.
4. Specific Instructions. The parties must submit a set of agreed-upon case-specific instructions using the Ninth Circuit Model Jury Instructions or California Civil Jury Instructions (CACI) whenever possible. Proposed deviations from the model instructions, no matter how minor, must be clearly identified by red-lined copy and supported by authority.

The Court discourages the unnecessary submission of special instructions or modification of model instructions. Special instructions, if any, must be complete, accurate, balanced, clear, and non-argumentative. Any instruction to which the

parties disagree must be marked as “disputed” and followed by concise argument and authority in support of and against the use of the instruction.

The parties’ set of proposed jury instructions must be ordered in logical sequence and include a table of contents.

G. Trial Briefs

Trial briefs are optional, but any party wishing to file a trial brief must do so at least seven calendar days prior to the commencement of trial.

H. Continuances and Settlements

Once set by the Court, trial dates are to be regarded as firm. Continuances are disfavored. For example, the Court will rarely continue a trial because the parties have “settled in principle.” A stipulated dismissal will ordinarily be required. In accordance with Civil Local Rule 40-1, if the parties fail to proceed with a scheduled trial after a jury is empaneled, the Court may assess the costs of maintaining the jury against the parties or attorneys.

I. Opportunities for Junior Lawyers

The Court strongly encourages the parties to permit junior lawyers to examine witnesses and to have an important role at trial.

J. Witnesses at Trial

Unless otherwise ordered, each party must notify all other parties by the close of each trial day of the witnesses that party intends to call on the following trial day. Failure to comply with this order may, in the discretion of the Court, be grounds for exclusion of any witness who was not properly disclosed.

Once the cross-examination of a witness has commenced, and until cross-examination of the witness has concluded, counsel offering the witness on direct examination must not: (a) consult or confer with the witness regarding the substance of the witness’s testimony already given, or anticipated to be given, except for the purpose of conferring on whether to assert a privilege against testifying or on how to comply with a court order; or (b) suggest to the witness the manner in which any questions should be answered. Once cross-examination has concluded, counsel is permitted to confer with the witness before redirect examination begins.

K. Post-Trial Retention of Exhibits

At the conclusion of the trial, each party must retain its exhibits throughout the appellate process. It is each party’s responsibility to make arrangements with the Clerk to file the record on appeal.

L. Daily Transcripts and Real-Time Reporting

Any party who would like a daily transcript or real-time reporting must email Transcripts@cand.uscourts.gov at least fourteen calendar days before the first day of trial.

Dated: June 3, 2026



JON S. TIGAR
United States District Judge