

**LOCAL RULES OF
CRIMINAL PRACTICE**

CITE THE LOCAL CRIMINAL RULES AS:

LCrR (e.g., LCrR12.1)

LCrR12.1

PRETRIAL MOTIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES

- (a) **Time for Filing.** The time for filing pretrial motions and responses thereto shall be set by the court at arraignment in all cases in which a defendant pleads not guilty.
- (b) **Extensions of Time for Filing.** Motions for an extension of time to file pretrial motions must be made within the time set for the filing of motions and will be granted only upon a showing of good cause for delay.
- (c) **Motions Adopting Other Motions.** Motions adopting motions filed by codefendants must clearly identify by character and date of filing the motions adopted. General adoptions which do not identify specifically the motions adopted may be summarily denied by the court.

LCrR16.1

DISCOVERY MOTIONS

Discovery motions filed by a defendant who is represented by counsel must include a statement that counsel has fully reviewed the government's case file before bringing the motion or a statement that such file is not available for counsel's review. The filing of a discovery motion which does not include such certification may cause the court to deny the motion, to disapprove payment to court-appointed counsel in regard to a motion made unnecessary by examination of the file, or to impose other sanctions under LCrR57.3 in the discretion of the court.

LCrR24.1

JURIES

(a) Examination of Jurors.

(1) The court will conduct the examination of prospective jurors.

(2) When the court's examination is completed, attorneys and parties appearing *pro se* may request that the court ask additional questions to the prospective jurors.

(b) Contacts Prohibited.

(1) All parties, witnesses, and attorneys shall avoid any extra-judicial contact or communication with a grand juror or member of a petit jury venire or panel who has been or may be selected in a case in which that person is involved. No person may have any extra-judicial contact or communication, either directly or indirectly, with a grand juror, member of a petit jury venire or panel which may reasonably have the effect of influencing, or which is intended to influence, the grand juror, potential petit juror, or sitting petit juror.

(2) Attorneys for parties shall inform their clients and witnesses of this rule.

(3) No person shall approach a juror, either directly or through any member of his immediate family, in an effort to secure information concerning the juror's background.

(4) No provision of this rule is intended to prohibit communication with a petit juror after the juror has been dismissed from further service, so long as the communication does not tend to harass, humiliate, or intimidate the juror in any fashion.

(c) Disclosure of Names and Addresses of Prospective Jurors.

(1) The names of prospective jurors for any session of court or for a specific case may not be disclosed prior to their reporting for duty except in compliance with instructions of the court. The clerk will make available to counsel for the parties, and to any parties appearing *pro se*, a list which sets forth the name, general address, and occupation of each potential juror when court is opened for the session for which the jurors have been summoned.

(2) The names, address, and telephone numbers of persons who have served as jurors may not be disclosed by the clerk's office without court permission

LCrR26.1

DOCUMENTS, OTHER THAN EXHIBITS, USED AT TRIAL

When counsel expects to examine or cross-examine a witness concerning a document which will not be offered as an exhibit, counsel shall have at trial a copy of the document for use by the judge.

LCrR30.1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY

In all cases tried to a jury, a party who desires the jury to be instructed on a particular point must set it out in writing and furnish it to the court before jury arguments commence.

LCrR32.1

SENTENCING RECOMMENDATIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS

Any sentencing recommendation made to the court by a probation officer is for the judge's use only and shall not be disclosed to the parties at any time.

LCrR44.1

REPRESENTATION OF CERTAIN DEFENDANTS

The Court's Plan for Furnishing Representation and Services to defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense, pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, is a public document available through the office of the clerk of this court. The court's plan as it now exists and as it is hereinafter amended shall have the same force and effect as a local rule of this court. When deemed appropriate by the court, the court may appoint an attorney to represent a defendant even though such attorney's name does not appear on the panel of attorneys drawn pursuant to the plan.

LCrR50.1

PROMPT DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES

The Court's *Plan for Prompt Disposition of Criminal Cases* in compliance with Rule 50(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (18 U.S.C. §§ 3161, *et seq.*), and the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act (18 U.S.C. §§§§ 5036, 5037), as approved by the Judicial Council, is a public document available through the office of the clerk of this court. The Court's Plan for the Prompt Disposition of Criminal Cases as it now exists and as it is hereafter amended and approved by the Judicial Council shall have the same force and effect as a local rule of this court.

LCrR57.1

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN LOCAL RULES OF CIVIL PRACTICE

Local Rules of Civil Practice 1.1, 1.2, 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 65.1.1, 72.1, 77.1, 77.3, 79.1, 79.2, 80.1, 83.1, 83.2, 83.5, 83.6, 83.8, 83.9, and 83.11a-m shall apply fully to criminal proceedings, and shall be interpreted consistent with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and other Local Rules of Criminal Practice.

FAIR TRIAL DIRECTIVES

(a) Prohibited Statements; Attorney's Obligations.

(1) An attorney participating in or associated with a grand jury or other investigation of a criminal matter shall not make or participate in making any extrajudicial statement which a reasonable person would expect to be disseminated by means of public communication and which does more than state without elaboration:

(i) Information contained in a public record.

(ii) That the investigation is in progress.

(iii) The general scope of the investigation including a description of the offense and, if permitted by law, the identity of the victim.

(iv) A request for assistance in apprehending a suspect or assistance in other matters and the information necessary thereto.

(v) A warning to the public of any dangers.

(2) An attorney associated with the prosecution or defense of a criminal case to be tried by a jury shall not make or participate in making any extrajudicial statement which a reasonable person would expect to be disseminated by means of public communication which relates to:

(i) The character, reputation, or prior criminal record (including arrests, indictments, or other charges of crime) of the accused.

(ii) The possibility of a plea of guilty to the offense charged or to a lesser offense.

(iii) The existence or contents of any confession, admission, or statement given by the accused or his refusal or failure to make a statement.

(iv) The performance or results of any examinations or tests or the refusal or failure of the accused to submit to examinations or tests.

(v) The identity, testimony, or credibility of a prospective witness.

(vi) Any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, the evidence, or the merits of the case.

(3) Section (a)(2) above does not preclude an attorney from announcing:

(i) The name, age, residence, occupation, and family status of the accused.

(ii) Any information necessary to aid in the apprehension of an accused or to warn the public of any dangers.

(iii) A request for assistance in obtaining evidence.

(iv) The identity of the victim of the crime.

(v) The fact, time, and place of arrest, resistance, pursuit, and use of weapons.

(vi) The identity of investigating and arresting officers or agencies and the length of the investigation.

(vii) The nature, substance, or text of the charge.

(viii) Quotations from or references to public records of the court in the case.

(ix) The scheduling or result of any step in the judicial proceedings.

(x) That the accused denies the charges.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this rule do not preclude an attorney from replying to charges of misconduct publicly made against the attorney or from participating in the proceedings of legislative, administrative, or other investigative bodies.

(b) **Attorney's Employees and Associates.** An attorney must exercise reasonable care to prevent employees and associates from making any extrajudicial statement which the attorney would be prohibited from making under this rule.

LCrR57.3

SANCTIONS

(a) **Imposition of Sanctions.** If an attorney or a party fails to comply with a local rule of this court, the court may impose sanctions against the attorney or party, or both. The court may make such orders as are just under the circumstances of the case, including the following:

- (1) an order that designated matters or facts shall be taken as established for purposes of the action;
- (2) an order refusing to allow the failing party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the party from introducing designated matters in evidence;
- (3) an order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying proceedings until the rule is complied with, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the failing party;
- (4) an order imposing costs, including attorney's fees, against the party, or the party's attorney, who has failed to comply with a local rule.

(b) **Sanctions Within the Discretion of the Court.** The imposition of sanctions for violation of a local rule is discretionary with the court. In considering the imposition of sanctions, the court may consider whether a party's failure was substantially justified or whether other circumstances make the imposition of sanctions inappropriate