

As of September 18, 2025

INDIVIDUAL PRACTICES IN CIVIL CASES
ROBERT W. LEHRBURGER, UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Chambers

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United States Courthouse
New York, NY 10007
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Courtroom

500 Pearl Street, Room 18D
United States Courthouse
Southern District of New York
New York, New York 10007
Deputy Clerk: Ms. Rupa Shah

Introduction

Cases come before magistrate judges in one of two ways: for specific purposes pursuant to an order of reference by the assigned district judge, or, for all purposes on consent of the parties. Consent to jurisdiction of the Magistrate Judge has a number of benefits, including ready access to the judge and a reliable trial date calendared well in advance. The reason for this is that magistrate judge dockets have few criminal cases, which otherwise take precedence over civil proceedings and trials. Prior to taking the bench in 2017, Judge Lehrburger litigated and tried a wide range of cases for 27 years and well understands the concerns of civil litigation attorneys and their clients. If counsel jointly wish to consent to have Judge Lehrburger hear their case for all purposes, the necessary form is at <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/hon-robert-w-lehrburger>.

Unless otherwise ordered by Judge Lehrburger, matters before him, whether for all purposes or by specific reference, shall comply with the following practices.

I. Communications with Chambers

A. Letters. In general, communications with the Court should be by letter. Except as provided below, all letters should be filed electronically on ECF (i.e., Electronic Case Filing), without email or other copy to Chambers.

1. Represented Parties. The following types of letters should be emailed to Chambers as a .pdf attachment:

- Letters filed by counsel under seal;
- Ex parte settlement letters;
- Letters otherwise containing confidential information.

In pro se cases, unless the pro se party has filed a fully executed Consent To Electronic Service form, counsel for the represented party must serve the pro se party with a paper copy of any legal document that is filed on ECF or emailed to the Court and must separately file proof of service.

2. Unrepresented Pro Se Parties. By Standing Order, a pro se party must mail or email all communications with the Court to the Pro Se Intake Unit located at 500 Pearl Street, Room 200, New York, NY 10007, ProSe@nysd.uscourts.gov. A pro se party may not call Chambers or send any document or filing directly to Chambers. Unless the Court orders otherwise, all communications with the Court will be docketed upon receipt; such docketing shall constitute service on any user of the ECF system. If any additional unrepresented party has not filed a fully executed Consent To Electronic Service form, a pro se party must mail or deliver copies of any filing to that party and include proof of service affirming that he or she has done so. Copies of correspondence between a pro se party and opposing parties should not be sent to the Court.

Any **non-incarcerated pro se** party who wishes to participate in electronic case filing (“ECF”) must file a Motion for Permission for Electronic Case Filing, available in the Pro Se Intake Unit or at <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/prose>. Any non-incarcerated pro se party who wishes to receive documents in their case by email instead of by regular mail may consent to electronic service by filing a Pro Se (Non-prisoner) Consent & Registration Form to Receive Documents Electronically, available in the Pro Se Intake Unit or at <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/prose>.

3. **Page Limit for Letters.** Letters may not exceed 3 single-space pages in length (exclusive of exhibits).
 4. **Letters Between Parties.** Letters solely between parties or their counsel or otherwise not addressed to the Court may not be filed on ECF or otherwise sent to the Court (except as exhibits to an otherwise properly filed document).
- B. Hand Deliveries.** Hand-delivered mail should be left with the Court Security Officers at the Worth Street entrance of 500 Pearl Street and may not be brought directly to Chambers. If the hand-delivered letter is urgent and requires immediate attention, ask the Court Security Officers to notify Chambers that an urgent package has arrived.
- C. Telephone Calls:** For administrative, scheduling, and calendar matters that do not request a ruling from the Court, Chambers may be called between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- D. Requests for Adjournments or Extensions of Time.** All requests for adjournments or extensions of time must be filed on ECF as letter motions. The letter motion must state: (i) the originally scheduled due date(s); (ii) the number of previous requests for adjournment or extension of the matter at issue; (iii) whether those previous requests were granted or denied; and (iv) whether all parties consent, and if not, the reasons given for refusing to consent. If the adjournment concerns a conference to be rescheduled, the letter motion must also provide multiple dates when all counsel are available. Absent good cause, any request for extension or adjournment shall be made at least 48 hours before the deadline or scheduled appearance.
- E. ECF.** In accordance with the S.D.N.Y. Electronic Case Filing Rules and Instructions, counsel are required to register as ECF filers and to enter an appearance in the case. Instructions are available on the Court website, at <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/electronic-case-filing>. Counsel are responsible for checking the docket sheet regularly, regardless of whether they receive an ECF notification of case activity. For questions about ECF rules and procedures, contact the ECF help desk at (212) 805-0800.

II. Case Management and Discovery

- A. Initial Case Management Conference.** The Court will issue an order scheduling the initial case management conference. The parties must meet and confer and then file a joint Report of Rule 26(f) Conference and Proposed Case Management Plan and Scheduling Order no later than one week before the initial case management conference. The parties should

use the template form for the Report of Rule 26(f) Conference and Proposed Case Management Plan and Scheduling Order available at: <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/hon-robert-w-lehrburger>. In **pro se** cases, if attempts to meet and confer are unsuccessful or not feasible, then each party may submit their own Report and Proposed Case Management Plan and Scheduling Order.

Lead counsel for the parties are expected to attend the Initial Case Management Conference. In most instances, the Initial Pretrial Conference will be held remotely, although the Court may order otherwise.

- B. Electronic Discovery.** The parties are encouraged to use the model Joint Electronic Discovery Submission and Proposed Order found at <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/hon-robert-w-lehrburger>.
- C. Confidentiality Stipulations and Orders.** In cases where confidential information will be exchanged, the parties may submit a proposed confidentiality stipulation and order. Any such proposed stipulation and order must adopt by reference, or contain provisions consistent with, the procedures governing Redactions and Filings Under Seal set forth as the Appendix to these Rules.

If a party expects to have responsive discovery material they deem confidential, they must proceed promptly with proposing the terms of a confidentiality stipulation and order, and all parties must negotiate the terms in good faith so that the absence of a confidentiality stipulation and order does not delay production of discovery material.

- D. Discovery Disputes.** Parties shall follow S.D.N.Y. Local Rule 37.2 with the following modifications. Any party wishing to raise a discovery dispute with the Court must first meet and confer in good faith with the opposing party, in person or by telephone or video conferencing, in an effort to resolve the dispute. If this meet-and-confer process does not resolve the dispute, the party may file a letter motion with the Court or, if applicable, to the Pro Se Intake Clerk, no longer than 3 single-space pages, explaining the nature of the dispute and requesting a conference. Such letter must include a representation that the meet-and-confer process occurred, including when and whether it was in person or over the telephone. Any responsive letter should be submitted within 3 business days following submission of the letter motion. The Court retains discretion to rule on the dispute based on the parties' letter submissions, without more formal briefing, and with or without a conference. If any party believes that more formal briefing is warranted, that party must make a separate application to the court explaining why more formal briefing is warranted.

Parties shall keep in mind Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which requires the Court and the parties to construe, administer, and employ the rules of procedure to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action. Parties also shall keep in mind Rule 26(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which provides that “[p]arties may obtain discovery regarding any non-privileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties’ relative access to relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Discovery motions should address these rules to the extent applicable.

III. **Motions**

- A.** All motions and moving papers filed on ECF or emailed to chambers shall be in **searchable PDF** form.
- B. Letter Motions.** Letter motions should be filed via ECF and comply with the S.D.N.Y. Local Rules and the S.D.N.Y. Electronic Case Filing Rules and Instructions. Letter motions are limited to 3 single-space pages (not including exhibits). Any responsive letter should be submitted within 3 business days following submission of the letter motion. Parties must file as letter motions the following:
- Requests for adjournments or extensions of time;
 - Requests for pre-motion conferences;
 - Requests for a settlement conference;
 - Discovery disputes, unless permission is granted for more formal briefing.
- C. Motions Under Rule 12(b) or (c).** Except in cases involving pro se parties, if a motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) or 12(c) is contemplated, the moving party must so inform the plaintiff or counterclaimant and explain the basis for the anticipated motion. The plaintiff or counterclaimant must then indicate whether they wish to amend the subject pleading before motion practice, and the parties must consider in good faith a stipulation permitting such amendment. If the parties are unable to reach a resolution, the moving party shall include the following statement in the notice of motion: “This motion is made following the conference of counsel, which took place on [date]. Plaintiff [or Counter-Claimant] declined an opportunity to amend.”

- D. Pre-Motion Conferences.** For motions concerning discovery disputes, see Section II.D above. A pre-motion conference with the Court is required for all other motions except for (i) motions by incarcerated pro se litigants, (ii) motions for reconsideration, (iii) motions for a new trial, (iv) motions in limine, and (v) motions required by the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure or the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to be made by a time certain.

Letters requesting a pre-motion conference should summarize the basis of the motion and may not exceed 3 pages single-spaced. Within 3 business days following submission of the requesting letter, each opposing party may submit a written response of no more than 3 pages. For non-dispositive motions, the Court retains discretion to rule on the dispute based on the parties' letter submissions, without more formal briefing, and with or without a conference. If any party believes that more formal briefing is warranted, that party must make a separate application to the court explaining why more formal briefing is warranted. The filing of a request for a pre-motion conference to dismiss prior to filing an Answer stays the time for filing an Answer until after the motion is resolved or further order of the Court, whichever is earlier.

- E. Memoranda of Law.** The typeface, text size, margins, and line-spacing of motion papers must conform to S.D.N.Y. Local Civil Rule 7.1. As to length, parties must also adhere to the word-count limits of Local Civil Rule 7.1 and include the required certification. Memoranda of 10 or more pages must contain a table of contents and a table of authorities, neither of which shall count against the limits on length. Sur-reply memoranda will not be accepted without prior permission of the Court. When citing unreported cases, parties shall use Westlaw citations whenever feasible.
- F. Courtesy Copies.** The Court does not require courtesy copies.
- G. Redactions and Filing Under Seal.** The parties must adhere to the procedures set forth in the Appendix to these Rules.
- H. Oral Argument.** Requests for oral argument of motions should be made by letter. Whether oral argument will be held remains in the Court's discretion. In some instances, the Court may hold oral argument even if the parties have not requested it.
- I. Specific Time Periods Provided by Federal Rules.** Nothing in the Court's Individual Practices supersedes a specific time period for filing a motion specified by statute or Federal Rule – including but not limited to Fed. R. Civ. P. 50, 52, 54, 59, and 60, and Fed. R. App. P. 4 – where failure to

comply with the specified time period could result in forfeiture of a substantive right.

IV. Settlement Procedures

See Settlement Procedures For Magistrate Judge Robert W. Lehrburger, posted at <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/hon-robert-w-lehrburger>.

V. Pretrial Procedures

The following procedures apply to those cases where the parties have consented pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(c) to have all proceedings, including trial, before Judge Lehrburger. Absent such consent, the parties should refer to the individual practices of the district judge.

A. Joint Pretrial Orders in Civil Cases.

1. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, within 30 days after the date for the completion of discovery in a civil case or, if a dispositive motion has been filed, within 30 days after a decision resolving the motion, the parties shall jointly prepare and file with the court for its approval a Proposed Pretrial Order.
2. In appropriate cases, the Court may be willing to dispense with portions of the Pretrial Order, if both sides consent, in order to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action. See Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1. The parties should discuss such requests with each other and then with the Court sufficiently in advance so that the Proposed Pretrial Order will be filed within the time frames described above.

B. Contents of the Proposed Pretrial Order.

1. **Caption:** The full caption of the action.
2. **Counsel:** The name, address, telephone number and email of each principal member of the trial team, and identification of each party's lead trial counsel.
3. **Subject Matter Jurisdiction:** A brief statement identifying the basis for subject matter jurisdiction, and, if that jurisdiction is disputed, the reasons therefore. Such statement shall include citations to all statutes relied on and, where diversity is the basis for jurisdiction, relevant facts as to citizenship and jurisdictional amount.

4. **Claims and Defenses:** A list of each claim and defense that will be tried and a list of any claims and defenses asserted in the pleadings that are not to be tried. Where applicable, the statements shall identify citations to relevant statutes relied on.
5. **Law:** Identification of the governing law for each claim and defense that will be tried and a brief description of any dispute regarding choice of law.
6. **Damages:** With respect to each claim remaining to be tried, a statement and calculation of the damages claimed, broken down by element or category (e.g., lost profits, back wages, medical costs, etc.), and a description of any other relief sought.
7. **Length of Trial:** The number of days estimated for trial. If the parties do not agree, each party shall give its estimate and the basis for that estimate.
8. **Fact-Finder:** Whether the case is to be tried with or without a jury. If a jury trial, whether the parties agree to a non-unanimous verdict pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 48.
9. **Stipulations:** Any agreed-upon stipulations of fact or law.
10. **Openings:** Requested amount of time for opening statements.
11. **Witness Lists:** A list by each party of its trial witnesses that it, in good faith, expects to present on its case in chief, with a statement of the general subject areas of the witness's testimony and an indication of whether the witnesses will testify in person or by deposition. The witness lists shall also include identification of rebuttal witnesses that the party may call if needed. Absent good cause, a party will not be allowed to present a witness not previously identified on their witness list.
12. **Witness Order:** A statement as to how and when the parties will give notice to each other of the order of their trial witnesses.
13. **Depositions:** Designation by each party of deposition testimony to be offered in its case, referencing page numbers, with any cross-designations and objections by any other party. If there is no objection or cross-designation, the Court will deem the opposing party to have waived any such objection or cross-designation.

14. **Exhibits:** A list by each party of exhibits to be offered in its case. For any exhibit as to which there is an objection, the party objecting must briefly specify, next to the listing for that exhibit, the nature of the party's objection (e.g., "authenticity," "hearsay," "Rule 403"). Any objection not listed shall be deemed waived. Exhibits not produced during discovery or otherwise provided to other parties prior to trial likely will not be allowed for any purpose.
 15. **Demonstratives:** A proposed schedule by which the parties will exchange demonstratives the parties intend to use at trial, notify each other of any objections thereto, consult with each other about those objections, and notify the Court of any remaining disputes.
 16. **Other Issues:** All other matters that the Court may have ordered or that the parties believe are important to the efficient conduct of the trial, such as bifurcation or sequencing of issues to be tried.
- C. **Additional Pretrial Filings in Civil Cases.** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the following shall be filed at the same time as the proposed joint pretrial order:
1. **Jury Cases.**
 - a. Each party must file a **Trial Memorandum of Law** addressing each issue of law that the party expects to arise at or before trial.
 - b. The parties must jointly prepare and submit proposed **Jury Materials** consisting of:
 - a **succinct statement of the case** to be read to the jury panel before voir dire and as an introduction to jury instructions;
 - proposed **voir dire** questions for prospective jurors;
 - proposed **jury instructions** (with each instruction separately numbered and beginning on a separate page); and
 - a proposed **verdict form**.
 - c. To the extent a party objects to another party's requested voir dire questions, jury instructions, or proposed verdict form, that party must (i) set forth the grounds for the objection and (ii) if

applicable, propose an alternative (all in the same document so that the Court can compare the parties' respective proposals).

- d. All substantive jury instructions, objections, and alternative proposals must include citation to supporting authority.
- e. In addition to ECF-filing voir dire questions, requests to charge, and verdict sheets, electronic copies must also be submitted as Microsoft Word documents and sent by email to: Lehrburger_NYSDChambers@nysd.uscourts.gov.

2. Non-Jury Cases.

- a. Each party must file a **Trial Memorandum of Law** identifying the issues, summarizing facts and applicable law, and addressing any evidentiary issues.
- b. The Court may also ask each party to file **Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law** before or after trial.
- c. In addition to ECF-filing, these materials should also be submitted as Microsoft Word documents and sent via email to: Lehrburger_NYSDChambers@nysd.uscourts.gov.

- D. **Motions *in Limine*.** Each party shall file and serve any motions *in limine* at the same time as the proposed pretrial order. Within two weeks thereafter, each party shall file and serve its opposition to any motion *in limine*. There shall be no replies unless requested by the Court.
- E. **Exhibit Binders.** At least two weeks in advance of trial, counsel must provide two courtesy sets of pre-marked exhibits to the Court. The exhibits should be assembled sequentially in a tabbed 3-ring binder. Voluminous exhibits may be provided on a thumb drive or equivalent.
- F. **Pro Se Cases.** In pro se cases,, unless otherwise ordered, the parties are not required to prepare joint pretrial filings (but may do so jointly if feasible). Instead, within 30 days from the date for completion of discovery or, if a dispositive motion has been filed, within 30 days of a decision resolving the motion, the represented party(ies) shall submit the pretrial materials set forth in sections V.A, B, C, and D above. At that same time, the pro se party shall file a **Pretrial Statement**. The pro se party's Pretrial Statement need take no particular form, but must be concise and contain:

1. a statement of the **facts** the party hopes to prove at trial;
2. a list of all documents or other physical objects that the party plans to put into **evidence** at trial; and
3. a list of the names and addresses of all **witnesses** the party intends to have testify at trial and the general subject matter of each witness's expected testimony.

The Pretrial Statement must be sworn or affirmed by the pro se party to be true and accurate based on the facts known by the party. The pro se party must file an original Pretrial Statement with the Pro Se Office and serve a copy on all other parties or their counsel if represented.

VI. Trial Procedures

A. Voir Dire. The Court will conduct all voir dire.

B. Time.

1. The Court encourages use of timed trials, with each party allotted a set amount of time for presentation of all evidence and cross-examination, and such time to be allotted as that party chooses.
2. Trial days generally run from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with a one-hour lunch break, and brief mid-morning and mid-afternoon breaks.

C. Witnesses.

1. No later than the end of each trial day, counsel must notify each other and the Court of witnesses to be called the following trial day. The parties may agree to earlier notification.
2. Absent a contrary ruling made before the start of a witness's direct testimony, where applicable, cross-examination in a civil case may go beyond the scope of direct to avoid making the witness return to testify in the opposing party's case. However, to the extent cross-examination exceeds the scope of the direct pursuant to this rule, counsel should not ask leading questions (unless the witness is hostile or otherwise associated with the opposing party).
3. The parties are expected to have witnesses available to fill the entirety of each trial day. Witnesses may be taken out of order if the next planned witness is unavailable. If a party does not have a

witness available to testify, the Court may preclude testimony or deem that party to have rested.

D. Exhibits.

1. All objections to exhibits should be resolved in advance of trial with the pretrial order and motions in limine. Exhibits shall be pre-marked. As all objections will have been resolved, any exhibit used with a witness during trial shall be deemed admitted, and counsel need not establish foundational elements for that exhibit.
2. Counsel must make sure that all exhibits are redacted in compliance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2. If there is a particular need not to redact, the party seeking to introduce the exhibit must file a motion *in limine* with the Court.
3. Counsel are responsible for maintaining custody of all original exhibits. The Court does not retain them, and the Courtroom Deputy is not responsible for them.

E. Court Reporter.

1. Prior to trial, counsel shall provide the court reporter with spelling of proper names, places, scientific or medical terms, and other words peculiar to the case that are likely to arise during trial.
2. When reading from depositions or documents, the reader cite the applicable page and line number.
3. When referring to an exhibit, counsel shall cite it by number or letter so that the record is clear as to what is being discussed.
4. Counsel and witnesses shall speak slowly and clearly enough for the court reporter to record what is being said

F. Objections and Sidebars.

1. Counsel shall object concisely, (e.g., “Objection”; “Objection, calls for speculation”), unless the Court requests further explanation.
2. Sidebars during jury trials are to be avoided. Counsel are expected to anticipate any problems and raise those issues with the Court in advance of the time the jury will be present to hear evidence.

* * *

APPENDIX

RULES FOR REDACTIONS AND FILING UNDER SEAL

- A. Sealing/Redactions Not Requiring Court Approval.** Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2 describes sensitive information that must be redacted from public court filings. No Court approval is required for these redactions.
- B. Sealing/Redactions Requiring Court Approval.**
- 1. Initial Filing Process.** Any party wishing to file a document under seal or in redacted form shall (1) file on ECF a redacted copy of the document, (2) file on ECF a sealed copy of the document, and (3) submit to Chambers an unredacted copy by email.
 - 2. Meet and Confer Requirement.** Within 5 business days of the ECF-filing of the redacted document(s), the parties must confer in good faith as to whether any or all of the redacted material may or must be filed without redaction. If the parties reach agreement that all redacted material may or must be unredacted, the parties shall file on ECF unredacted copies of the previously redacted documents and so inform the Court.
 - 3. When Motion Required.** A motion is required whenever one or more parties seek to maintain sealed material. If the parties cannot agree to unredact all redacted material, then, within 3 business days of the parties' meet and confer, the party seeking to preserve confidentiality must make a specific request to the Court by letter motion. If more than one party seeks to preserve confidentiality, the parties shall confer and submit a joint letter. Any party opposing the request to file under seal must submit a responding letter within 3 business days after submission of the letter by the party seeking to preserve confidentiality.
 - 4. What Must Be Included In Motion.** Any letter motion requesting that material remain under seal must explain the reasons for seeking to file the material under seal and address the request in light of the Court of Appeals' opinions in *Lugosch v. Pyramid Co. of Onondaga*, 435 F.3d 110 (2d Cir. 2006) and *Bernstein v. Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossman LLP*, 814 F.3d 132 (2d Cir. 2016). Any sealing request shall include the requesting party's proposed redactions.

5. **Motion Filing Process.** The letter motion to seal (and any response) must be filed on ECF in public view and should not itself include confidential material for which sealing is sought. Any supporting papers or attachments that contain confidential material may be filed under seal or redacted to the extent necessary to safeguard that information. At the time the letter motion is filed it should be designated as related to the documents filed under seal in the initial filing process.
6. **Unredaction.** If the Court directs that any previously redacted material be unredacted, the party who submitted the previously redacted document shall, within 3 business days after the Court's unredaction order, file on ECF the documents complying with the Court's order.
7. **Inability to Comply.** Any party unable to comply with the requirement for electronic filing under seal through the ECF system, or who has reason to believe that a particular document should not be electronically filed, must move by letter motion for leave of Court to file non-electronically.