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answer), or that the question seeks information beyond the scope of discovery.

Objections on other grounds are unnecessary and should be avoided. All objections should be concise and must not suggest answers to, or otherwise coach, the deponent.

Argumentative interruptions will not be permitted.

- (c) **Directions Not to Answer**. Directions to the deponent not to answer are improper. Advice not to answer may be appropriate on the ground of privilege or to enable a party or deponent to present a motion to the court or special master for termination of the deposition on the ground that it is being conducted in bad faith or in such a manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass or oppress the party or the deponent, or for appropriate limitations upon the scope of the deposition (e.g., on the ground that the line or inquiry is not relevant nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence). When a privilege is claimed, the witness should nevertheless answer questions relevant to the existence, extent or waiver of the privilege, such as the date of the communication, who made the statement in question, to whom and in whose presence the statement was made, other persons to whom the contents of the statement have been disclosed, and the general subject matter of the statement.
- (d) **Responsiveness**. Witnesses will be expected to answer all questions directly and without evasion, to the extent of their testimonial knowledge, unless they choose to follow the advice of counsel not to answer.
- (e) **Private Consultation**. Private conferences between deponents and their attorneys during the actual taking of the deposition are improper, except for the purpose of determining whether a privilege should be asserted. Unless prohibited by the court for good cause shown, such conferences may, however, be held during normal recesses and adjournments.