Rule 11. Orders and Judgments

[As of March 1, 2019]

Section 11.01 Preparation and Submission

Unless the court directs otherwise, attorneys for prevailing parties will prepare proposed orders for entry by the court and shall file such proposed orders not more than seven (7) days following the day on which the ruling is made by the court. If the proposed order submitted reflects that it has been approved for entry by counsel for all parties, then the court will take action promptly to enter such proposed order, or, at the court's discretion, enter the court's own order with respect to the ruling. If the proposed order does not reflect that it has been approved for entry by counsel for all parties, then the court will take no action to enter such proposed order for seven (7) days after receipt of the proposed order to afford counsel for the opposing party to submit an alternative proposed order. If the opposing party submits an alternative proposed order, the court shall undertake promptly to enter either the original proposed order, the alternative proposed order, or the court's own order with respect to the ruling. All of the time periods in this section may, for good cause, be extended by the court.

A party's approval for entry of a proposed order, which does not by its express terms state that it is an agreed order, shall not be construed as anything other than the party's agreement that the proposed order accurately reflects the court's ruling on the particular matter and shall not be construed to imply that party's agreement with or consent to the ruling set out in the proposed order.

[Adopted Effective September 1, 2004; Amended Effective September 1, 2010; Further Amended December 1, 2014].

Rule 11. Orders and Judgments

[As of March 1, 2023]

Section 11.01. Preparation and Submission

Unless otherwise directed, the prevailing party shall prepare and file with the Clerk a proposed order not more than seven (7) days following the Court's ruling. If the proposed order reflects it has been approved for entry by all parties, the Court may promptly enter the proposed order or enter its own order. Unless expressly referred to as an agreed order, a party's approval for entry of a proposed order shall be construed only as the approving party's agreement that the proposed order accurately reflects the Court's ruling.

If a proposed order does not reflect it has been approved for entry by all parties, the Clerk shall hold the proposed order for seven (7) days to afford the opposing party an opportunity to file an alternative proposed order. If the opposing party files with the Clerk an alternative proposed order, the alternative proposed order shall be conspicuously identified as such by the filing party. The Court will promptly enter the original proposed order, the alternative proposed order, or the Court's own order.

The time periods in this section may be extended by the Court for good cause.

This rule was unconstitutional because it discriminated against a class, i.e., the class of *pro se* litigants. After Plaintiff repeatedly complained, the relevant defendants didn't undo the enormous damage it caused him, but instead rewrote the rule to prevent other *pro se* parties from complaining ever again. Note the omission of "attorneys" and "counsel" in the newer constitutional rule compared to the unconstitutional prior rule.

Exhibit B