

CPLR ARTICLE 44: TRIAL MOTIONS.

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Any party may move for judgment during trial, after close of the opposing party's evidence. In the case of a medical malpractice suit, a motion at the close of the Plaintiff's evidence, charging a failure to adduce lack of informed consent, **MUST** be granted - if so proven - as to that cause of action.

The Court can also order a continuance at any time during trial, or new trial; in the interests of justice, and upon motion of a party.

Motion to confirm an advisory jury's verdict, or a Referee's Report, shall be made within 15 days of such.

A Court, upon motion of any party, **OR** *sua sponte*, may set aside verdict or decision; and make a judgment on the law, or a new trial of facts. such motions to be made to the Trial Judge, within 15 days; **EXCEPT:** the Judge has no power if the matter already argued OR submitted on Appeal.

There shall by only ONE such post-trial motion allowed (not including oral motions made immediately following verdict/decision).