



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

PLAINTIFF,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DEFENDANT,

Defendants.

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CIVIL ACTION No. **1:YR-CV-XXX**

JUDGE RON CLARK

Initials

SCHEDULING ORDER

The court, after considering the joint attorney conference report and after reviewing the case file, enters this case specific order which controls disposition of this action pending further order of the court. The following actions shall be completed by the date indicated.¹

DEADLINES

	Deadline for motions to transfer.
	Deadline to add parties.
	Plaintiff's disclosure of expert testimony pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2) and Local Rule CV-26(b).
	Deadline for Plaintiff to file amended pleadings. A motion for leave to amend is not necessary.

¹ If a deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday as defined in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6, the effective date is the first federal court business day following the deadline imposed.

	Deadline for Defendant's final amended pleadings. A motion for leave to amend is not necessary.
	Defendant's disclosure of expert testimony pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 (a)(2) and Local Rule CV-26(b).
Seven weeks after disclosure of an expert is made.	<p>Deadline to object to any other party's expert witnesses. Objections shall be made by a motion to strike or limit expert testimony and shall be accompanied by a copy of the expert's report in order to provide the court with all the information necessary to make a ruling on any objection. The court will not accept objections to experts filed in any form, including motions in limine, after this date.²</p> <p>Expert reports should include the categories of information set out in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B) and 26(a)(2)(C)(i)–(ii). Challenges to expert reports should include those set out in Federal Rule of Evidence 702(a)–(d) and 703.</p>
	Deadline for motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, or other dispositive motions.
	All discovery shall be commenced in time to be completed by this date.
	Notice of intent to offer certified records.
	Counsel and unrepresented parties are each responsible for contacting opposing counsel and unrepresented parties to determine how they will prepare the Joint Final Pretrial Order, Joint Proposed Jury Instructions and Verdict Form (or Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in non-jury cases). Counsel should agree on a list of witnesses whom each counsel will subpoena, or if beyond the 100-mile limit, whom each counsel will arrange to have present at trial.

² This requirement has two goals: (1) to encourage early disclosure of experts so that if one is struck, the party will have time to find another; and (2) to avoid the gamesmanship that has become common as parties attempt to disqualify experts with a motion in limine, thus distracting opponents during final trial preparations and perhaps even blocking testimony required to establish a claim or defense.

	Motions in limine are due. File Joint Final Pretrial Order. The form is available on the Eastern District of Texas's website.
	Responses to motions in limine are due. ³ File objections to witnesses, deposition extracts, and exhibits listed in pretrial order. ⁴ (This does not extend the deadline to object to expert witnesses.) Provide a copy of the exhibit objected to in the motion. If numerous objections are filed, the court may set a hearing prior to docket call. File Proposed Jury Instructions/Verdict Form (or Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law).
	For witnesses who are not going to be called live, oral and video deposition designations are due. Each party who proposes to offer a deposition by video shall serve on all other parties a disclosure identifying the line and page numbers to be offered. All other parties will have seven calendar days to serve a response with any objections and requesting line and page numbers to be included in the video. Counsel must consult on any objections, and only those which cannot be resolved shall be presented to the court. The party who filed the initial video designation is responsible for preparation of the final edited video in accordance with all parties' designations, and the rulings on objections. (Designations are not to be made for witnesses who will appear live, nor for impeachment on cross-examination.)
	File unresolved objections to oral and video deposition extracts.
Date to be set by the court.	If numerous objections are filed, the court may set a hearing to consider all pending motions and objections.

³ To save time and space respond only to items objected to. All others will be considered to be agreed. Opposing counsel **shall confer** in an attempt to resolve any dispute over the motions in limine within five calendar days of the filing of any response. The parties shall notify the court of all the issues which are resolved.

⁴ Within five calendar days after the filing of any objections, opposing counsel **shall confer** to determine whether objections can be resolved without a court ruling. The parties shall notify the court of all issues which are resolved. The court needs a copy of the exhibit or the pertinent deposition pages to rule on the objection.

	<p>Docket call and Final Pre-Trial at Time in Beaumont. Date the parties should be prepared to try the case.</p> <p>Provide the court with two copies of the Exhibit List, using form from the District Clerk's Office. Absent agreement of the parties, this should not have exhibits that were not listed in the Final Pre-Trial Order, but may have some deletions depending on rulings on objections.</p>
	<p>Jury selection and trial in Beaumont at 9:00 AM. This case will then be tried in order with other cases on the docket. Depending on disposition of other cases on the court's docket, jury selection may be the following week. About a month before docket call, counsel may wish to consult with counsel for the other cases on the January docket to determine whether their cases are likely to settle.</p>

SCOPE OF DISCOVERY

Taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the parties' resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the importance of the proposed discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit, the court modifies the parameters of discovery in the following respects. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), (b)(2)(iii).

Disclosure. The parties are reminded of the requirement, set out in this court's initial Order Governing Proceedings, to have already disclosed, without awaiting a discovery request, information such as names of persons likely to have, and documents containing, information relevant to a claim or defense of any party. If there are any questions about whether information is relevant to a claim or defense of any party, then review Local Rule CV-26(d).

A party that fails to timely disclose any of the information required to be disclosed by order of this court or by the Federal Rules of Procedure, will not, unless such failure is harmless, be permitted to use such evidence at trial, at a hearing, or in support of a motion.

Depositions. *[If the attorneys didn't do the initial mandatory disclosures, then add in this sentence] Although [specify which side didn't do the disclosures or don't specify if neither side did] counsel have presumably interviewed their own clients, they have not chosen to perform the initial mandatory disclosures required under the Order Governing Proceedings (DOC. # ____). [If their description of the depositions sought is vague or not specific/is mostly catch-all phrases] [Further] [specify which side was vague or don't specify if both were vague] counsel has failed to provide the court with proper guidance on who the parties expect to depose, instead relying on vague, catch-all phrases. [Add in the next sentence if either of the above sentences will be added in the case] To fulfill its responsibilities under Fed. R. Civ. P. 1 (which of course now applies to*

counsel) the Court will allow the discovery typically needed in a case of this type. Plaintiff may depose 30(b)(6) representatives [if D is an entity] and [list the witnesses identified by P in R 26(f) report if it seems they made a reasonable request] Defendant may depose 30(b)(6) representatives [if P is an entity] and [list the witnesses identified if request seems reasonable] Each party may depose expert witnesses disclosed by opposing party. [If health care or treatment is an issue allow deposition of health care providers] Each party may also depose [usually 1,2 or 3- depends on type & size of case and how competent their 26f report seemed to be] additional witnesses as “extra depositions.” The total time allotted for the “extra depositions” is limited to [usually about 2.5 to 3 hours per extra witness. Give them time to get info but not full 7 hours per. In very complex case maybe as much as 4 hours per] hours for Plaintiffs and [same] hours for Defendants, whether the time is used in direct examination or cross-examination. Absent court order, all depositions shall be taken in compliance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(d) and Local Rule CV-30.

The parties are permitted unlimited depositions on written questions of custodians of business records.

Electronic Discovery. Electronically stored information will be produced in hard copy form or multi-page TIFF format, unless the parties agree otherwise.

The parties are excused from the pretrial disclosure requirements set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(3), as such disclosure is cumulative of this court’s pre-trial order procedures.

DISCOVERY DISPUTES

A magistrate judge is available during business hours to immediately hear discovery disputes and to enforce provisions of the rules. The hotline is the best means to obtain an immediate ruling on whether a discovery request is relevant to any claims or defenses and on disputes which arise during depositions. The hotline number is (903) 590-1198. *See* Local Rule CV-26(e).

Before filing a motion to compel, a motion to quash, or a motion for protection from discovery, lead counsel must confer in good faith concerning the disputes. If an agreement can not be reached, counsel should call the hotline. If the magistrate judge on duty is not available within a reasonable time, counsel should call this court and determine whether Judge Clark is available for a phone conference.

Before calling the magistrate judge or this court on any dispute arising outside of a deposition, any attorney would be well advised to list, in about a half a page, the key points counsel wishes to make, any pertinent record references, and the applicable rule provision, statute, or case that supports counsel’s position.

Electronic discovery: In cases involving disputes over extensive electronic discovery counsel for both sides shall review the court's [Model] Order Regarding E-Discovery in Patent Cases before contacting the Hotline or filing motions to compel or to quash. The order can be modified for use in any case in which electronic discovery is an issue, and any ruling of the court on conduct of electronic discovery will likely be based, at least in part, on that model order. *See* ED Texas Website under Quick Links / External Forms / Form Orders-Order Regarding E-Discovery in Patent Cases.

RESOURCES

The Eastern District of Texas website (<http://www.txed.uscourts.gov>) contains information about **Electronic filing, which is mandatory**, Local Rules, telephone numbers, general orders, frequently requested cases, the Eastern District fee schedule, and other information. The electronic filing HelpLine is 1-866-251-7534.

COMPLIANCE

A party is not excused from the requirements of this scheduling order by virtue of the fact that dispositive motions are pending, the party has not completed its investigation, the party challenges the sufficiency of the opposing party's disclosure, or because another party has failed to comply with this Order or the rules.

Failure to comply with relevant provisions of the Local Rules, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or this Order may result in the exclusion of evidence at trial, the imposition of sanctions by the court, or both. If a fellow member of the Bar makes a just request for cooperation or seeks scheduling accommodation, a lawyer will not arbitrarily or unreasonably withhold consent. However, the court is not bound to accept agreements of counsel to extend deadlines imposed by rule or court order. *See* Local Rule AT-3(j).

TRIAL

The deadlines for pre-trial matters, such as exchanging exhibits, and objections, are intended to reduce the need for trial objections, side-bar conferences, and repetitive presentation of evidentiary predicates for clearly admissible evidence. Counsel should be familiar with the evidence display system available in the courtroom. Copies of exhibits which will be handed to witnesses should be placed in a three ring binder, with an additional copy for the court. (To make it easy to direct the witness to the correct exhibit while on the stand, Plaintiff should use a dark colored binder such as black or dark blue. Defendants should use a light colored binder, such as white, red, or light blue.) No single binder of exhibits shall exceed three inches in width. Alternatively, if exhibits have been scanned and will be presented via a computer projection

system, be sure there is a way for the court to view or read them separately so as to be able to understand motions and objections.