

- September 9, 2024 - Complaint Counsel to identify rebuttal expert(s) and provide rebuttal expert report(s).
- Any such reports shall be limited to rebuttal of matters set forth in Respondents' expert reports. If material outside the scope of fair rebuttal is presented, Respondents may seek appropriate relief.
- September 20, 2024 - Deadline for depositions of experts (including rebuttal experts) and exchange of any expert-related exhibits not previously provided.
- September 23, 2024 - Parties that intend to offer confidential materials of an opposing party or non-party as evidence at the hearing must provide notice to the opposing party or non-party, pursuant to 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(b).¹
- September 25, 2024 - Complaint Counsel provides to Respondents (and a courtesy copy to the ALJ) its final proposed witness and exhibit lists, including:
- depositions,
 - copies of all exhibits (except for demonstrative, illustrative or summary exhibits and expert-related exhibits),
 - the basis of admissibility for each proposed exhibit, and
 - a brief summary of the testimony of each witness.
- September 27, 2024 - Respondents provide to Complaint Counsel (and a courtesy copy to the ALJ) their final proposed witness and exhibit lists, including:
- depositions,
 - copies of all exhibits (except for demonstrative, illustrative or summary exhibits and expert related exhibits),
 - the basis of admissibility for each proposed exhibit, and
 - a brief summary of the testimony of each witness.
- October 2, 2024 - Exchange (with a courtesy copy to the ALJ) objections to final proposed witness lists and exhibit lists.
- The parties are directed to review the Commission's Rules on admissibility of evidence before filing objections to exhibits or witnesses and to limit objections to those that are necessary and well-founded.

¹ Appendix A to Commission Rule 3.31, the Standard Protective Order (§ 10), provides, in pertinent part, that if a party or third party wishes *in camera* treatment for a document or transcript that a party intends to introduce into evidence, that party or third party "shall file an appropriate motion with the Administrative Law Judge within 5 days after it receives notice" of a party's intent to introduce such material. Commission Rule 3.45(b) provides, in pertinent part, that a third party be "given at least 10 days notice of the proposed use of such material." This Scheduling Order construes these provisions so as to require the parties to provide 10 days' notice to allow for the filing of motions for *in camera* treatment.

- October 3, 2024 - Deadline to file motions for *in camera* treatment of proposed trial exhibits. *See* Additional Provision 15.
- October 3, 2024 - Deadline to file motions *in limine* to preclude admission of evidence. *See* Additional Provision 16.
- October 8, 2024 - Deadline to file responses to motions for *in camera* treatment of proposed trial exhibits.
- October 10, 2024 - Deadline to file responses to motions *in limine* to preclude admission of evidence. *See* Additional Provision 16.
- October 15, 2024 - Deadline for parties to exchange proposed stipulations of law, facts, and admissibility of exhibits.
- October 16, 2024 - Deadline to file final pretrial briefs supported by legal authority, to be no more than 7,500 words
- October 18, 2024 - Final prehearing conference to begin at 10:00 a.m.

The parties shall meet and confer prior to the prehearing conference regarding trial logistics and proposed stipulations of law, facts, and authenticity of exhibits. To the extent the parties have agreed to stipulate to any issues of law, facts, and/or authenticity of exhibits, the parties shall prepare a list of such stipulations and submit a copy of the stipulations to the ALJ one business day prior to the conference. At the conference, the parties' list of stipulations shall be marked as "JX1" and signed by each party, and the list shall be offered into evidence as a joint exhibit.

Counsel may present any objections to the final proposed witness lists and exhibits. All trial exhibits will be admitted or excluded to the extent practicable. To the extent the parties agree to the admission of each other's exhibits, the parties shall prepare a list identifying each exhibit to which admissibility is agreed, marked as "JX2" and signed by each party, which list shall be offered into evidence as a joint exhibit.

No signature by the ALJ on JX1 or JX2 is required. Any subsequent stipulations may be offered as agreed by the parties.

- October 23, 2024 - Commencement of Hearing, to begin at 10:00 a.m.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. For all papers that are required to be filed with the Office of the Secretary, the parties shall provide a courtesy copy on the Administrative Law Judge by electronic mail to the following email address: oalj@ftc.gov. The courtesy copy should be transmitted at or shortly after the time of any electronic filing with the Office of the Secretary. Courtesy copies must be transmitted to Office of the Administrative Law Judge directly, and the FTC E-filing system shall not be used for this purpose. The oalj@ftc.gov email account is to be used only for courtesy copies of pleadings filed with the Office of the Secretary and for documents specifically requested of the parties by the Office of Administrative Law Judges. Certificates of service for any pleading shall not include the OALJ email address, or the email address of any OALJ personnel, but rather shall designate only 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Rm. H-110 as the place of service. **The subject line of all electronic submissions to oalj@ftc.gov shall set forth the docket number, case name, and the title of the submission.** The parties are not required to provide a courtesy copy to the OALJ in hard copy, except upon request. Discovery requests and discovery responses shall not be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

2. The parties shall serve each other by electronic mail and shall include “Docket 9427” in the re: line and all attached documents in .pdf format. In the event that service through electronic mail is not possible, the parties may serve each other through any method authorized under the Commission’s Rules of Practice.

3. Each pleading that cites to unpublished opinions or opinions not available on LEXIS or WESTLAW shall include copies of such opinions as exhibits.

4. Each motion (other than a motion to dismiss, motion for summary decision, or a motion for *in camera* treatment) shall be accompanied by a separate signed statement representing that counsel for the moving party has conferred with opposing counsel in an effort in good faith to resolve by agreement the issues raised by the motion and has been unable to reach such an agreement. In addition, pursuant to Rule 3.22(g), for each motion to quash filed pursuant to § 3.34(c), each motion to compel or determine sufficiency pursuant to § 3.38(a), or each motion for sanctions pursuant to § 3.38(b), the required signed statement must also “recite the date, time, and place of each . . . conference between counsel, and the names of all parties participating in each such conference.” Motions that fail to include such separate statement may be denied on that ground.

5. By signing and presenting a pleading, written motion, or other filing, an attorney or *pro se* litigant certifies that either: (1) no portion of the filing was drafted by generative artificial intelligence (“AI”) (such as ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot, Harvey.AI, or Google Gemini), or (2) any language in the filing that was drafted by generative AI was checked for accuracy by human attorneys or paralegals using printed legal reporters and/or online legal databases. Any filing that fails to comply with these mandatory certification requirements may be stricken on that ground.

6. Rule 3.22(c) states:

All written motions shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor. Memoranda in support of, or in opposition to, any dispositive motion shall not exceed 10,000 words. Memoranda in support of, or in opposition to, any other motion shall not exceed 2,500 words. Any reply in support of a dispositive motion shall not exceed 5,000 words and any reply in support of any other motion authorized by the Administrative Law Judge or the Commission shall not exceed 1,250 words.

If a party chooses to submit a motion without a separate memorandum, the word count limits of 3.22(c) apply to the motion. If a party chooses to submit a motion with a separate memorandum, absent prior approval of the ALJ, the motion shall be limited to 750 words, and the word count limits of 3.22(c) apply to the memorandum in support of the motion. This provision applies to all motions filed with the Administrative Law Judge, including those filed under Rule 3.38.

7. If papers filed with the Office of the Secretary contain *in camera* or confidential material, the filing party shall mark any such material in the complete version of their submission with **{bold font and braces}**. 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(e). Parties shall be aware of the rules for filings containing such information, including 16 C.F.R. § 4.2.

8. The parties are directed to adhere to the limitations on designating material as confidential under the Protective Order issued in this case. Pursuant to the Protective Order, “confidential material” means “any document or portion thereof that contains privileged information, competitively sensitive information, or sensitive personal information.” Designating material as “confidential” constitutes that party’s “representation in good faith and after careful determination that the material is not reasonably believed to be already in the public domain and that counsel believes the material so designated constitutes confidential material as defined” in the Protective Order.

9. Each party is limited to serving on each opposing party: 50 requests for production of documents, including all discrete subparts; 25 interrogatories, including all discrete subparts; and 25 requests for admissions, including all discrete subparts, except that there shall be no limit on the number of requests for admission for authentication and admissibility of exhibits. There is no limit to the number of sets of discovery requests the parties may issue, so long as the total number of each type of discovery request, including all subparts, does not exceed these limits.

10. Compliance with the scheduled end of discovery requires that the parties serve subpoenas and discovery requests sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off and that all responses and objections will be due on or before that date, unless otherwise noted. Any motion to compel responses to discovery requests, or to seek certification of a request for court enforcement of a non-party subpoena, shall be filed within 30 days of service of the responses and/or objections to the discovery requests or within 20 days after the close of discovery, whichever first occurs; except that, where the parties have been engaging in negotiations over a discovery dispute, including negotiations with any non-party with regard to a subpoena, the deadline for the motion to compel shall be within 5 days of reaching an impasse.

11. The deposition of any person may be recorded by video, provided that the deposing party notifies the deponent and all parties of its intention to record the deposition by video at least five days in advance of the deposition. No deposition, whether recorded by video or otherwise, may exceed a single, seven-hour day, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Administrative Law Judge.

12. The parties shall serve upon one another, at the time of issuance, copies of all subpoenas *duces tecum* and subpoenas *ad testificandum*. For subpoenas *ad testificandum*, the party seeking the deposition shall consult with the other parties before the time and place of the deposition is scheduled. The parties need not separately notice the deposition of a non-party noticed by an opposing party. Unless the parties otherwise agree, at the request of any party, the time and allocation for a non-party deposition shall be divided evenly between them. If both Complaint Counsel and Respondents notice any non-party fact deposition (including any 30(b)(6) deposition), the seven hours of record time will be divided equally between the sides. Unused time in any side's allocation of deposition time shall not transfer to the other side.

13. Every documentary subpoena to a non-party shall include a cover letter requesting that (1) the non-party Bates-stamp each document with a production number and any applicable confidentiality designation prior to producing it and (2) the non-party provide to the other parties copies of all productions at the same time as they are produced to the requesting party. If a non-party fails to provide copies of productions to the other parties, the requesting party shall produce all materials received pursuant to the non-party subpoena, as well as all materials received voluntarily in lieu of a subpoena, including declarations or affidavits obtained from a non-party, within three business days of receiving the documents. No deposition of a non-party shall be scheduled between the time a non-party provides documents in response to a subpoena *duces tecum* to a party, and three business days after the party provides those documents to the other party, unless a shorter time is required by unforeseen logistical issues in scheduling the deposition, or a non-party produces those documents at the time of the deposition, as agreed to by all parties involved.

14. A party that obtains a declaration, note of support, or affidavit from a party or non-party witness will promptly produce it to the other side, and in any event not later than (1) four business days before the party or non-party is scheduled to be deposed, or (2) 14 calendar days before the end of fact discovery, whichever is earlier, absent a showing of good cause. Declarations, notes of support, or affidavits produced after this date shall not be admitted into evidence or used in the administrative proceeding except upon a showing of good cause. The parties reserve all rights and objections with respect to the use and/or admissibility of any declaration, note of support, or affidavit; and no declaration, note of support, or affidavit will be admitted unless a fair opportunity was available to depose the declarant.

15. If a party intends to offer confidential materials of an opposing party or non-party as evidence at the hearing, in providing notice to such non-party, the parties are required to inform each non-party of the strict standards for motions for *in camera* treatment for evidence to be introduced at trial set forth in 16 C.F.R. § 3.45; in *In re Otto Bock Healthcare North American*, 2018 WL 3491602 at *1 (July 2, 2018); and *In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2017 FTC

LEXIS 55 (Apr. 4, 2017). Motions must be supported by a declaration or affidavit by a person qualified to explain the confidential nature of the documents. *In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2017 FTC LEXIS 55 (Apr. 4, 2017); *In re North Texas Specialty Physicians*, 2004 FTC LEXIS 66 (Apr. 23, 2004). Each party or non-party that files a motion for *in camera* treatment shall provide one copy of the documents for which *in camera* treatment is sought to the Administrative Law Judge.

16. Motions *in Limine*

(a) Motion *in limine* refers “to any motion, whether made before or during trial, to exclude anticipated prejudicial evidence before the evidence is actually offered.” *In re Daniel Chapter One*, 2009 FTC LEXIS 85, *18-20 (Apr. 20, 2009) (citing *Luce v. United States*, 469 U.S. 38, 40 n.2 (1984)). Evidence should be excluded in advance of trial on a motion *in limine* only when the evidence is clearly inadmissible on all potential grounds. *Id.* (citing *Hawthorne Partners v. AT&T Technologies, Inc.*, 831 F. Supp. 1398, 1400 (N.D. Ill. 1993); *SEC v. U.S. Environmental, Inc.*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19701, at *5-6 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 16, 2002)). Moreover, the risk of prejudice from giving undue weight to marginally relevant evidence is minimal in a bench trial such as this where the judge is capable of assigning appropriate weight to evidence.

(b) Motions *in limine* are strongly discouraged. Motions *in limine* (including memoranda in support) shall be presented individually, and shall be limited to 750 words, but may include, as exhibits, excerpts of the discovery limited to that required to present the motion’s context. Responses to motions *in limine* shall be limited to 750 words, but may include, as exhibits, excerpts of the discovery limited to that which is not part of the motion *in limine* and which in fairness ought to be considered at the same time.

17. The final witness lists shall represent counsel’s good faith designation of all potential witnesses who counsel reasonably expect may be called in their case-in-chief. A general designation that a party reserves the right to call anyone on the opposing party’s witness list is not sufficient. Parties shall notify the opposing party promptly of changes in witness lists to facilitate completion of discovery within the dates of the scheduling order. The final proposed witness lists may not include additional witnesses not listed in the preliminary witness lists previously exchanged or who have not been deposed or submitted affidavits/declarations, unless by consent of all parties, or, if the parties do not consent, by an order of the Administrative Law Judge upon a showing of good cause.

18. If any party wishes to offer a rebuttal witness other than a rebuttal expert, the party shall file a request in writing in the form of a motion to request a rebuttal witness. That motion shall be filed as soon as possible after the testimony sought to be rebutted is known and shall include: (a) the name of any witness being proposed (b) a detailed description of the rebuttal evidence being offered; (c) citations to the record, by page and line number, to the evidence that the party intends to rebut; and (d) shall demonstrate that the witness the party seeks to call has previously been designated on its witness list or adequately explain why the requested witness was not designated on its witness list.

19. Witnesses shall not testify to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Federal Rule of Evidence (“F.R.E.”) 602.

20. Witnesses not properly designated as expert witnesses shall not provide opinions beyond what is allowed in F.R.E. 701.

21. The parties are required to comply with Rule 3.31A and with the following:

(a) At the time an expert is first listed as a witness by a party, that party shall provide to the other party:

- (i) materials fully describing or identifying the background and qualifications of the expert, all publications authored by the expert within the preceding ten years, and all prior cases in which the expert has testified or has been deposed within the preceding four years; and
- (ii) transcripts of such testimony in the possession, custody, or control of the producing party or the expert, except that transcript sections that are under seal in a separate proceeding need not be produced.

(b) At the time an expert report is produced, the producing party shall provide to the other party all documents and other written materials relied upon by the expert in formulating an opinion in this case, subject to the provisions of 21(g), except that documents and materials already produced in the case need only be listed by Bates number.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of a party designating an expert witness to ensure that the expert witness is reasonably available for deposition in keeping with this Scheduling Order. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Administrative Law Judge, expert witnesses shall be deposed only once and each expert deposition shall be limited to one day for seven hours.

(d) Each expert report shall include a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor; the data or other information considered by the expert in forming the opinions; any exhibits to be used as a summary of or support for the opinions; the qualifications of the expert; and the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony.

(e) A party may not discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of this litigation or preparation for hearing and who is not designated by a party as a testifying witness.

(f) At the time of service of the expert reports, a party shall provide opposing counsel:

- (i) a list of all commercially-available computer programs used by the expert the preparation of the report;
- (ii) a copy of all data sets used by the expert, in native file format and processed data file format; and
- (iii) all customized computer programs used by the expert in the preparation of the report or necessary to replicate the findings on which the expert report is based.

(g) Experts' disclosures and reports shall comply in all respects with Rule 3.31A, except that neither side must preserve or disclose:

- (i) any form of communication or work product shared between any of the parties' counsel and their expert(s), or between any of the experts themselves;
- (ii) any form of communication or work product shared between an expert(s) and persons assisting the expert(s);
- (iii) expert's notes, unless they constitute the only record of a fact or an assumption relied upon by the expert in formulating an opinion in this case;
- (iv) drafts of expert reports, analyses, or other work product; or
- (v) data formulations, data runs, data analyses, or any database-related operations not relied upon by the expert in the opinions contained in his or her final report.

22. If the expert reports prepared for either party contain confidential information that has been granted *in camera* treatment, the party shall prepare two versions of its expert report(s) in accordance with Additional Provision 7 of this Scheduling Order and 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(e).

23. It is possible that the evidentiary hearing in this matter will be conducted remotely by video conference.

(a) The parties are encouraged, in advance of the hearing, to take trial depositions of some or all of their expert witnesses for the purpose of perpetuating trial testimony and to submit such trial testimony as an exhibit in lieu of presenting the expert's testimony via live video at trial. A trial deposition may be conducted in addition to any discovery deposition of an expert witness.

(b) The parties may, in advance of the hearing, take trial depositions of fact witnesses who had been deposed before the close of discovery and to submit such trial deposition testimony (as video and/or transcript of trial deposition testimony) as an exhibit in lieu of presenting the fact witness' testimony via live video at trial.

24. An expert witness's testimony is limited to opinions contained in the expert report that has been previously and properly provided to the opposing party. In addition, no opinion will be considered, even if included in an expert report, if the underlying and supporting documents and information have not been properly provided to the opposing party. Unless an expert witness is qualified as a fact witness, an expert witness is only allowed to provide opinion testimony; expert testimony is not considered for the purpose of establishing the underlying facts of the case.

25. The final exhibit lists shall represent counsels' good faith designation of all trial exhibits other than demonstrative, illustrative, or summary exhibits. Additional exhibits may be added after the submission of the final lists only by consent of all parties, or, if the parties do not consent, by an order of the Administrative Law Judge upon a showing of good cause.

26. Properly admitted deposition testimony and properly admitted investigational hearing transcripts are part of the record and need not be read in open court. Videotape deposition excerpts that have been admitted in evidence may be presented in open court only upon prior approval by the Administrative Law Judge.

27. The parties shall provide to one another, the Administrative Law Judge, and the court reporter, no later than 48 hours in advance, not including weekends and holidays, a list of all witnesses to be called on each day of the hearing, subject to possible delays or unforeseen circumstances.

28. The parties shall provide one another with copies of any demonstrative, illustrative or summary exhibits (other than those prepared for cross-examination) 24 hours before they are used with a witness.

29. Complaint Counsel's exhibits shall bear the designation PX and Respondents' exhibits shall bear the designation RX or some other appropriate designation. Complaint Counsel's demonstrative exhibits shall bear the designation PXD and Respondents' demonstrative exhibits shall bear the designation RXD or some other appropriate designation. If demonstrative exhibits are used with a witness, the exhibit will be marked and referred to for identification only. Any demonstrative exhibits referred to by any witness may be included in the trial record, but they are not part of the evidentiary record and may not be cited to support any disputed fact. Both sides shall number the first page of each exhibit with a single series of consecutive numbers. When an exhibit consists of more than one piece of paper, each page of the exhibit must bear a consecutive control number or some other consecutive page number.

30. At the final prehearing conference, counsel will be required to introduce all exhibits they intend to introduce at trial. The parties shall confer and shall eliminate duplicative exhibits in advance of the final prehearing conference and, if necessary, during trial. For example, if PX100 and RX200 are different copies of the same document, only one of those documents shall be offered into evidence. The parties shall agree in advance as to which exhibit number they intend to use. Counsel shall contact the court reporter regarding submission of exhibits.

ORDERED:

Jay L. Himes

Jay L. Himes
Administrative Law Judge

Date: March 22, 2024