LOCAL PATENT RULES

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1. SCOPE OF RULES

LPR 1.1 APPLICATION

(a) Applicable Cases.

These Local Patent Rules (LPRs) apply to all cases filed in or transferred to this district in which a party makes a claim of infringement, non-infringement, ineligibility, invalidity, or unenforceability of a utility patent.

(b) Conflicts with DUCivR.

These LPRs supplement the District of Utah Local Rules of Civil Practice (DUCivRs). If there is a conflict between the DUCivRs and these LPRs, then these LPRs govern.

(c) Modification.

On a party's motion or on its own, the court may modify the obligations and deadlines in these LPRs when doing so will advance the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of the case.

(d) Appendix.

An illustrative chronology of LPR deadlines and events is contained in the Appendix to these LPRs. The Appendix does not constitute a rule or modify any of these LPRs.

LPR 1.2 ATTORNEY PLANNING MEETING AND SCHEDULING ORDER

(a) Attorney Planning Meeting Timing and Content.

No later than 35 days after the filing of the first answer, the parties must hold an Attorney Planning Meeting and discuss those matters found in the form patent scheduling order on the court's website.

(b) Scheduling Order.

(1) Unless the court orders otherwise, the parties must present to the court a proposed scheduling order no later than 7 days after the Attorney Planning Meeting.

(2) No later than 14 days after entry of the claim construction ruling, the parties must present to the court a proposed scheduling order to govern the remaining pretrial obligations.

(3) On a party's motion or on its own, the court may enter a separate scheduling order for all non-patent causes of action.

LPR 1.3 FACT DISCOVERY

(a) Timing.

The parties may commence fact discovery on the date for the Attorney Planning Meeting. The parties must complete fact discovery 28 days after the deadline to exchange claim terms and phrases under LPR 4.2.

(b) Reopening.

A party may move to reopen fact discovery no later than 14 days after entry of the claim construction ruling. The motion must explain why further discovery is needed and identify its scope.

(c) Advice of Counsel.

(1) No later than 7 days after entry of the claim construction ruling, a party must disclose its intent to rely on advice of counsel and the following information:

(A) all written opinions of counsel and a summary of oral opinions (including the date, attorney, and recipient) on which the party intends to rely;

(B) all information provided to counsel in connection with the advice;

(C) all written attorney work product developed in preparing the advice; and

(D) the date and identity of the sender and recipient of all written and oral communications with counsel concerning the subject matter of the advice.

(2) The substance of a claim of reliance on advice of counsel offered in defense to a charge of willful infringement, and other information within the scope of a waiver of the attorney–client privilege based on disclosure of the advice, is not subject to discovery until 7 days after entry of the claim construction ruling.

(3) After advice of counsel information becomes discoverable under section 1.3(b), a party claiming willful infringement may take the deposition of any attorney or other person who prepared, rendered, received, or relied on the advice.

(4) Nothing in this rule affects whether any information or materials other than those listed in section 1.3(c) are subject to discovery or within the scope of any waiver of the attorney–client privilege.

LPR 1.4 STANDARD PROTECTIVE ORDER

The Standard Protective Order identified in DUCivR 26-2 applies in patent cases. A party may move to modify the Standard Protective Order for good cause. The filing of a motion does not affect the requirement for, or timing of, any disclosures under these LPRs.

LPR 1.5 CERTIFICATION OF DISCLOSURES

Disclosures certified under these LPRs are subject to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11, 26(g), and 37.

LPR 1.6 ADMISSIBILITY OF CONTENTIONS

The contentions provided for in LPR 2.3 and 2.4 are not admissible as evidence on the merits absent a showing that disclosures were made in bad faith.

LPR 1.7 TIMING-BASED DISCOVERY OBJECTIONS

A party may not object to a discovery request or decline to disclose information required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) on the grounds that the request or disclosure is premature, except where a discovery request seeks:

(1) a party's claim construction position before the disclosures in LPR 4.2;

(2) a patent claimant's comparison of the asserted claims and the accused apparatus, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality before the disclosures in LPR 2.3;

(3) an accused infringer's comparison of the asserted claims and the prior art before the disclosures in LPR 2.4–2.5;

(4) an accused infringer's non-infringement contentions before the disclosures in LPR 2.4; or

(5) information concerning opinions of counsel before the disclosures in LPR 1.3(c).

LPR 1.8 MOTION TO STAY PENDING REEXAMINATION OR OTHER POST-GRANT PROCEEDINGS

In cases involving a patent that is the subject of pending reexamination or other post-grant proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the parties must confer before a motion to stay is filed with the court. When deciding a motion, the court may consider whether a stay would:

(1) unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the nonmoving party;

(2) simplify the pending issues in the case;

(3) delay proceedings after discovery is complete or a trial date has been set; and

(4) reduce the burden of litigation.

2. PATENT INITIAL DISCLOSURES AND CONTENTIONS

LPR 2.1 ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY DISCLOSURES

No later than 7 days after the defendant files its answer, a party claiming infringement must disclose a list identifying each known apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality of the opposing party which allegedly infringes one or more asserted patent claims (Accused Instrumentality).

LPR 2.2 INITIAL DISCLOSURES

(a) Plaintiff's Initial Disclosures.

If a counterclaim for infringement of another patent is filed, the plaintiff must provide its initial disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) (Initial Disclosures) no later than 21 days after filing its answer to the counterclaim. Otherwise, the

plaintiff's Initial Disclosures are due no later than 21 days after the defendant files its answer.

(b) Defendant's Initial Disclosures.

If a counterclaim for infringement of another patent is filed, the defendant's Initial Disclosures are due no later than 28 days after the plaintiff files its answer to the counterclaim. Otherwise, the defendant's Initial Disclosures are due no later than 28 days after the defendant files an answer.

(c) Documents Available for Inspection and Copying.

(1) Party Asserting a Claim for Infringement. A party asserting a claim for infringement must, for each asserted patent, make available with its Initial Disclosures the following non-privileged information in the party's possession, custody, or control:

(A) all documents concerning any disclosure, sale or transfer, or offer to sell or transfer, any item embodying, practicing, or resulting from the practice of the claimed invention or portion of the invention before the date of application (production of a document under this rule is not an admission that the document evidences or is prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102);

(B) all documents concerning the conception, reduction to practice, design, and development of each claimed invention that were created on or before the date of application or a priority date otherwise identified, whichever is earlier;

(C) the USPTO file history for each patent on which a claim for priority is based;

(D) all documents concerning ownership of the patent rights by the party asserting patent infringement;

(E) all licenses of the patent rights asserted; and

(F) the date, if known, from which the party alleges any damages began or, if unknown, an explanation of how the date should be determined.

(2) Party Opposing a Claim for Infringement. A party opposing a claim of infringement must make available with its Initial Disclosures the following non-privileged information in the party's possession, custody, or control:

(A) documents or things sufficient to show the operation and construction of all aspects or elements of each Accused Instrumentality that is identified with specificity in the pleading or Accused Instrumentality Disclosures of the party asserting patent infringement;

(B) a copy of each item of prior art of which the party is aware and on which the party intends to rely that allegedly invalidates any asserted patent claims or, if a copy is unavailable, a description sufficient to identify the prior art and its relevant details;

(C) the Accused Instrumentality; and

(D) an estimate for the relevant time frame of the quantity of each Accused Instrumentality sold and its gross sales revenue.

(3) Availability. A party may serve control-numbered copies of the documents and things identified in section 2.2(c) or make them available for inspection and copying.

LPR 2.3 INITIAL INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS

(a) Timing.

No later than 35 days after the defendant's Initial Disclosures, a party claiming patent infringement must serve on all parties Initial Infringement Contentions containing:

(1) an identification of each claim of each asserted patent that is allegedly infringed and, for each claim, the applicable statutory subsection of 35 U.S.C. § 271;

(2) for each asserted claim, an identification of each Accused Instrumentality of which the party claiming infringement is aware, described by name, if known, or by any product, device, or apparatus which allegedly infringes one or more asserted patent claims;

(3) a chart identifying specifically where each element of each asserted claim is found within each Accused Instrumentality, including for each element that the party contends is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(f), a description of the claimed function of that element and the identity of the structures, acts, or materials in the Accused Instrumentality that performs the claimed function;

(4) a statement of whether each element of each asserted claim is alleged to be present literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in the Accused Instrumentality and, if present under the doctrine of equivalents, an explanation of each function, way, and result that is alleged to be equivalent and why any differences are insubstantial;

(5) for each claim that is alleged to have been indirectly infringed, an identification of any direct infringement and a description of the acts of the alleged indirect infringer that contribute to or induce the direct infringement;

(6) for each alleged direct infringement based on joint acts of multiple parties, a description of the role of each such parties in the direct infringement;

(7) for any patent that claims priority to an earlier application, the priority date to which each asserted claim allegedly is entitled;

(8) the basis for any allegation of willful infringement; and

(9) to preserve the right to rely on the assertion that its own or its licensee's apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality embodies or practices the claimed invention, an identification, separately for each asserted patent, of each such apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality that incorporates or reflects that particular claim, including whether there has been marking pursuant to statute.

(b) Number of Claims and Substitution of Claims.

(1) A party may claim no more than 10 infringement claims per asserted patent without leave of court.

(2) If a party claiming patent infringement learns of an Accused Instrumentality that was not previously disclosed or known, the party may supplement its infringement claims within 14 days of that discovery.

(3) If supplementation increases the number of infringement claims to more than 10 per asserted patent, then the party must withdraw an equal number of asserted claims.

LPR 2.4 INITIAL NON-INFRINGEMENT, INELIGIBILITY, INVALIDITY, AND UNENFORCEABILITY CONTENTIONS

(a) Timing.

No later than 14 days after service of the Initial Infringement Contentions, each party opposing a claim of patent infringement or asserting ineligibility, invalidity,

or unenforceability of a patent claim must serve on all parties its Initial Non-Infringement, Ineligibility, Invalidity, and Unenforceability Contentions.

(b) Non-Infringement Contentions.

Non-Infringement Contentions must contain a chart that is responsive to the chart required under LPR 2.3(a)(3) and that describes, for each identified element in each asserted claim, whether the element is present literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in each Accused Instrumentality and, if it is not present, the reason for the denial and the relevant distinctions.

(c) Ineligibility Contentions.

Ineligibility Contentions must describe why the patent fails to fall within the subject matter of 35 U.S.C. § 101 or is otherwise patent ineligible, including the identity of prior art that allegedly shows how a claim element is well-understood, routine, or conventional.

(d) Invalidity Contentions.

(1) Invalidity Contentions must:

(A) identify—

(i) each item of prior art that allegedly invalidates, alone or in combination, each asserted claim;

(ii) for prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1) (effective Mar. 16, 2013) or 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a)–(b) & (g) (2012), the item offered for sale or publicly used or known, the date the offer or use took place or the information became known, and the person or entity that made the use or that made and received the offer, or the person or entity that made the information known or to whom it was made known;

(iii) for a challenge to inventorship under 35 U.S.C. § 101, the name of the persons from whom and the circumstances under which the invention or any part of it was derived;

(B) contain a statement—

(i) of whether each item of prior art allegedly anticipates each asserted claim or renders it obvious;

(ii) explaining the combination and the reasons to combine the items, if a combination of items of prior art allegedly makes a claim obvious;

(iii) of any grounds of invalidity based on indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. § 112(b) or lack of enablement or lack of written description under 35 U.S.C. § 112(a); and

(C) include a chart—

(i) identifying where, in each alleged item of prior art, each element of each asserted claim is found; and

(ii) for each element a party contends is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(f), describing the claimed function of that element and the identity of the structures, acts, or materials in each item of prior art that performs the claimed function.

(2) A party asserting invalidity must limit prior art references to 12 per asserted patent without leave of court.

(e) Unenforceability Contentions.

Unenforceability contentions must identify the acts allegedly supporting and all bases for the assertion of unenforceability.

LPR 2.5 DOCUMENT PRODUCTION ACCOMPANYING INITIAL NON-INFRINGEMENT, INELIGIBILITY, INVALIDITY, AND UNENFORCEABILITY CONTENTIONS

When serving its Initial Contentions, the party opposing a claim of patent infringement or asserting invalidity must supplement its Initial Disclosures by producing or making available for inspection and copying:

(1) any additional documentation showing the operation of any aspects or elements of an Accused Instrumentality identified by the patent claimant in its LPR 2.3(a)(3) chart; and

(2) any additional items of prior art identified in LPR 2.4, including, for foreign prior art, any translation in the party's possession, custody, or control that does not appear in the file history of the asserted patent.

LPR 2.6 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT IN PATENT CASES INITIATED BY COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

In a patent declaratory judgment action in which no party asserts a claim of infringement, the party seeking the declaratory judgment:

(1) need not comply with LPR 2.1. and 2.3; and

(2) must, for each declaration for relief being sought, comply with LPR 2.4 and 2.5 no later than 49 days after the defendant's Initial Disclosures are served.

3. FINAL CONTENTIONS

LPR 3.1 TIMING

(a) Final Infringement Contentions.

No later than 21 weeks after the deadline to serve Initial Infringement Contentions, a party asserting patent infringement must serve on all parties Final Infringement Contentions containing the information required in LPR 2.3(a)(1)–(8).

(b) Final Ineligibility, Invalidity, and Unenforceability Contentions.

Within 14 days after Final Infringement Contentions are due, each party asserting ineligibility, invalidity, or unenforceability of a patent claim must serve on all other parties Final Ineligibility, Invalidity, and Unenforceability Contentions containing the information required in LPR 2.4(c)–(e).

(c) Final Non-Infringement Contentions.

No later than 28 days after Final Infringement Contentions are due, each party asserting non-infringement of a patent claim must serve on all other parties Final Non-Infringement Contentions containing the information required in LPR 2.4(b).

LPR 3.2 LIMITATIONS ON FINAL CONTENTIONS

(a) Final Infringement Contentions.

Final Infringement Contentions may rely on no more than 8 of the 10 asserted infringement claims per asserted patent identified in LPR 2.3(b).

(b) Final Invalidity Contentions.

Final Invalidity Contentions may rely on no more than 10 of the 12 prior art references per asserted patent identified in LPR 2.4(d)(2).

(c) Modification of Limits.

Upon a showing of good cause and no unfair prejudice to opposing parties, the court may modify the limits in LPR 3.2(a) and (b).

LPR 3.3 DOCUMENT PRODUCTION ACCOMPANYING FINAL INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS

(a) When serving its Final Contentions, a party asserting invalidity must produce or make available for inspection and copying a copy or sample of all prior art identified under LPR 3.1, unless the prior art was previously produced or appears in the file history of the patent at issue.

(b) Any prior art not in English must include a translation of the portion relied on, and the translated portion must be sufficient to place the particular matter in context.

(c) The producing party must separately identify by control-number the documents that correspond to each claim.

LPR 3.4 AMENDMENT OF FINAL CONTENTIONS

(a) Timing.

No later than 14 days after the discovery of the basis for the amendment, a party must move to amend its contentions.

(b) Leave of Court.

Upon a showing of good cause and no unfair prejudice to opposing parties, the court may permit a party to amend its Final Contentions. The duty to supplement discovery responses does not excuse the need to obtain leave of court to amend Final Contentions.

4. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION PROCEEDINGS

LPR 4.1 DELAY OF RULING ON A MOTION RELATING TO CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

If a party files a motion that raises claim construction issues before the claim construction proceedings provided for in LPR 4.4, the court may defer ruling on the motion until after entry of the claim construction ruling.

LPR 4.2 EXCHANGE OF PROPOSED CLAIM TERMS TO BE CONSTRUED

(a) Timing.

No later than 14 days after service of the Final Non-Infringement Contentions, each party must serve on all other parties a list identifying or providing:

(1) claim terms and phrases for the court to construe;

(2) proposed constructions; and

(3) any claim element that is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) and a description of its function and the structures, acts, or materials corresponding to that element, identified by column and line number of the asserted patent.

(b) Meet and Confer.

No later than 7 days after the exchange of claim terms and phrases, the parties must meet and confer and agree on no more than 10 terms or phrases for the court to construe. If the parties are unable to agree on 10 terms, then 5 terms are allocated collectively to all plaintiffs and 5 terms are allocated collectively to all defendants.

(c) Limitations and Modification.

Upon a showing of good cause, the court may permit more than 10 terms or phrases to be presented for construction. The assertion of multiple non-related patents may constitute good cause.

LPR 4.3 CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEFS

(a) Filing Time, Page Limits, and Chart.

(1) No later than 35 days after the exchange of terms and phrases in LPR 4.2, the parties must simultaneously file cross-briefs for claim construction, which must not exceed 25 pages without leave of court.

(2) No later than 28 days after the filing of cross-briefs for claim construction, the parties must simultaneously file response briefs, which must not exceed 25 pages without leave of court.

(3) No later than 7 days after the filing of the response briefs, the parties must file:

(A) a joint claim construction chart that identifies in separate columns—

(i) the complete language of each disputed claim term or phrase in the cross-briefs for claim construction;

(ii) a reference to where the disputed claim term appears in the asserted patent;

(iii) each party's proposed claim constructions; and

(iv) a placeholder for the court to enter its claim construction or a statement of whether the parties agree on the claim construction;

(B) a joint status report containing the parties' proposals for the nature and form of the claim construction hearing.

(4) The joint claim construction chart must be emailed in an editable format to the assigned judge's chambers.

(b) Briefs and Excess Pages.

(1) For each term or phrase to be presented to the court, each party must state in its cross-brief for claim construction whether a construction in a party's favor may be dispositive of an issue and why.

(2) A cross-brief for claim construction must identify any intrinsic evidence with citation to the joint appendix and separately identify any extrinsic evidence that a party contends supports its proposed claim construction.

(3) A response brief must include all objections to any extrinsic evidence identified in the cross-briefs.

(4) The presence of multiple alleged infringers with different products or processes may constitute good cause for allowing additional pages or separate briefing as to different alleged infringers.

(c) Joint and Separate Appendices.

(1) When cross-briefs for claim construction are filed, the parties must file and cite to a joint appendix containing the patents in dispute and the prosecution history for each patent.

(2) Any party may file a separate appendix to its claim construction brief with other supporting materials.

(3) Any appendix and prosecution history must:

(A) contain an index;

(B) be paginated and text searchable; and

(C) have each document bookmarked in a PDF file.

(d) Reply.

A party must not file a reply or surreply unless the court requests it.

(e) Witness Statement.

A party must make a witness available for a deposition if the witness has provided an affidavit or declaration in support of a claim construction and has not previously been deposed.

LPR 4.4 CLAIM CONSTRUCTION HEARING

Concurrent with the filing of the claim construction response briefs, the parties must file a joint motion for a claim construction hearing. The court will issue an order describing the schedule and procedures for a claim construction hearing. Unless the court orders otherwise, any exhibits, including demonstrative exhibits, to be used at a claim construction hearing must be exchanged no later than 7 days before the hearing.

LPR 4.5 TUTORIAL

(a) Timing.

No later than 14 days after the filing of the claim construction response briefs, a party may file a tutorial summarizing and explaining the technology at issue**.**

(b) Form.

(1) The tutorial may be in written or presentation form (e.g., PowerPoint) and must not exceed either 30 pages or 30 minutes.

(2) A party may request leave to provide a live tutorial.

(c) Limitations.

No argument is permitted in a tutorial. Tutorials are only for purposes of claim construction, and the parties may not rely on any statement made in a tutorial for any other part of the litigation.

5. EXPERT WITNESSES

LPR 5.1 TIMING OF DISCLOSURE OF EXPERTS

(a) No later than 28 days after entry of the claim construction ruling, each party must make its initial expert witness disclosures required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 on issues for which the party bears the burden of proof.

(b) No later than 28 days after the date for initial expert reports, each party must make its expert witness disclosures required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 on issues for which a party does not bear the burden of proof.

(c) If a party who bears the burden of proof wants to designate rebuttal expert witnesses, it must make its rebuttal expert witness disclosures required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 no later than 28 days after the date for reports on issues for which an opposing party does not bear the burden of proof.

LPR 5.2 EXPERT DEPOSITIONS

Expert witness depositions must be completed no later than 35 days after the deadline to exchange expert rebuttal reports.

LPR 5.3 PRESUMPTION AGAINST SUPPLEMENTATION OF REPORTS

(a) Except as provided in this rule, a party may not serve or rely on an untimely amendment or supplement to an expert report.

(b) A party may serve and rely on an untimely amendment or supplement to an expert report:

(1) upon a motion showing good cause why the amendment or supplement could not reasonably have been made earlier and that the opposing party is not unfairly prejudiced; or

(2) if a change in factual support or legal precedent necessitates the amendment or supplement under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e).

6. DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS

LPR 6.1 DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS

A dispositive motion must be filed no later than 28 days after the deadline for completing expert witness depositions.

7. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

LPR 7.1 NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND PRIOR ART REFERENCES

(a) Final Pretrial Disclosures.

In its final pretrial disclosures:

(1) a party asserting infringement must limit the number of asserted claims to a manageable subset of previously identified asserted claims; and

(2) a party opposing infringement must limit the number of prior art references to be asserted in support of invalidity theories to a manageable subset of previously identified prior art references.

(b) Manageable Subset of Claims and Prior Art References.

A manageable subset is presumptively no more than:

(1) 3 claims per patent or a total of 10 claims if more than 1 patent is asserted; and

(2) 3 prior art references, either alone or in combination, per claim.

(c) Motion to Limit Number.

Except upon a showing of good cause, the following must not be filed until the resolution of dispositive motions or 90 days before trial, whichever is later:

(1) a motion to limit the number of asserted claims; and

(2) a motion to limit the number of asserted prior art references.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

LPR 8.1 EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE RULES

These rules are effective December 1, 2023.

Appendix: Chronology of LPR Deadlines and Events

This chronology is illustrative and does not constitute a rule or modify any rules.

Rule	Deadline / Event	Time
INITIAL DISCLOSURES		
LPR 2.1	Accused Instrumentality Disclosures	7 days after defendant files its answer
LPR 2.2	Plaintiff's Initial Disclosures	21 days after (a) defendant files its answer or (b) plaintiff files an answer to a counterclaim
LPR 2.2	Defendant's Initial Disclosures	28 days after (a) defendant files its answer or (b) plaintiff files an answer to a counterclaim
SCHEDULING		
LPR 1.2	Attorney Planning Meeting	35 days after the filing of the first answer
LPR 1.3	Fact Discovery Begins	The date for Attorney Planning Meeting
LPR 1.2	Proposed Scheduling Order	7 days after Attorney Planning Meeting
INITIAL CONTENTIONS		
LPR 2.3	Initial Infringement Contentions	35 days after defendant's Initial Disclosures

Rule	Deadline / Event	Time
LPR 2.4	Initial Non-Infringement, Ineligibility, Invalidity, and Unenforceability Contentions	14 days after service of Initial Infringement Contentions
LPR 2.6	Initial Ineligibility, Invalidity, and Unenforceability Contentions in Patent Declaratory Judgment Action Where There Are No Claims for Infringement	49 days after defendant's Initial Disclosures
FINAL CONTENTIONS		
LPR 3.1	Final Infringement Contentions	21 weeks (147 days) after the deadline to serve Initial Infringement Contentions
LPR 3.1	Final Ineligibility, Invalidity, and Unenforceability Contentions	14 days after Final Infringement Contentions are due
LPR 3.1	Final Non-Infringement Contentions	28 days after Final Infringement Contentions are due
LPR 3.4	Amendment of Final Contentions	14 days after discovery of the basis for amendment

Rule	Deadline / Event	Time
CLAIM CONSTRUCTION		
LPR 4.2	Exchange Proposed Claim Terms and Phrases with Proposed Constructions	14 days after service of Final Non-Infringement Contentions
LPR 4.2	Meet and Confer on 10 Claim Terms and Phrases	7 days after the exchange of claim terms and phrases
LPR 1.3	Fact Discovery Ends	28 days after the date for exchange of claim terms and phrases in LPR 4.2
LPR 4.3	Cross-Briefs for Claim Construction	35 days after the exchange of claim terms and phrases in LPR 4.2
LPR 4.3	Response Claim Construction Briefs	28 days after the filing of cross-briefs for claim construction
LPR 4.4	Motion for Claim Construction Hearing	28 days after the filing of cross-briefs for claim construction
LPR 4.3	Joint Claim Construction Chart and Joint Status Report	7 days after the filing of the response claim construction briefs
LPR 4.5	Optional Tutorial	14 days after the filing of the response claim construction briefs

Rule	Deadline / Event	Time
LPR 4.3	Deposition of Witness Providing Affidavit/Declaration for Claim Construction	Before claim construction hearing
LPR 4.4	Exchange Claim Construction Hearing Exhibits	7 days before claim construction hearing
LPR 4.4	Claim Construction Hearing	TBD
	Claim Construction Ruling	TBD
EXPERTS		
LPR 5.1	Expert Reports of Parties Bearing the Burden of Proof	28 days after claim construction ruling
LPR 5.1	Expert Reports of Parties Not Bearing the Burden of Proof	28 days after expert reports of parties bearing the burden of proof
LPR 5.1	Rebuttal Expert Witness Reports	28 days after expert reports of parties not bearing the burden of proof
LPR 5.2	Expert Witness Depositions	35 days after the deadline for expert rebuttal reports

Rule	Deadline / Event	Time
DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS		
LPR 6.1	Dispositive Motions	28 days after the deadline for completing expert witness depositions