IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

RICOH COMPANY, LTD., **Plaintiff,** **v.** **ZOOM COMMUNICATIONS, INC. F/K/A ZOOM VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,** **Defendant.**	**Court No. 1:25-cv-01095-JCG**

SCHEDULING ORDER

Upon consideration of the Parties' Joint Proposed Scheduling Order (D.I. 43-1), and all other papers and proceedings in this action, it is hereby

ORDERED that this case shall proceed according to the following schedule:

1. Relevant Dates and Deadlines. All relevant deadlines and dates established by this Order are set forth in the chart attached as Exhibit A.

2. Rule 26(a)(1) Initial Disclosures. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, the Parties shall make their initial disclosures required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1) within 21 days of the date of this Order.

3. Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, by no later than July 31, 2026, a Party claiming patent infringement shall serve on all Parties a "Disclosure of Asserted Claims and

Infringement Contentions." Separately for each opposing Party, the Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions shall contain the following information:

a. Each claim of each asserted patent that is allegedly infringed by each opposing Party, including for each claim the applicable statutory subsections of 35 U.S.C. § 271 asserted;

b. Separately for each asserted claim, each accused apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality ("Accused Instrumentality") of each opposing Party of which the Party is aware. This identification shall be as specific as possible. Each product, device, and apparatus shall be identified by name or model number, if known. Each method or process shall be identified by name, if known, or by any product, device, or apparatus that, when used, allegedly results in the practice of the claimed method or process;

c. A chart identifying specifically where and how each limitation of each asserted claim is found within each Accused Instrumentality, including for each limitation that such Party contends is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(f), the identity of the structure(s), act(s), or material(s) in the Accused Instrumentality that performs the claimed function;

d. For each claim 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 are inducing that direct infringement. Insofar as alleged direct infringement is based on joint acts of multiple parties, the role of each such party in the direct infringement must be described;

e. Whether each limitation of each asserted claim is alleged to be present in the Accused Instrumentality literally or under the doctrine of equivalents;

f. For any patent that claims priority to an earlier application, the priority date to which each asserted claim is alleged to be entitled;

g. If a Party claiming patent infringement wishes to preserve the right to rely, for any purpose, on the assertion that its own or its licensee's apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality practices the claimed invention, the Party shall identify, separately for each asserted claim, each such apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality that incorporates or reflects that particular claim ("Embodying Instrumentality");

h. The timing of the point of first infringement, the start of claimed damages, and the end of claimed damages; and

i. If a Party claiming patent infringement alleges willful

infringement, the basis for such allegation.

4. Document Production Accompanying Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Initial Infringement Contentions. With the Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Initial Infringement Contentions, the Party claiming patent infringement shall produce to each opposing Party or make available for inspection and copying:

a. Documents (e.g., contracts, purchase orders, invoices, advertisements, marketing materials, offer letters, beta site testing agreements, and third party or joint development agreements) sufficient to evidence each discussion with, disclosure to, or other manner of providing to a third party, or each sale of or offer to sell, or any public use of, the claimed invention prior to the date of application for the asserted patent(s);

b. All documents evidencing the conception, reduction to practice, design, and development of each claimed invention, which were created on or before the date of application for the asserted patent(s) or the priority date identified pursuant to paragraph 3(f) of this Order, whichever is earlier;

c. A copy of the file history for each asserted patent;

d. All documents evidencing ownership of the patent rights by the Party asserting patent infringement;

e. If a Party identifies instrumentalities pursuant to paragraph 3(g) of this Order, documents sufficient to show the operation of any aspects or

elements of such instrumentalities the patent claimant relies upon as embodying any asserted claims;

f. All agreements, including licenses, transferring an interest in any asserted patent;

g. All agreements that the Party asserting infringement contends are comparable to a license that would result from a hypothetical reasonable royalty negotiation;

h. All agreements that otherwise may be used to support the Party asserting infringement's damages case;

i. If a Party identifies instrumentalities pursuant to paragraph 3(g) of this Order, documents sufficient to show marking of such Embodying Instrumentalities; and if the Party wants to preserve the right to recover lost profits based on such products, the sales, revenues, costs, and profits of such Embodying Instrumentalities; and

j. All documents comprising or reflecting a F/RAND commitment or agreement with respect to the asserted patent(s). The producing Party shall separately identify by production number the documents that correspond to each category set forth in this paragraph. A Party's production of a document as required by this paragraph shall not constitute an admission that such document evidences or is prior art under 35 U.S.C.

§ 102.

5. Invalidity Contentions. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, by no later than October 20, 2026, each Party opposing a claim of patent infringement shall serve on all Parties its "Initial Invalidity Contentions," which shall contain the following information:

a. The identity of each item of prior art that the Party alleges anticipates each asserted claim or renders the claim obvious. Each prior art patent shall be identified by its number, country of origin, and date of issue. Each prior art publication shall be identified by its title, date of publication, and, where feasible, author and publisher. Each alleged sale or public use shall be identified by specifying 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 identity of the person(s) or entity(ies) that made the use or made and received the offer, or the person(s) or entity(ies) that made the information known or to whom it was made known. For pre-AIA claims, prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) shall be identified by providing the name of the person(s) from whom and the circumstances under which the invention or any part of it was derived. For pre-AIA claims, prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(g) shall be identified by providing the identities of the person(s) or entity(ies) involved in and the circumstances surrounding the

making of the invention before the patent applicant(s);

b. Whether each item of prior art anticipates each asserted claim or renders it obvious. If obviousness is alleged, an explanation of why the prior art renders the asserted claim obvious, including an identification of any combinations of prior art showing obviousness;

c. A chart identifying specifically where and how in each alleged item of prior art each limitation of each asserted claim is found, including, for each limitation that such Party contends is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(f), the identity of the structure(s), act(s), or material(s) in each item of prior art that performs the claimed function; and

d. Any grounds of invalidity based on 35 U.S.C. § 101, indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. § 112(b), or lack of enablement or insufficient written description under 35 U.S.C. § 112(a) of any of the asserted claims.

6. Document Production Accompanying Invalidity Contentions. With the Invalidity Contentions, the Party opposing a claim of patent infringement shall produce or make available for inspection and copying:

a. Source code, specifications, schematics, flow charts, artwork, formulas, or other documentation sufficient to show the operation of any aspects or elements of an Accused Instrumentality identified by the patent

claimant in its chart produced pursuant to paragraph 3(c) of this Order. The Parties may mutually agree on a later date for source code inspection, so long as the inspection is completed at least 2 weeks prior to the close of fact discovery;

b. A copy or sample of the prior art identified pursuant to paragraph 5(a) that does not appear in the file history of the patent(s) at issue. To the extent any such item is not in English, an English translation of the portion(s) relied upon shall be produced;

c. All agreements that the Party opposing infringement contends are comparable to a license that would result from a hypothetical reasonable royalty negotiation;

d. Documents sufficient to show the sales, revenue, cost, and profits for Accused Instrumentalities identified pursuant to paragraph 3(b) of this Order for any period of alleged infringement; and

e. All agreements that may be used to support the damages case of the party opposing infringement. The producing Party shall separately identify by production number the documents that correspond to each category set forth in this paragraph.

7. Amendment of Contentions. Amendment of the Infringement Contentions or the Invalidity Contentions may be made only by order of the Court

upon a timely showing of good cause. Non-exhaustive examples of circumstances that may, absent undue prejudice to the non-moving Party, support a finding of good cause include (a) recent discovery of material prior art despite earlier diligent search and (b) recent discovery of nonpublic information about the Accused Instrumentality that was not discovered, despite diligent efforts, before the service of the Final Infringement Contentions. The duty to supplement discovery responses does not excuse the need to obtain leave of the Court to amend contentions.

8. Phased Limits on Asserted Claims and Prior Art References.

a. By the date set for filing the Joint Claim Construction Chart, the Plaintiff shall serve a Preliminary Election of Asserted Claims, which shall assert no more than forty (40) claims. Not later than 14 days after service of the Preliminary Election of Asserted Claims, the Defendant shall serve a Preliminary Election of Asserted Prior Art, which shall assert no more than fifty (50) total prior art references.[1]

b. Not later than 30 days from the entry of the Court's Claim

[1] For purposes of this Order, a prior art instrumentality (such as a device or process) and associated references that describe that instrumentality shall count as one reference, as shall the closely-related work of a single prior artist. For purposes of this Order, background art used to describe the state of the art, but not expressly relied upon to satisfy a claim limitation, does not count as a prior art reference.

Construction Order, the Plaintiff shall serve a Final Election of Asserted Claims, which shall identify no more than twenty (20) claims from among the 40 claims previously identified. Not later than 14 days of Plaintiff's Final Election of Asserted Claims, the Defendant shall serve a Final Election of Asserted Prior Art, which shall identify no more than twenty-eight (28) total prior art references of the 50 previously identified.

9. Joinder of Other Parties and Amendment of Pleadings. All motions to join other parties, and to amend or supplement the pleadings, shall be filed on or before December 3, 2026.

10. Discovery.

a. Discovery Cut Off. All fact discovery in this case shall be initiated so that it will be completed on or before August 17, 2027.

b. Document Production. Production of technical documents shall be substantially completed on or before December 14, 2026, and production of all other documents shall be substantially completed by June 1, 2027.

c. Requests for Admission. A maximum of fifty (50) requests for admission is permitted for each side. There shall be no limit on the number of requests for admissions directed solely to the authenticity of documents.

d. Interrogatories. A maximum of twenty-five (25) interrogatories, including contention interrogatories, is permitted for each

side.

e. Depositions.

i. Limitation on Hours for Deposition Discovery. Each side is limited to a total of seventy (70) hours of taking party fact witness testimony by deposition upon oral examination for witnesses that are not named inventors on asserted patents. The Parties will negotiate in good faith to determine the number of additional hours of deposition by oral examination for named inventors on asserted patents. These limits shall not include expert or non-inventor third party depositions

ii. Location of Depositions. Any Party or representative (officer, director, or managing agent) of a Party filing a civil action in this District Court must ordinarily be required, upon request, to submit to a deposition at a place designated within this District. Exceptions to this general rule may be made by order of the Court or by agreement of the Parties. A defendant who becomes a counterclaimant, cross-claimant, or third-party plaintiff shall be considered as having filed an action in this Court for the purpose of this provision.

iii. Depositions Requiring an Interpreter. For any witness

requiring an interpreter, deposition testimony will be afforded time-and-a-half. For example, a 7-hour deposition is permitted for 10.5 hours, but only counts as 7 hours of on-record time for purposes of calculating Section 9(e)(1).

11. Pinpoint Citations. Pinpoint citations are required in all briefing, letters, and concise statements of facts. The Court will ignore any assertions of controverted facts and controverted legal principles not supported by a pinpoint citation to, as applicable: the record, an attachment or exhibit, and/or case law or appropriate legal authority.

12. Application to Court for Protective Order. Should counsel find it will be necessary to apply to the Court for a protective order specifying terms and conditions for the disclosure of confidential information, counsel should confer and attempt to reach an agreement on a proposed form of order and submit it to the Court within twenty-one (21) days from the date of this Order.

Any proposed protective order must include the following paragraph:

> Other Proceedings. By entering this Order and limiting the disclosure of information in this case, the Court does not intend to preclude another court from finding that the information may be relevant and subject to disclosure in another case. Any person or Party subject to this Order who becomes subject to a motion to disclose another party's information designated as confidential pursuant to this Order shall promptly notify that Party of the motion so that the Party may have an opportunity to appear and be heard on whether that information should be disclosed.

13. Disputes Relating to Discovery Matters and Protective Orders. Should counsel find that they are unable to resolve a dispute relating to a discovery matter or protective order, the Parties shall contact the Court's Case Manager to schedule an in-person conference/argument.

a. Unless otherwise ordered, by no later than 72 hours prior to the conference/argument, the Party seeking relief shall file with the Court a letter, not to exceed three pages, outlining the issues in dispute and the party's position on those issues. The Party shall submit as attachments to its letter (1) an averment of counsel that the Parties made a reasonable effort to resolve the dispute and that such effort included oral communication that involved Delaware counsel for the Parties, and (2) a draft order for the Court's signature that identifies with specificity the relief sought by the Party. The Party shall file concurrently with its letter a motion that in no more than one paragraph sets forth the relief sought.

b. By no later than 48 hours prior to the conference/argument, any Party opposing the application for relief may file a letter, not to exceed three pages, outlining that Party's reasons for its opposition.

c. Two hard copies of the Parties' letters and attachments must be provided to the Court within one hour of e-filing the document(s). The hard copies shall comply with paragraphs 10 and 14 of this Order.

d. If a motion concerning a discovery matter or protective order is filed without leave of the Court and does not comport with the procedures set forth in this paragraph, the motion will be denied without prejudice to the moving party's right to bring the dispute to the Court through the procedures set forth in this paragraph.

14. Papers Filed Under Seal. When filing papers under seal, counsel shall deliver to the Clerk an original and two copies of the papers. A redacted version of any sealed document shall be filed electronically within seven (7) days of the filing of the sealed document.

15. Hard Copies. The Parties shall provide to the Court two hard copies of all letters filed pursuant to paragraph 13 of this Order, all briefs, and any other documents filed in support of any such letters and briefs (i.e., the concise statement of facts filed pursuant to paragraph 21 of this Order, appendices, exhibits, declarations, affidavits, etc.). This provision also applies to papers filed under seal.

a. Exhibits and Attachments. **Each** exhibit and attachment to a letter, brief, or pretrial order shall be separated by a tab. (Accordingly, each brief filed in connection with a motion in limine in a pretrial order must be separated by a tab.) Each exhibit and attachment shall have page numbers of some sort such that a particular page of an exhibit or attachment can be

identified by a page number. The Parties shall take all practical measures to avoid filing multiple copies of the same exhibit or attachment. The Parties should highlight the text of exhibits and attachments they wish the Court to read. The Parties are encouraged to include in an exhibit or attachment only the pages of the document in question that (1) identify the document (e.g., the first page of a deposition transcript or the cover page of a request for discovery) and (2) are relevant to the issue(s) before the Court.

b. Colors of the Front Covers. The covers of briefs filed in connection with all motions except for motions in limine included in a pretrial order shall be as follows:

i. Opening brief – Blue

ii. Answering brief – Red

iii. Reply Brief – Gray

16. Claim Construction Issue Identification. On or before December 17, 2026, the Parties shall exchange a list of those claim term(s)/phrase(s) that they believe need construction and their proposed claim construction(s) of those term(s)/phrase(s). This document will not be filed with the Court. Subsequent to exchanging that list, the Parties will meet and confer to prepare a Joint Claim Construction Chart to be filed no later than January 12, 2027. The Joint Claim Construction Chart, in Word format, shall be e-mailed simultaneously with filing

to steve_taronji@cit.uscourts.gov. The text for the Joint Claim Construction Chart shall be 14-point and in Times New Roman or a similar typeface. The Parties' Joint Claim Construction Chart should identify for the Court the term(s)/phrase(s) of the claim(s) in issue and should include each Party's proposed construction of the disputed claim language with citation(s) only to the intrinsic evidence in support of their respective proposed constructions. A separate text-searchable PDF of each of the patent(s) in issue shall be submitted with this Joint Claim Construction Chart. In this joint submission, the Parties shall not provide argument. Each Party shall file concurrently with the Joint Claim Construction Chart a "Motion for Claim Construction" that requests the Court to adopt the claim construction position(s) of that Party set forth in the Joint Claim Construction Chart. The motion shall not contain any argument and shall simply state that the Party "requests that the Court adopt the claim construction position[s] of [the Party] set forth in the Joint Claim Construction Chart (D.I. [ ])."

17. Claim Construction Briefing. The Plaintiff(s) shall serve, but not file, its opening brief, not to exceed 5,500 words, on February 2, 2027. The Defendant(s) shall serve, but not file, its answering brief, not to exceed 8,250 words, on March 2, 2027. The Plaintiff(s) shall serve, but not file, its reply brief, not to exceed 5,500 words, on March 23, 2027. The Defendant(s) shall serve, but not file, its sur-reply brief, not to exceed 2,750 words, on April 20, 2027. The text

for each brief shall be 14-point and in Times New Roman or a similar typeface. Each brief must include a certification by counsel that the brief complies with the type and number limitations set forth above. The person who prepares the certification may rely on the word count of the word-processing system used to prepare the brief. No later than May 4, 2027, the Parties shall file a Joint Claim Construction Brief. Should the Parties later stipulate or otherwise request to have this deadline extended, the Parties will presumptively lose their claim construction hearing date upon the Court's granting the extension. The Parties shall copy and paste their untitled briefs into one brief, with their positions on each claim term in sequential order, in substantially the form below.

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF

I. Agreed-upon Construction

II. Disputed Constructions

A. [Term 1]

1. Plaintiff's Opening Position
2. Defendant's Answering Position
3. Plaintiff's Reply Position
4. Defendant's Sur-Reply Position

B. [TERM 2]

1. Plaintiff's Opening Position
2. Defendant's Answering Position
3. Plaintiff's Reply Position
4. Defendant's Sur-Reply Position

The Parties need not include any general summaries of the law relating to claim construction. If there are any materials that would be submitted in an appendix, the Parties shall submit them in a Joint Appendix. Citations to intrinsic evidence shall be set forth in the Joint Claim Construction Brief. Citations to expert declarations and other extrinsic evidence may be made in the Joint Claim Construction Brief as the Parties deem necessary, but the Court will review such extrinsic evidence only if the Court is unable to construe the disputed claim terms based on the intrinsic evidence. See Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptronic, Inc., 90 F.3d 1576, 1584 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Declarations shall not contain legal argument or be used to circumvent the briefing word limitations imposed by this paragraph. The Joint Claim Construction Brief and Joint Appendix shall comply with paragraphs 11 and 14 of this Order.

18. Meet and Confer Confirmation and Amended Claim Chart. On or before May 20, 2027, Delaware and lead counsel for the Parties shall meet and confer and thereafter file an Amended Joint Claim Construction Chart that sets forth the terms that remain in dispute. During the meet and confer, the Parties shall attempt to reach agreement on any disputed terms where possible and to narrow the issues related to the remaining disputed terms. The Parties shall file with the Amended Joint Claim Construction Chart a letter that identifies by name each individual who participated in the meet and confer, when and how (i.e., by

telephone or in person) the meet and confer occurred, and how long it lasted. If no agreements on constructions have been reached or if no dispute has been narrowed as a result of the meet and confer, the letter shall so state, and the Parties need not file an Amended Joint Claim Construction Chart.

19. Hearing on Claim Construction. A claim construction hearing will be held on July 8, 2027, at 1:00 p.m. by videoconference. Absent prior approval of the Court (which, if it is sought, must be done by joint letter submission no later than the date on which answering claim construction briefs are due to be served), the Parties shall not present testimony at the argument, and the argument shall not exceed a total of three hours in total.

20. Disclosure of Expert Testimony.

a. Expert Reports. For the Party with the initial burden of proof on the subject matter, the initial Federal Rule 26(a)(2) disclosure of expert testimony is due on or before September 14, 2027. The supplemental disclosure to contradict or rebut evidence on the same matter identified by another Party is due on or before October 14, 2027. Reply expert reports from the Party with the initial burden of proof are due on or before November 16, 2027. No other expert reports will be permitted without either the consent of all Parties or leave of the Court. Along with the submissions of the expert reports, the Parties shall provide the dates and

times of their experts' availability for deposition. Depositions of experts shall be completed on or before December 9, 2027.

b. Objections to Expert Testimony. To the extent any objection to expert testimony is made pursuant to the principles announced in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579 (1993), as incorporated in Federal Rule of Evidence 702, it shall be made by motion no later than the deadline for dispositive motions set forth herein, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

21. Case Dispositive and Daubert Motions.

a. No Early Motions Without Leave. All case dispositive motions and the opening briefs and affidavits supporting such motions shall be served and filed on or before January 20, 2028. No case dispositive motion under Rule 56 may be filed more than ten (10) days before this date without leave of the Court. Responsive briefs to any motions under Rule 56 shall be served and filed on or before February 22, 2028. Reply briefs for any motions under Rule 56 shall be served and filed on or before March 14, 2028. Should the Parties later stipulate or otherwise request to have the reply brief deadline extended, the Parties will lose their trial date upon the Court's granting the extension, and no new trial date will be given until the dispositive motion(s) has(have) been decided.

b. Motions to Be Filed Separately. A Party shall not combine into a single motion multiple motions that rely in whole or in part on different facts.

c. Word Limits. Each Party is permitted to file as many case dispositive motions as desired, provided, however, that each SIDE will be limited to a combined total of 10,000 words for all opening briefs, a combined total of 10,000 words for all answering briefs, and a combined total of 5,000 words for all reply briefs, regardless of the number of case dispositive motions that are filed. In the event that a Party files, in addition to a case dispositive motion, a Daubert motion to exclude or preclude all or any portion of an expert's testimony, the total amount of words permitted for all case dispositive and Daubert motions shall be increased for each SIDE to 12,500 words for all opening briefs, 12,500 words for all answering briefs, and 6,250 words for all reply briefs. The text for each brief shall be 14-point and in Times New Roman or a similar typeface. Each brief must include a certification by counsel that the brief complies with the type and number limitations set forth above. The person who prepares the certification may rely on the word count of the word-processing system used to prepare the brief.

d. Ranking of Summary Judgment Motions. A Party that files

more than one summary judgment motion shall number each motion to make clear the order in which the Party wishes the Court to consider the motions in question. The first motion the Party wishes the Court to consider shall be designated #1, the second motion shall be designated #2, and so on. The Court will review the Party's summary judgment motions in the order designated by the Party. If the Court decides to deny a motion filed by the Party, barring exceptional reasons determined sua sponte by the Court, the Court will not review any further summary judgment motions filed by the Party.

e. Ranking of Daubert Motions. A Party that files more than one Daubert motion shall number each motion to make clear the order in which the Party wishes the Court to consider the motions in question. The first motion the Party wishes the Court to consider shall be designated #1, the second motion shall be designated #2, and so on. The Court will review the Party's Daubert motions in the order designated by the Party. If the Court decides to deny a motion filed by the Party, barring exceptional reasons determined sua sponte by the Court, the Court will not review any further Daubert motions filed by the Party. If the Court denies a Daubert motion and the Party that brought the motion does not cross-examine the expert witness at trial about the matters raised in the Daubert motion, the Court will

reduce by an appropriate amount the time allotted to that Party at trial.

f. Concise Statement of Facts Requirement. Any motion for summary judgment shall be accompanied by a separate concise statement detailing each material fact as to which the moving Party contends that there are no genuine issues to be tried that are essential for the Court's determination of the summary judgment motion (not the entire case).[2] A Party must submit a separate concise statement of facts for each summary judgment motion. Any Party that opposes the motion shall file and serve with its opposing papers a separate document containing a single concise statement that admits or disputes the facts set forth in the moving Party's concise statement, as well as sets forth all material facts as to which it is contended that there exists a genuine issue necessary to be litigated.

g. Focus of the Concise Statement. When preparing the separate concise statement, a Party shall reference only the material facts that are absolutely necessary for the Court to determine the limited issues presented in the motion for summary judgment (and no others), and each reference shall contain a citation to a particular affidavit, deposition, or other document that supports the Party's interpretation of the material fact.

[2] The Party must detail each material fact in its concise statement of facts. The concise statements of facts play an important gatekeeping role in the Court's consideration of summary judgment motions.

Documents referenced in the concise statement may, but need not, be filed in their entirety if a party concludes that the full context would be helpful to the Court (e.g., a deposition miniscript with an index stating what pages may contain key words may often be useful). The concise statement shall particularly identify the page and portion of the page of the document referenced. The document referred to shall have relevant portions highlighted or otherwise emphasized. The Parties may extract and highlight the relevant portions of each referenced document, but they shall ensure that enough of a document is attached to put the matter in context. If a Party determines that an entire deposition transcript should be submitted, the Party should consider whether a miniscript would be preferable to a full-size transcript. If an entire transcript is submitted, the index of terms appearing in the transcript must be included, if it exists. When multiple pages from a single document are submitted, the pages shall be grouped in a single exhibit. Concise statements of fact shall comply with paragraphs 11 and 14 of this Order.

h. Word Limits for Concise Statement. The concise statement in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary judgment shall be no longer than 1,750 words. The text for each statement shall be 14-point and in Times New Roman or a similar typeface. Each statement must include a

certification by counsel that the statement complies with the type and number limitations set forth above. The person who prepares the certification may rely on the word count of the word-processing system used to prepare the statement.

i. Affidavits and Declarations. Affidavits or declarations setting forth facts and/or authenticating exhibits, as well as exhibits themselves, shall be attached only to the concise statement (i.e., not briefs).

j. Scope of Judicial Review. When resolving motions for summary judgment, the Court shall have no independent duty to search and consider any part of the record not otherwise referenced in the separate concise statements of the Parties. Further, the Court shall have no independent duty to review exhibits in their entirety, but rather the Court will review only those portions of the exhibits specifically identified in the concise statements. Material facts set forth in the moving Party's concise statement will be deemed admitted unless controverted by a separate concise statement of the opposing Party.

k. Joint Statement of Undisputed Facts. On or before March 21, 2026, the Parties shall file a Joint Statement of Undisputed Facts, which shall include a statement of those facts upon which the Parties agree.

22. Applications by Motion. Except as otherwise specified herein, any

application to the Court shall be by written motion. Any non-dispositive motion should contain the statement required by Local Rule 7.1.1.

23. Pretrial Conference. On May 31, 2028, the Court will hold a Rule 16(e) final pretrial conference with counsel beginning at 1:00 p.m. by videoconference. The Parties shall file a joint proposed final pretrial order no later than 5:00 p.m. on May 4, 2028. On or before May 4, 2028, the Parties will notify the Court whether the case is likely to be settled or will definitely proceed to trial.

24. Motions *in Limine*. Motions *in limine* shall not be separately filed. All *in limine* requests and responses thereto shall be set forth in the proposed pretrial order. Each Party shall be limited to three *in limine* requests, unless otherwise permitted by the Court. Each *in limine* request and any response shall contain the authorities relied upon; each *in limine* request may be supported by a maximum of three pages of argument and may be opposed by a maximum of three pages of argument, and the Party making the *in limine* request may add a maximum of one additional page in reply in support of its request. If more than one Party is supporting or opposing an *in limine* request, such support or opposition shall be combined in a single three-page submission (and, for the moving Parties, a single one-page reply). No separate briefing shall be submitted on *in limine* requests, unless otherwise permitted by the Court. Motions *in limine* shall comply with paragraphs 11 and 14 of this Order.

25. Compendium of Cases. A Party may submit with any briefing two courtesy copies of a compendium of the selected authorities on which the party would like the Court to focus. The Parties should not include in the compendium authorities for general principles or uncontested points of law (e.g., the standards for summary judgment or claim construction). An authority that is cited only once by a Party generally should not be included in the compendium. An authority already provided to the Court by another Party should not be included in the compendium. Compendiums of cases shall not be filed electronically with the Court, but a notice of service of a compendium of cases shall be filed electronically with the Court. Compendiums shall comply with paragraphs 11 and 14 of this Order.

26. Jury Instructions, Voir Dire, and Special Verdict Forms. When a case is to be tried to a jury, pursuant to Local Rules 47.1(a)(2) and 51.1, the Parties should file (i) proposed voir dire, (ii) preliminary jury instructions, (iii) final jury instructions, and (iv) special verdict forms no later than 5:00 p.m. on May 4, 2028. The Parties shall submit simultaneously with filing each of the foregoing four documents in Word format to the Chambers of Judge Choe-Groves.

27. Trial. This matter is scheduled for a 5-day jury trial beginning at 8:30 a.m. on August 14, 2028, at the J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building in Wilmington, DE, with the subsequent trial days beginning at 8:30 a.m. Until the case is

submitted to the jury for deliberations, the jury will be excused each day at 4:30 p.m. The trial will be timed, as counsel will be allocated a total number of hours in which to present their respective cases.

28. Willfulness and Damages. The trial will be phased such that the issues of willful infringement and damages will be tried before the jury only if there is a finding of infringement.

29. Amendment of this Scheduling Order. While the Court will consider timely extension requests based on a showing of good cause, the Parties should seek to limit the need for extensions to short periods to address unexpected conflicts. The Court notes that most of the dates in this Order were proposed by the Parties and the Court expects that the Parties will be able to meet these deadlines.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 15th day of June, 2026.

/s/ Jennifer Choe-Groves
Jennifer Choe-Groves
U.S. District Court Judge*

*Judge Jennifer Choe-Groves, of the United States Court of International Trade, sitting by designation.

EXHIBIT A

Event	Deadline
Rule 26(a)(1) Initial Disclosures	July 6, 2026
Proposed Protective Order	July 6, 2026
Infringement Contentions	July 31, 2026
Invalidity Contentions	October 20, 2026
Deadline to Amend Pleadings	December 3, 2026
Substantial Completion of Technical Document Production	December 14, 2026
Exchange List of Claim Terms for Construction	December 17, 2026
Preliminary Election of Asserted Claims	Prior to Claim Construction Chart
Joint Claim Construction Chart	January 12, 2027
Preliminary Election of Asserted Prior Art	Within 14 Days of Preliminary Election of Asserted Claims
Opening Claim Construction Brief	February 2, 2027
Answering Claim Construction Brief	March 2, 2027
Reply Claim Construction Brief	March 23, 2027
Sur-Reply Claim Construction Brief	April 20, 2027
Joint Claim Construction Brief	May 4, 2027
Amended Claim Construction Chart	May 20, 2027
Substantial Completion of all other Document Production	June 1, 2027
Claim Construction Hearing	July 8, 2027, at 1:00 p.m. by videoconference
Final Election of Asserted Claims	Within 30 days of Claim Construction Order
Final Election of Asserted Prior Art	Within 14 days of Final Election of Asserted Claims
End of Fact Discovery	August 17, 2027
Opening Expert Report	September 14, 2027

Rebuttal Expert Report	October 14, 2027
Reply Expert Report	November 16, 2027
Expert Discovery Cut-off	December 9, 2027
Dispositive and Daubert Motions	January 20, 2028
Responses to Dispositive and Daubert Motions	February 22, 2028
Replies to Dispositive and Daubert Motions	March 14, 2028
Joint Statement of Undisputed Material Facts	March 21, 2028
Joint Pretrial Order, Jury Instructions, Voir Dire, and Special Verdict Forms	May 4, 2028
Deadline to Notify Court of Settlement	May 4, 2028
Pre-Trial Conference	May 31, 2028, at 1:00 p.m. by videoconference
Jury Trial (5 days)	August 14, 2028, at the J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building in Wilmington, DE