

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

CASE NO. 15-20782-CIV-MARTINEZ/GOODMAN

DENNIS L. MONTGOMERY,

Plaintiff,

v.

JAMES RISEN, et al. ,

Defendants.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE GOODMAN'S DISCOVERY PROCEDURES ORDER

The following discovery procedures apply to all civil cases in which discovery is referred to United States Magistrate Judge Jonathan Goodman and where Judge Goodman is presiding over a case with full consent.

OVERALL STATEMENT

The Court designed these procedures to help the Parties and the Court work **together** to timely resolve discovery disputes without undue delay and unnecessary expense. The procedures are designed to (1) promote the timely internal resolution of discovery disputes by the parties themselves so that they have no need to seek judicial intervention, (2) help the parties obtain timely rulings to the extent they cannot on their own resolve their discovery disputes, (3) streamline the process of resolving discovery disputes by eliminating unnecessary motion practice, and (4) assist the Court by prohibiting the submission of motions and memoranda which are unnecessary, overly long or both.

MEET AND CONFER

Counsel **must** actually confer (in person or via telephone) and engage in reasonable compromise in a genuine effort to resolve their discovery disputes **before** filing discovery motions. In other words, there must be **an actual conversation** before a discovery motion is filed. If counsel refuses to participate in a conversation, then the movant shall so state in the required certificate of conference and outline the efforts made to have a conversation.

The Court may impose sanctions, monetary or otherwise, if it determines discovery is being improperly sought, is being withheld in bad faith or if a party fails to confer in good faith. Sending an email or telefax to opposing counsel with a demand that a discovery response or position be provided on the same day will rarely, if ever, be deemed a good faith effort to confer before filing a discovery motion.

DISCOVERY CALENDAR AND NO DISCOVERY MOTIONS

No written discovery motions, including motions to compel, for protective order, or related motions for sanctions shall be filed unless specifically authorized by the Court. Similarly, the parties may not submit legal memoranda concerning a discovery hearing unless the Undersigned specifically authorizes it. This procedure is intended to minimize the need for discovery motions. The Court will strike any unauthorized discovery motions and memoranda.

If, after conferring, the parties are unable to resolve their discovery disputes without Court intervention, then the Court holds a regular discovery calendar every Friday afternoon. The moving party shall contact Chambers at (305) 523-5720 and place the matter on the next available discovery calendar. The movant shall contact Chambers no later than 5 business days preceding the discovery calendar, and shall do so after conferring with opposing counsel and confirming his or her availability for the discovery calendar.

On the same day that the matter is placed on the discovery calendar, the movant shall provide notice to all relevant parties by filing a Notice of Hearing and serving a copy on opposing counsel through the Court's electronic docketing system. The Notice of Hearing shall **briefly** and **succinctly** identify the substance of the discovery matter to be heard. (For example, "The Parties dispute the appropriate time frame for Plaintiff's Interrogatory Nos. 1, 4-7, and 10" or "The Parties disagree about whether Defendant produced an adequate 30(b)(6) witness on the topics listed in the notice.") Ordinarily, no more than twenty (20) minutes per side will be permitted. **The movant shall include in this Notice of Hearing a certificate of good faith that complies with S.D. Fla. L. R. 7.1(a)(3).** The Court will strike hearing notices which do not include a sufficient local rule certificate.

The movant shall provide the Court a copy of all *source* materials relevant to the discovery dispute, via hand-delivery or through a document that is emailed to the CM/ECF mailbox (goodman@flsd.uscourts.gov) on the date that the Notice of Hearing is filed. (For example, if the dispute concerns interrogatories, the interrogatories at

issue and the responses thereto, shall be provided.) Source material is the actual discovery at issue. Source material is **not** memoranda or letters to the Court which are, for all intents and purposes, a mini-brief.

Neither the Notice of Hearing nor the source materials should be used as a *de facto* strategy to submit a memorandum. For example, sending multi-page, rhetoric-filled letters to the Court or filing argument-riddled notices are **specifically prohibited**. The Court will strike letters, notices, and exhibits which are designed to circumvent the no motion/no memoranda policy.

If one or more of the parties believe in good faith that the discovery dispute is not a routine, garden-variety dispute and needs specialized attention, then the parties may include a to-the-point, no-more-than-one-paragraph explanation in the Notice of Hearing, to flag the specific issues. In addition, the parties may submit a "notice of authorities," which will list only the authorities, but which will not contain argument or be a disguised memorandum. At most, the list of authorities may contain a one-sentence, objective summary of the relevant holding of each case or authority. The Court will strike any non-compliant notice of authorities.

For those discovery disputes which are particularly complex (and there are not many of those) and which a party believes will require briefing, a motion for leave to file a discovery motion or memoranda may be filed. The motion should briefly explain the extraordinary need, but the actual discovery motion or memorandum should not be attached or filed unless the Court grants the motion seeking leave. The Court anticipates that the need for motions and/or memoranda will arise only **rarely**.

The following topics are illustrations of discovery disputes which are usually **not** rare enough to bypass the standard no-motion policy and therefore would not ordinarily justify a motion for leave to file a discovery motion in a specific case absent extraordinary circumstances: (1) whether a party may take more than 10 depositions in the absence of consent; (2) whether a deposition may last more than 7 hours; (3) how a seven-hour deposition is allocated among the parties; (4) whether a 30(b)(6) witness was prepared to provide binding testimony on all the topics listed in the notice; (5) whether a noticed deposition is an "apex" deposition, and, if so, whether it will be permitted; (6) whether a party needs to arrange for a treating doctor to provide an expert witness report or if the party needs to make other written disclosures if the physician is expected to testify about the cause of an injury; (7) squabbles over the location of a deposition; (8) whether an attorney improperly instructed a deponent to not answer certain questions; (9) whether an attorney was improperly coaching a deponent; (10) whether a party or attorney may pay any money to a deponent or trial witness other

than a standard witness fee, and, if so, under what circumstances and in what amounts; (11) whether a party may take "early" discovery; (12) whether a party exceeded the number of permissible interrogatories (and how should the sub-parts be counted); (13) whether a party may use at trial an expert witness when a timely expert report has not been served; (14) whether an interrogatory answer is adequate or whether better answers are required; and (15) whether a party engaged in a strategically unfair "document dump" which makes it difficult for a party to know which documents are responsive to a request. These are all *routine* discovery disputes which require only the submission of the Notice of Hearing, source material and, at most, an argument-free list of authorities.

The Court expects all parties to engage in reasonable compromise to facilitate the resolution of their discovery disputes. The Court may impose sanctions, monetary or otherwise, if the Court determines discovery is being improperly sought or is being withheld in bad faith.

These procedures do not relieve parties from the requirements of any Federal Rule of Civil Procedure or Local Rule, except as noted above.

PRE-HEARING DISCUSSIONS

The mere fact that the Court has scheduled a discovery hearing/conference does not mean that the parties should no longer try to resolve the dispute. To the contrary, the parties are encouraged to continually pursue settlement of disputed discovery matters. If those efforts are successful, then counsel should **contact Chambers** as soon as practicable so that the hearing can be timely canceled. Alternatively, if the parties resolve some, but not all, of their issues before the hearing, then counsel shall also timely **contact Chambers** and provide notice about those issues which are no longer in dispute (so that the Court and its staff do not unnecessarily work on matters no longer in dispute).

EXPENSES, INCLUDING ATTORNEY'S FEES

The Court reminds the parties and counsel that Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5) requires the Court to award expenses, including fees, unless an exception (such as the existence of a substantially justified, albeit losing, discovery position) applies to the discovery dispute and ruling.

NO BOILERPLATE DISCOVERY OBJECTIONS

“Vague, Overly Broad and Unduly Burdensome”

Parties shall not make conclusory boilerplate objections. Such objections do not comply with Local Rule 26.1(g)(3)(A), which provides that, “[w]here an objection is made to any interrogatory or sub-part thereof or to any production request under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34, the objection shall state with specificity all grounds.” Blanket, unsupported objections that a discovery request is “vague, overly broad, or unduly burdensome” are, by themselves, meaningless, and the Court will disregard such objections. A party objecting on these bases must explain the specific and particular ways in which a request is vague, overly broad, or unduly burdensome. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(b)(4); *Josephs v. Harris Corp.*, 677 F.2d 985, 992 (3d Cir. 1982) (“the mere statement by a party that the interrogatory was ‘overly broad, burdensome, oppressive and irrelevant’ is not adequate to voice a successful objection to an interrogatory.”). Testimony or evidence may be necessary to show that a particular request is in fact burdensome.

“Irrelevant or Not Reasonably Calculated to Lead to Admissible Evidence”

As with the previous objection, an objection that a discovery request is irrelevant or not reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence must include a specific explanation describing **why** the request lacks relevance, and why the information sought will not reasonably lead to admissible evidence. The Court reminds the parties that the Federal Rules allow for broad discovery, which does not need to be admissible at trial. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1); Local Rule 26.1(g)(3)(A); *Oppenheimer Fund, Inc. v. Sanders*, 437 U.S. 340, 351-52 (1978).

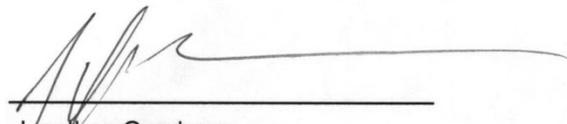
No Formulaic Objections

Parties should avoid reciting a formulaic objection followed by an answer to the request. It has become common practice for a party to object on the basis of any of the above reasons, and then state that “notwithstanding the above,” the party will respond to the discovery request, subject to or without waiving such objection. Such a boilerplate objection and answer preserves nothing, and constitutes only a waste of effort and the resources of both the parties and the Court. Further, such practice leaves the requesting party uncertain as to whether the responding party fully answered. *See also* Local Rule 26.1(g)(3)(A). Counsel should specifically state whether the responding party is fully answering or responding to a request and, if not, specifically identify the categories of information that have been withheld on an objection-by-objection basis.

Objections Based upon Privilege

Generalized objections asserting attorney-client privilege or the work product doctrine also do not comply with the Local Rules. Local Rule 26.1(g)(3)(B) requires that objections based upon privilege identify the specific nature of the privilege being asserted, as well as identify details such as the nature and subject matter of the communication at issue, the sender and receiver of the communication and their relationship to each other. Parties must review this Local Rule carefully, and refrain from objections in the form of: "Objection. This information is protected by attorney/client and/or work product privilege."

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers, in Miami, Florida, September 4, 2015.



Jonathan Goodman
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE