1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
2	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS					
3	GALVESTON DIVISION					
4	CITY OF GALVESTON § CASE NO. 3:22-CV-002	56				
5	S GALVESTON, TEXAS VERSUS S WEDNESDAY,					
6	\$ NOVEMBER 9, 2022 SONYA PORRETTO \$ 9:00 A.M. TO 9:59 A.	Μ.				
7	INITIAL CONFERENCE (VIA ZOOM)					
8	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANDREW M. EDISON					
9	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE					
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12	APPEARANCES: SEE NEXT PAGE					
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1				APPEARANCES	(VIA	ZOOM):
2						
3	FOR	THE	PLAINTIFF:			ABRAMS ROME LLP
4						EXAS AVENUE
5						DN, TX 77002 28-6601
6						
7						
8	FOR	THE	DEFENDANT:			RE CAREY BROWN POST OAK BOULEVARD 2400
10					HOUST	ON, TX 77258 57-5722
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## GALVESTON, TEXAS; WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2022; 9:00 A.M.

THE COURT: Good morning. It is 9:00 a.m. sharp and time to begin initial scheduling conferences for Wednesday, November 9, 2022.

Good morning, everyone. I'm Judge Andrew Edison.

Glad for you to be able to join.

Do me the favor, for all those that are on Zoom, this is a court proceeding. So, please put the video on unless you have received special dispensation from my Case Manager. I will just go up in a few minutes and knock everyone who's on video off, which I don't usually enjoy that much but sometimes apparently I do.

Okay. For those of you -- we got a big group. I know a bunch of you have been through initial scheduling conferences before with me. You know how it works. There's nothing secret. I'm basically going to go over our procedures that we have here in Galveston, that Judge Brown and I have in Galveston. Then after we do that, I have a little PowerPoint, as many of you know, that I go through for simplicity's sake. I'm going to go through each case with you individually.

Obviously, everything's being recorded. So, please make sure you make your introductions for the Record.

For those of you, for the most part, who turned in timely Joint Case Management Plans, my Case Manager has sent

you a draft Docket Control Order. I want to make sure we put the Docket Control Order in place, see if there's any issues, and then if you wouldn't mind letting me know are there any issues that we should expect coming down the pipeline, Judge Brown and I, in the case so we are best prepared to handle it.

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With that said, I'm not going to waste any more time. Let's jump right into it. And okay, who am I obviously? I'm Judge Andrew Edison. And Judge Brown is the District Court Judge. I'm a Magistrate Judge in Galveston. Together, we've known each other for a long, long time.

We're good friends and at the same time, our goal really is to try to make the Galveston Bench the best place for both Plaintiffs and Defendants to try a case.

When I became a judge four and a half years ago, I put together these rules of judging. I was lucky enough to try cases all over the country on both the Plaintiff and Defense side. I saw a lot of judges I really liked and a lot of judges -- how do I say this nicely -- I hated. And as a result, I put together this list of sort of those things I would like to emulate, and I call them my "Rules of Judging." I promised myself and my court staff that I would go over those every time I had an initial scheduling conference to let you all know about me and also as a good refresher course. I should also say that Judge Brown and I

think the exact same way on this. This really addresses to both of us.

First of all -- and some of these are blatantly obvious, right? You want a judge to be fair. You want a judge who has no appearance of favoritism or impropriety.

That is extremely important, especially on the Galveston

Bench which historically does not have that. And obviously,

I'm talking a number of judges ago. But even if you reach

the right result, if there's any hint or taint of

favoritism, impropriety, it doesn't give us the confidence

that all of us need and want in our justice system.

(You want a judge that follows the law.) There were a lot of judges I didn't necessarily think did that. (And) you want a judge who rules promptly.

Judge Brown and I do our best to try to get things done as quickly as possible. As a trial lawyer, that is one thing that just bothered me, when I showed up at pretrial conferences and there's be six motions for summary judgment pending. We obviously want to reach the right result, but we also want to do it as quickly as possible.

I give everyone a full and fair opportunity to argue. As I always say, as a trial lawyer, I liked state court a lot better than federal court because I thought that federal court -- state court is easy to argue, federal court, everything was decided on the papers. Granted, the

papers are important, but at the same time, Judge Brown and I very much enjoy oral argument and if a case is referred over to me or sent to me, any motion, I'll give the parties an opportunity If they want to argue it. And I know Judge Brown likewise is very, like the opportunity.

2.5

So, sometimes, we might not think oral argument's necessary, but if you want oral argument, please let us know. We try our best to give people oral argument to be able to be heard.

Importantly, no black robe disease. I always say it's amazing. You become a judge, and you become goodlooking, smart, and funny overnight. I was very fortunate that I have a wonderful wife and terrific daughter who make sure that it does not get to my head. And for those of you that know Judge Brown, although he's been on the State District Court Bench, State Appellate Court Bench, Texas Supreme Court, and now the Federal District Bench, he is really one of the most humble and just genuine people around.

Put yourselves in the shoes of the lawyers. We'll discuss later you have busy personal and professional lives. We understand that, and it's important for both Judge Brown and I to make sure that, you know, we appreciate that. Sometimes certain arguments or certain things that are going on and there are other things that might be going on in the

background, and we have to understand that.

Also, let the lawyers try the case. Our job is simply that of an umpire or a referee. We're going to make sure the rules are enforced, that both sides are treated fairly, but it's not our job to decide how to try the case. Believe me, there's been many of times in this job where you look and you say, "Man, I don't believe that's the right strategic decision," but that's not my job, that's not Judge Brown's job. That's your job to decide how to try the case. Our job is simply to enforce the rules, as they say, as written.

I've added since I became a judge, and that is take the job seriously, but don't take yourself seriously. And as I say every time, those that know me or have been with me, I like to joke around, have a good time, but please -- as does Judge Brown, but please don't misunderstand or misappreciate that. We take this job very seriously. We are honored to have it. We work hard. And no matter -- I know it sounds corny but no matter whether the case is a billion dollar case or a ten dollar case, it's important to the litigants and we take that very, very seriously.

Okay. With all that said and done, let me jump into my list of things you need to know about practicing here in the Galveston Division.

Number one, please read Judge Brown's local procedures. They're five pages long, just five pages. You know, I always tell people that to me -- as a trial lawyer, by the way, I never read a judge's procedure. In 25 years, never did it once. Biggest mistake I ever made. It's amazing. Although the rules are only 5 pages long, how many people screw it up and violate the rules, and it really sends the wrong signal. I tell everyone no matter what court you're in, you should read the local procedures.

In the Southern District of Texas in Houston, for example, we have judges that require different font size, one judge doesn't want you to have footnotes. Make sure you read the local procedures. As I've said, they're five pages, they're easy. Read Judge Brown's procedures.

They're on his website.

There are a couple of the rules that I want to highlight for you, though. The first is our rule concerning Rule 12 motions, and we call this "Ground Rule Six." And I've put the text on the screen, but let me explain the purpose behind the rule and then what the rule is, and give you an opportunity to read it.

As many of you know, the 5th Circuit has stated emphatically that a Plaintiff has an absolute right to replead at least once. As a result, it doesn't make a lot of sense to Judge Brown and I that we have a Motion to

Dismiss, a response, a reply, maybe oral argument, judicial resources putting together an opinion. If the best we can do is grant the motion, but give the Plaintiff the right to replead, then we're back right into that mix. Another motion, another response, waste of your resources, waste of our resources, and then we're nine months down the line before we can give a thumbs up on whether the case will proceed or a thumbs down on whether the case will dismiss.

So, our view is it makes a heck of a lot better sense to allow the Plaintiff to replead up front, and then we can tee up a Motion to Dismiss once either as granted, case dismissed, or it's denied and case proceeds. So, this is the rule we've put into effect here in Galveston. And we don't like to strike pleadings. So, we try to avoid a rule that just says we're going to strike the pleadings if you file a Motion to Dismiss, but the rule is this: If you want to file a Rule 12(b) motion, send a letter to the other side, confer with the other side telling them, "Here is the basis for my motion. I want to file a Rule 12 motion, I think the facts alleged are insufficient because," give them details, and then we're going to give the Plaintiff a chance to replead.

If they can cure the alleged deficiency, great.

More power to them. They obviously don't have to replead.

But then we can tee up a Motion to Dismiss and get it

decided once. And so, the rule, that's the rule in a
nutshell. There's a little more technicalities to it.

Basically, the Defendant needs to let the Plaintiff know,

tell the Plaintiff they have the opportunity to replead. If
they don't replead, file your Motion to Dismiss. If they do
replead, you can still file a Motion to Dismiss. You just
have to make sure it's identified in the Certificate of

Conference that you followed the procedure.

Importantly, the last line of this rule at the very bottom, "If a party does not follow this rule before filing a Motion to Dismiss, the Court will sua sponte grant an opportunity to amend. We don't want to do that, meaning we don't want anyone to go through the time and expense of filing a Motion go to Dismiss and then having to explain to your client why the judge sua sponte grant an opportunity to amend.

So, please follow this rule. That's sort of the reason behind it. We want to make sure we save judicial resources, we save your resources, and we get to an end result on the Motion to Dismiss sooner rather than later.

Okay, next rule, Ground Rule 7 is our discovery procedure. And I always like to say that, in Galveston, you can't file a Motion to Compel. And it's true. People always get a little concerned and worried about it, but let me explain. Here's our rule, short, sweet on discovery

disputes. And sort of the basis behind it is, you know,
look, it wasn't that long ago that I was in your shoes. I
know how it works, right? You file a Motion to Compel,
there's a response and a reply, maybe you have an oral
argument set. 20 minutes before the oral argument, you
confer with the other side, maybe on your way into the
courtroom. You resolve 80 percent of the issues, and then,
you know, you're 8, 9 weeks down the line and you have very
little to give results. We don't want that to happen.

As I'm going to talk about in a few minutes, our trial dates are going to be real dates, and the only way we're going to be able to keep the train running on time, as they say, is if we get your discovery disputes resolved quickly and efficiently.

So, here's our rule: Don't file a Motion to Compel. If you do -- and by the way, the last sentence says, "Parties should not file a Motion to Compel without first exhausting this procedure." We will strike the Motion to Compel. We don't want to do it.

Instead, get together and file a joint two-page letter. And I emphasize "joint." It's bolded in the rule for a reason. Get together and file a joint letter that identifies, "Hey, here's our discovery issue. We think that this is too broad, over-encompassing," and have the other side respond. So, each party gets basically a paragraph to

explain their position.

As soon as you do that -- and I should say, for the most part, right now in Galveston, I'm handling all the discovery disputes. So, as soon as Judge Brown refers over the discovery dispute with me -- to me, I will set up a Zoom call. And I am doing it within 24 to 48 hours of it being referred over to me. So, if you file a letter, be ready because we're going to have a Zoom call to address the discovery issues.

And I want to emphasize. This is not a free motion conference where you're going to file a Motion to Compel. The discovery zoom hearing is to resolve the dispute. So, if you file a motion, or I should say the joint letter, on Monday, I hope by the end of the day Wednesday we've got your discovery dispute resolved.

Now, sometimes, I might take additional time to review documents in camera or if it's a particularly issue to ask for additional briefings, but that's few and far between. For the most part, we're going to set up a Zoom call and we're going to get your discovery dispute resolved.

Obviously, the benefit to you all is you don't have to spend a bunch of time, effort, money drafting, revising, working on Motions to Compel, responses, replies. You get your answer a lot quicker. And I will say this, because we require the parties to get together and submit

the joint letter, we eliminate a lot of what I would call idiotic discovery disputes, meaning, "Where's the deposition going to be? Does it start at 8:00 a.m. or 8:05 a.m.?" And the discovery disputes we get are, generally speaking, genuine discovery disputes that need to get resolved, and we are happy to do it and eager to do it in a very quick process. So, please, do not prepare the Motion to Compel.

No Motions to Compel in Galveston, but we can promise you you're going to get your discovery disputes resolved as quickly as possible.

2.5

Okay. Number 4, we're here to help. Don't wait to contact us. My Case Manager is Ruben Castro. He's been with the courts a long time. He's great. Judge Brown's Case Manager, George Cardenas, was actually with him back at the State Court Bench in Harris County. He's great.

They're great resources. Some judges say, "Don't contact our Case Manager." We're exactly the opposite. Reach out to them. Obviously, you can send an email, CC the other side, no ex parte communications.

But if there's anything we can do, you want a status conference, you need anything, let us know. If you're in a deposition and you have a discovery dispute, don't threaten to file a Motion to Compel because as I've just explained, we don't have Motions to Compel in Galveston. Call us, email my Case Manager.

Judge Brown and I, if we're available, we'll get on Zoom or the telephone as quickly as possible to resolve your dispute. We had a case a couple months ago, parties were in the middle of a deposition, had an issue. Within 14 minutes, we were on Zoom getting it resolved. That's what we want to do, make your job easy, efficient. I always loved in depositions when I was a lawyer, threatening to call the Judge because you knew the Judge was never going to be available. We'll be available. We'll make ourselves available. Threaten it and we'll be available. So, please let us know if there's anything we can do to help you all in getting your case to trial.

Number 5, the Docket Control Orders contain real trial dates. And I want to emphasize this. Obviously, COVID has thrown everything and everybody for a loop. We sincerely are trying now going forward that our trial dates are going to be real trial dates. Now, I'm going to give you plenty of time to conduct the discovery you need to prepare for trial. This is not going to be a rocket docket, but at the same time -- and a lot of people are used to State Court where they have a lot more cases, and trial dates just can't be real.

You know, I always joke that a lot of times in State Court, your first court appearance, your first trial date's really the first time you get a continuance. We

don't work that way. We're going to have these trial dates real.

That said, and Judge Brown's rules state this clearly but if you want to move your expert deadline, if you want to move your discovery deadline, if the parties are in agreement, we're not going to stand in the way. You don't even need us to decide anything. The parties are free to move discovery and expert deadlines. The two dates that will not move, however, are the trial date and also the dispositive motion deadline. And I'll talk about that a little more later, but the dispositive motion deadline we have months before the docket call. And the reason is to give us a time to have the briefing fully done on any dispositive motion, review it, maybe oral argument, and hopefully, issue an opinion before you come down for docket call.

So, if we move the dispositive motion deadline, we'd have to move the trial date. That's why if we're not going to move the trial date, we're not going to move the dispositive motion deadline. So, please remember, Docket Control Order contains real trial dates.

Number 6, stuff happens, and I think this is one of Murphy's Laws. Look, my mentor missed the birth of his first child because a trial judge would not allow him out of trial. That is not going to happen with Judge Brown and I

in Galveston. I promise you. We understand, as I said at the outset, you've got busy, personal, professional lives.

Things happen. And if you have -- if it's something great, a wedding, a birthday, a vacation, something terrible, illness, funeral, let us know. We'll work with you. We will accommodate you.

Now, don't wait until the night before trial to let us know your child's getting married the next day, but give us notice. We'll work with you. I don't understand, in all candor, why a lot of judges don't work with the parties on that. And we fully expect and I know it will happen that the lawyers will work together as well to try to make accommodations for anything, as I say, good or bad that happens in people's lives. You got to put it all into perspective.

Okay. Number 7, standing protective order. I'm always amazed every single initial scheduling conference, I mean, it's just like clockwork, probably 3 or 4 people mention in their Joint Case Management Plans that they want a protective order to protect the disclosure of documents during the discovery process. More power to you if you do. We'd actually -- I would say -- during -- when I practiced, I probably spent untold hours drafting, revising, looking at protective orders. Don't waste your time. We have put together a standard protective order for you to use. It is

on my website. Go use it. We spent a lot of time on it. I think it's pretty good. If you got any changes or suggestions, we're always willing to listen and add.

But there's a standing protective right there to use it for this case, any case you're in. I do want to emphasize though it is one thing for the parties in a case to say, "Hey, if we exchange documents during the discovery process, we don't want those to be disseminated freely," and it is a totally separate thing to seal documents in the Court's records.

Judge Brown and I are very much about transparency, open courts. The 5th Circuit in the last couple years has issued some opinions that are pretty -- setting new precedents in terms of how open the Court should be. There's a case from the spring of 2021, Binhoa, B-I-N-H-O-A. I would highly encourage all of you to read it. It says the District Court should be ungenerous in what is sealed, that we should do a document-by-document, page-by-page, line-by-line evaluation.

And I say that because as a trial lawyer, look, a lot of times, I'd just say, "Party's marked confidential, let's just file it under sealed." We're not going to do that. You know, there are certain things that should be sealed, social security numbers, bank account numbers, real trade secrets, but simply because there's a reference in one

page, doesn't mean the whole document or the whole motion is sealed. That'll be redacted.

So, please take a look before you try to seal anything at the 5th Circuit precedent, especially these recent cases. And we're more and more having -- you know, we're unsealing things sort of left and right. And we're certainly going to be very ungenerous as the 5th Circuit has dictated we be in sealing documents. So, just a word to the wise there. And once again, I'd highly encourage you go read the 5th Circuit's recent case law on the subject.

Number 8, Andrew Edison mediation services. One of the things I've enjoyed much about this job is helping people resolve disputes through mediation. Judge Brown and I feel the same about mediation, which is, generally speaking, we're not going to order it. There might be some limited times where we do, but generally speaking, no ordering mediation because we're a trial court and we're not going to browbeat people into settling.

That said, if there's anything we do to help amicably resolve your dispute, we want to do it. If you want to go get a mediator or private mediator, there's a bunch of great mediators out there. And one service we provide if both parties agree, and I emphasize that both parties have to agree, I'll mediate your case. The price is right. It's free, just your tax dollars. All you need to

do is send a letter, beginning, middle, end of the case.

File a letter, "Parties would jointly request Judge Edison mediate." I'll immediately send an email to you and we'll set up a mediation date. I think I can be helpful.

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Judge Brown and I have been friends for over 25 years. You know, I always tell people when he was on the Bench and I was in private practice, I hired his law clerk three years in a row at my firm. I think I know how he'll see things and I think I can offer a good perspective.

Once again, that's totally if you want. If you don't want to mediate, that's fine. If you want to go somewhere else, there's great mediators. It's just a service we provide. Happy to do it. And the added benefit — it's free, but the additional benefit of asking me to mediate is that if I mediate, then I will recuse myself from any participation in the case obviously — well, I shouldn't say obviously.

We, here, in the Southern District of Texas, don't think it's right if a judge mediates and then tries to decide issues in a case. Obviously, it creates some, in my mind, ethical issues. Not all judges in the country think that way. But if you want me to mediate, let me know. If you want to try to get me off your case, you can ask me to mediate as well. Happy to do it.

Okay. Number 9, Docket Control Orders. And let

me walk through, for those of you that received, most of
you, a Docket Control Order. Let me talk about some of
these. And obviously, this is going to be different for the
patent case we have. The structure, on all of these Docket
Control Orders you have, you're going to see, unless there's
already been an amended complaint filed, I'm going to give
you a date within the next two weeks, basically, 10 days
from now, to file an amended complaint.

And people always look at that and get worried.

"Woah, woah, woah. That's really, really quick." Let me be clear. This is just a free shot that we're giving you to file an amended complaint. You always can file an amended complaint or amended pleading if you can show, as the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide, good cause.

Well, what does that mean and why is this? Well, if, as I said, our trial dates are going to be real, we can't let you willy-nilly amend at any time. And I know State Courts have procedures, sometimes you can amend up to 7 days before trial, but if we're going to set expert deadlines or try to keep the train running on time, it's hard to just let people amend at any time, add new parties, add new claims. It really screws up with our trial schedule.

So, we're giving you a free shot. In the next 10 days, amend -- and our thought is this: If you had the

knowledge in your possession, custody or control to add new
parties or to add new claims, do it now. That being said,
if you don't have that knowledge with you, you obviously
have your ethical obligations, no fear. If you learn during
the course of discovery and you promptly come to us and ask
to amend, that's good cause. You can always amend for good
cause.

2.0

So, the example I give is, every single time we have these initial scheduling conferences, we had a case. It was a personal liability case. An individual got hurt on an elevator. The deadline to add new parties and amend the pleadings passes. They're in the discovery process and the Plaintiff learns that there's an elevator maintenance company that was supposed to do some work or inspections on the elevator and failed to do so.

Plaintiff comes to us within days and says,

"Judge, I know the deadline to amend new parties and add new
claims has passed. I just learned this during the discovery
process. I'd like to add a claim and add the party in this
case." No brainer. That's obviously good cause. We're
going to give you the opportunity to do that. But as I
said, if you have the (glitch in the audio) right to it for
good cause in the future.

Also, you will note you have expert deadlines, discovery deadlines. As I mentioned before, we are

always -- if you want to agree to move those dates, you can. You're then going to see, after the discovery deadline, usually a week later, you're going to have a dispositive motion deadline, and then there's going to be 3 or 4 months until the docket call.

As I mentioned, the reason we have that time period is to allow us to look at, review, consider any dispositive motions before you come down for docket call. All that said, if you want to move the discovery deadline and you're in agreement, you can do it.

You will all see we also have a docket call at the beginning of the month. And you don't have a trial date.

You just have a docket call, and it will say the trial is sometime during the next two months. Here's how that works.

You have, let's say, a docket call September 2nd, beginning of September. We're doing docket calls right now by phone, but generally speaking, get on the horn, "Hey, we're at docket call. Everyone ready?"

"Yep."

2.5

"Okay, what's your schedule look like? Do you have any vacations? Do you have any conflicts, other trial settings? Does your witnesses have any conflicts? What's the Court's schedule?"

And then we find a date that works on your calendars and our calendar for the next two months. When

- you leave docket call, in my example, the beginning of
  September, you'll know for sure when you're going to trial.
- 3 | Right now, you know it's sometime during October, November.
- 4 | When you leave docket call, you'll know October 7th,
- 5 | November 15th, whatever it is. So, you now know two months
- 6 when it'll be, but you'll know 30 to 45 days ahead of time
- 7 when the exact date is, and we do that to try to really be
- 8 responsive to you all that it works.

sort of the Docket Control Order.

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- We don't have a two-week rolling trial docket. I was never a fan of those. I understand why courts do them, because they're so loaded with cases, but we're going to give you date certain trial dates at the docket call.
- Trial dates, Judge Brown and I filed 9:00 to 5:00, take a lunch break, morning break, afternoon break. For those of you who have tried a case with myself or Judge Brown, you know we very much respect the jury's time and the parties' time. And when we say we start at 9:00, we're dead serious. As you can see from today, we start at 9:00.

  We're not wasting time. Okay, I think that's all I have on
- Let me tell you something about consent. You all should have a consent form. If you would like to consent to me to handle your case, I'd be honored and I'd be humbled.

  I offer three what I call inducements to get you to consent.

  Inducement 1 -- we have three people do this before today --

1 you don't have to attend the initial scheduling conference.

to the initial scheduling conference.

I know many of you think, "Why is that a benefit?" You love this, but nonetheless, in the future, you won't have to come

Number 2, I let the parties pick any dates they want on the Docket Control Order. If after today you decide you want to consent, you can just tear up the current Docket Control Order for whatever dates, no matter how ridiculous are asinine they are, if the parties have agreed, I'll be agreed.

And then the third inducement, I like the procedure that Judge Brown and I have for trial dates, but if the parties want, I will give them, since I don't have as busy a trial schedule, I'll give you a date certain, preferential setting, whatever you want to call it and we can start that at the beginning.

If both parties want to consent, simply turn in the consent form. Don't tell me one party did, one party didn't. If you do, great. If you don't, no worries.

That's absolutely your right and I look forward to working with you if we have particular motions, discovery issues, or if the entire case is referred over to me. So, I look forward to it.

Okay. Next, for those of you that know me or have been -- and I see a number of you have been here before -- I

always like to end with a little trivia. I won't lie to you. My trivia's gotten a little stale. You know, you do this over and over and over, you get the same trivia questions. So, I'm going to go with a new trivia question. So, I know there's some of you that have been around and are thinking, "Oh, man. I've seen them all." I'm going to give you a new one.

The trivia question is this: How many living members of the Galveston Federal Bench are there?

Okay, and I guess, I really need to narrow this.

I was thinking when I was asking how many living District

Court Bench members. There are, as many of you know, there

are actually two living Magistrate Judges in Galveston,

Judge Froeschner and myself, but I'm putting that aside.

How many living members of the District Court Bench are

there?

And the reason I think this is such an interesting question (-- as you know, Galveston's a single District Court)

Bench. (It's a lifetime appointment.) (So, you'd think)

there'd be very few.)

The answer is -- and I'm confident that there are,
as a single District Bench, there are more living members of
the Galveston Federal Bench (than any single District Bench
in the United States of America. (The answer is five, and
the five are this: (The first one is Finis Cowan, and this

is his portrait that actually hangs up in the 6th floor

courtroom in Galveston.

Finis Cowan was appointed by President Carter in

He was a lawyer at Baker Botts, took the Bench in

Galveston, was there about a year and decided he didn't want

to do it anymore, he'd rather be a trial lawyer. He stayed

7 until a replacement was appointed, but he sat on the Bench

8 | from '77 to '79 and is still living, and the first living 9 | member of the Bench.

The second living member is actually not the person that was after him, but is Judge Sam Kent, who many of you know, and what can I say? He, you know, he did not leave in a particularly good light as (I will) (say.)

The third living member of the Galveston (Federal)

Bench is Gregg Costa. Judge Costa, actually a college

classmate of mine, was appointed to the Galveston (Bench and)

then to the 5th (Circuit). (And many of you might know he)

recently retired (at the age of 50 from the 5th Circuit to go)

back into private practice.) (He's the third member).

The fourth living member is Judge George C. Hanks,

Jr. Judge Hanks was appointed to replace Judge Costa in

Galveston, and he moved up to Houston a couple years ago.

(And then, the fifth living member is Judge Brown, who was appointed two years ago, three years ago to the Bench.) (I promise you Judge Brown is not going anywhere. He

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1
   and his wife love Galveston, have a house there, and I'm
2
    confident that he will be here a long, long time.
 3
              So, there you go, you're trivia. For those of you
 4
    that were looking for a new trivia question, no need to
    thank me. That's just the kind of service that I'm willing
 5
   to provide.
 6
7
              With that said, let's jump into these cases
8
   individually. Do me a favor. Plaintiff introduce
9
    themselves first, and then the Defendant.
         (Court attends unrelated matters from 9:32 a.m. to
10
    9:56 a.m.)
11
              THE COURT: City of Galveston versus Porretto,
12
13
   3:22-CV-00256.
14
              MR. ABRAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. Barry
   Abrams and Neil Young here for the City.
15
16
              THE COURT: Hello, Mr. Abrams. It's been a while.
17
   Good to see you.
18
              MS. BROWN: Your Honor, Deirdre Carey Brown on
   behalf of Sonya Porretto.
19
20
              THE COURT: Hello, Ms. Brown. Good to see you as
21
   well.
22
              Okay, I'm not sure what to call this case, but for
23
   lack of a better term, I'll call it a Municipal Court Code
24
   Enforcement Action, but I know probably both sides will get
```

mad at me on how I phrase that.

25

1	But nonetheless, I know the parties indicated that
2	they wanted to wait on discovery until the Motion to Remand
3	is decided, and I am fine with that. As you probably heard
4	me say earlier, I do want to have a schedule in place just
5	in case obviously, if the case is remanded, the case is
6	remanded. If the case stays here, I just want to make sure
7	there's a schedule in place.
8	So, at least what I've tried to do, and I'm
9	curious if the parties and I want your honesty think
10	I've succeeded, is try to put the deadlines way out into the
11	future to allow time for the Motion to Remand to be decided.
12	But thoughts, comments? Ms. Brown, Mr. Abrams?
13	MS. BROWN: I think we have the same issue with
14	the 2023 inadvertently added instead of 2024.
15	MR. ABRAMS: Right, Paragraphs 5 through 9, Your
16	Honor.
17	THE COURT: Yes. Yes, yes, yes. You're wondering
18	why you have a trial date before the end of discovery, yes.
19	My mistake. It must have been it was probably late at
20	night after an Astros victory. I was, you know, high on
21	excitement. So, I apologize. I will make those changes.
22	With those last three dates in '24 as opposed to
23	'23, any issues?
24	MS. BROWN: The last five dates, right?
25	MR. ABRAMS: We think it's Paragraphs 5 through 9,

Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. Got it. Got it, got it, got it. Yep, yep.

MR. ABRAMS: With those changes, we have no objection.

MS. BROWN: No objections (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Obviously, I know you wanted a ruling on the Motion to Remand. Hopefully, Judge Brown will get to that soon. If there's anything you want me, anything we can do, let us know.

Anything else we should address today, Ms. Brown, Mr. Abrams?

MS. BROWN: The other motion, in fact, it's the Motion to Remand which we consented to waiting to do discovery until after that, but also the Motion to Disqualify and Motions to Strike for Lack of Authority for Counsel.

THE COURT: I saw that. Well said. There's a whole bunch of motions that have been filed on the case. I was looking for -- the remand motion is to me the question which determines whether or not we can do anything else.

So, the Motion to Remand, I would expect to be decided first. But I will Judge Brown handle that, and I'll put that DCL in place.

Have a great day, and I look forward to working

1	with you all. Take care.
2	MR. ABRAMS: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	(Proceedings adjourned at 9:59 a.m.)
4	* * * *
5	I certify that the foregoing is a correct
6	transcript to the best of my ability due to the condition of
7	the electronic sound recording of the ZOOM/video/telephonic
8	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
9	/S/ MARY D. HENRY
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