Idaho Local District Patent Rules Packet

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LOCAL DISTRICT RULES OF PROCEDURE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF IDAHO

Loc. Pat. R. 1.1	Title
Loc. Pat. R. 1.2	Scope and Construction
Loc. Pat. R. 1.3	Modification of these Rules
Loc. Pat. R. 1.4	Effective Date
Loc. Pat. R. 2.1	General Provisions - Governing Procedure
Loc. Pat. R. 2.2	Confidentiality
Loc. Pat. R. 2.3	Certification of Disclosures
Loc. Pat. R. 2.4	Admissibility of Disclosures
Loc. Pat. R. 2.5	Relationship to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
Loc. Pat. R. 2.6	Limitations on Discovery
Loc. Pat. R. 3.1	Patent Disclosures - Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions
Loc. Pat. R. 3.2	Document Production Accompanying Disclosure
Loc. Pat. R. 3.3	Invalidity Contentions
Loc. Pat. R. 3.4	Document Production Accompanying Invalidity Contentions
Loc. Pat. R. 3.5	Disclosure Requirement in Patent Cases for Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity
Loc. Pat. R. 3.6	Disclosure Requirements for Patent Cases Arising Under 21 U.S.C. § 355 ("The Hatch-Waxman Act")
Loc. Pat. R. 3.7	Amendment to Contentions
Loc. Pat. R. 3.8	Advice of Counsel
Loc. Pat. R. 4.1	Claim Construction Proceedings - Exchange of Proposed Terms for Construction
Loc. Pat. R. 4.2	Exchange of Preliminary Claim Constructions and Extrinsic Evidence
Loc. Pat. R. 4.3	Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement
Loc. Pat. R. 4.4	Completion of Claim Construction Discovery
Loc. Pat. R. 4.5	Claim Construction Briefs
Loc. Pat. R. 4.6	Claim Construction Hearing
Loc. Pat. R. 4.7	Good Faith Participation
Loc. Pat. R. 5.1	Discovery after Claim Construction - Discovery other than for Expert Witnesses
Loc. Pat. R. 5.2	Disclosure of Experts and Expert Reports
Loc. Pat. R. 5.3	Depositions of Experts

ANNOUNCEMENT TO ATTORNEYS AND THE PUBLIC

LOCAL RULES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PRACTICE

Revised and adopted August 17, 2026

The local rules are available for public viewing at each Federal Courthouse in Idaho (Boise, Pocatello, and Coeur d'Alene).

Local rules, among other documents, are available on the court's Internet website at http://www.id.uscourts.gov/. If you do not have access to the Internet, local rules can be provided at the Federal Courthouse closest to you. You can also send your request, with a return addressed and stamped mailer, to:

Clerk, U.S. District Court
550 W Fort St.
Boise, ID 83724

We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please e-mail them to: **District Court Local Rules Committee** (local_rulesDC@id.uscourts.gov)

TITLE

These are the Local Patent Rules for Cases before the United States District Court for the District of Idaho. They may be cited as “Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. __.”

SCOPE AND CONSTRUCTION

These rules apply to all civil actions filed in or transferred to this Court which allege infringement of a utility patent in a complaint, counterclaim, cross-claim or third party claim, or which seek a declaratory judgment that a utility patent is not infringed, is invalid or is unenforceable. The District of Idaho's Local Civil Rules shall also apply to such actions, except to the extent that they are inconsistent with these Local Patent Rules. If the filings or actions in a case have not triggered the application of these Local Patent Rules under the terms set forth herein, the parties shall meet and confer as soon as any triggering circumstances become known for the purpose of agreeing on the application of these Local Patent Rules to the case and promptly report the results of the meet and confer to the Court.

MODIFICATION OF THESE RULES

The Court may modify the obligations or deadlines set forth in these Patent Local Rules based on the circumstances of any particular case, including, without limitation, the simplicity or complexity of the case as shown by the patents, claims, products, facts, or parties involved. Such modifications shall, in most cases, be made at the initial scheduling conference, but may be made at other times upon a showing of good cause. In advance of submission of any request for a modification, the parties shall meet and confer for purposes of reaching an agreement, if possible, upon any modification.

EFFECTIVE DATE

These Local Patent Rules take effect on December 1, 2009. They govern patent cases filed on or after that date. For actions pending prior to December 1, 2009, the Court will confer with the parties and apply the Local Patent Rules as the Court deems appropriate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

GOVERNING PROCEDURE

a) **Initial Scheduling Conference**. When the parties confer pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f), in addition to the matters covered by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26, the parties shall discuss and address in the scheduling/litigation plan filed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) and Dist. Idaho Loc. Civ. R. 16.1, the following topics:

1) Proposed modification of the obligations or deadlines set forth in these Local Patent Rules to ensure that they are suitable for the circumstances of the particular case (see Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 1.3);

2) The scope and timing of any claim construction discovery including disclosure of and discovery from any expert witness permitted by the Court;

3) The format of the Claim Construction Hearing, including whether the Court will hear live testimony, the order of presentation, and the estimated length of the hearing;

4) The scope and timing of any discovery after the claim construction ruling including the disclosure of and discovery from expert witnesses (see Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 5);

5) How the parties intend to educate the Court on the technology at issue;

6) The need for any discovery confidentiality order; and

7) Whether the management of the case would benefit from a voluntary case management conference with a Magistrate Judge pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Civ. R. 16.1.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Discovery cannot be withheld on the basis of confidentiality absent Court order. Pending entry of a confidentiality order, discovery and disclosures deemed confidential by a party shall be produced to the adverse party for outside counsel's Attorney's Eyes Only, solely for the purposes of the pending case and shall not be disclosed to the client or any other person.

CERTIFICATION OF DISCLOSURES

All documents including statements, disclosures, or charts filed or served in accordance with these Local Patent Rules shall be dated and signed by counsel of record. Counsel's signature shall constitute a certification that to the best of his or her knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry that is reasonable under the circumstances, the information contained in the statement, disclosure, or chart is complete and correct at the time it is made.

ADMISSIBILITY OF DISCLOSURES

Statements, disclosures, or charts governed by these Local Patent Rules are admissible to the extent permitted by the Federal Rules of Evidence or Procedure. However, the statements and disclosures provided for in Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 are not admissible for any purpose other than in connection with motions seeking an extension or modification of the time periods within which actions contemplated by these Local Patent Rules shall be taken.

RELATIONSHIP TO FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Except as provided in this paragraph or as otherwise ordered, it shall not be a ground for objecting to an opposing party's discovery request (e.g., interrogatory, document request, request for admission, deposition question) or declining to provide information otherwise required to be disclosed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) that the discovery request or disclosure requirement is premature in light of, or otherwise conflicts with, these Local Patent Rules, absent other legitimate objection. A party may object, however, to responding to the following categories of discovery requests (or decline to provide information in its initial disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)) on the ground that they are premature in light of the timetable provided in the Local Patent Rules:

a) Requests seeking to elicit a party's claim construction position;

b) Requests seeking to elicit from the patent claimant a comparison of the asserted claims and the accused apparatus, product, device, process, method, act, or other instrumentality;

c) Requests seeking to elicit from an accused infringer a comparison of the asserted claims and the prior art; and

d) Requests seeking to elicit from an accused infringer the identification of any advice of counsel, and related documents.

Where a party properly objects to a discovery request (or declines to provide information in its initial disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)) as set forth above, that party shall provide the requested information on the date on which it is required to be provided to an opposing party under these Local Patent Rules or as set by the Court, unless there exists another legitimate ground for objection.

LIMITATIONS ON DISCOVERY

Based on the circumstances of a particular case, the Court may modify the scope of discovery to be permitted prior to any Claim Construction Hearing. Such limitations shall, in most cases, be made at the initial scheduling conference, but may be made at other times upon a showing of good cause. In advance of submission of any request for a modification, pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 1.3, the parties shall meet and confer for purposes of reaching an agreement, if possible, upon any modification.

DISCLOSURE OF ASSERTED CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS

Not later than 14 days after the initial scheduling conference, 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 patent in suit that is allegedly infringed by such 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 which, when used, allegedly results in the practice of the claimed method or process;

c) A chart identifying specifically where each limitation of each asserted claim is found within each Accused Instrumentality, including for each limitation that such party contends is governed by pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(6) or AIA 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 which 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 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 literally present or present under the doctrine of equivalents in the Accused Instrumentality;

f) For any claim in a patent that claims priority to an earlier application, the priority date to which each asserted claim allegedly is entitled;

g) If a party claiming patent infringement wishes to preserve the right to rely, for any purpose, on the assertion that its own 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; and

h) If a party claiming patent infringement alleges willful infringement, the basis for such allegation.

DOCUMENT PRODUCTION ACCOMPANYING DISCLOSURE

With the "Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions," the party claiming patent infringement shall produce to each opposing party or make available for inspection and copying and identify by production number which documents correspond to each category:

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 sale of or offer to sell, or any public use of, the claimed invention prior to the date of application for the patent in suit. A party's production of a document as required herein shall not constitute an admission that such document evidences or is prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102;

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 patent in suit or the priority date identified pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1(f), whichever is earlier;

c) A copy of the file history for each patent in suit;

d) Documents sufficient to establish ownership of the patent rights by the party asserting patent infringement; and

e) If a party identifies instrumentalities pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1(g), documents sufficient to show the operation of any aspects or elements of such instrumentalities the patent claimant relies upon as embodying any asserted claims.

INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS

Not later than 42 days after service upon it of the "Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions," each party opposing a claim of patent infringement, shall serve on all parties its "Invalidity Contentions" which shall contain the following information:

a) The identity of each item of prior art that allegedly anticipates each asserted claim or renders it 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. Prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1) 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 or entity which made the use or which made and received the offer, or the person or entity which made the information known or to whom it was made known. Prior art under pre-AIA 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. Prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(g) shall be identified by providing the identities of the person(s) or entities 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 where specifically 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 pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(6) or AIA 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 other grounds of patent invalidity, including those based on 35 U.S.C. § 101, indefiniteness under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(2) or AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(b), or lack of enablement or insufficiency of written description under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(1) or AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(a) of any of the asserted claims.

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 Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1(c) chart; and

b) A copy or sample of the prior art identified pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.3(a) which 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.

The producing party shall separately identify by production number which documents correspond to each category.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT IN PATENT CASES FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF INVALIDITY

a) **Invalidity Contentions If No Claim of Infringement.** In all cases in which a party files a complaint or other pleading seeking a declaratory judgment that a patent is invalid Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1 and 3.2 shall not apply unless and until a claim for patent infringement is made by a party. If the Defendant does not assert a claim for patent infringement in its answer to the complaint, no later than 14 days after the Defendant serves its answer, or 14 days after the initial scheduling conference, whichever is later, the party seeking a declaratory judgment of invalidity shall serve upon each opposing party its Invalidity Contentions that conform to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.3 and produce or make available for inspection and copying the documents described in Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.4.

b) **Inapplicability of Rule.** This Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.5 shall not apply to cases in which a request for a declaratory judgment that a patent is invalid is filed in response to a complaint for infringement of the same patent.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENT CASES ARISING UNDER 21 U.S.C. § 355 (COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS "THE HATCH-WAXMAN ACT")

The requirements of this Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.6 apply to all patents subject to a Paragraph IV certification in cases arising under 21 U.S.C. § 355 (commonly referred to as "the Hatch-Waxman Act"). This provision takes precedence over any conflicting provisions in Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1 to 3.5 for all cases arising under 21 U.S.C. § 355.

a) At or before the initial scheduling conference, the Defendant(s) shall produce to Plaintiff(s) the entire Abbreviated New Drug Application or New Drug Application that is the basis of the case in question.

b) Not more than 14 days after the initial scheduling conference, the Defendant(s) shall provide to Plaintiff(s) the written basis for their "Invalidity Contentions," for any patents referred to in Defendant(s) Paragraph IV Certification which shall contain all disclosures required by Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.3.

c) Any "Invalidity Contentions" disclosed under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3-6(b), shall be accompanied by the production of documents required under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.4.

d) Not more than 14 days after the initial scheduling conference, the Defendant(s) shall provide to Plaintiff(s) the written basis for their "Non-Infringement Contentions," for any patents referred to in Defendant(s) Paragraph IV Certification which shall include a claim chart identifying each claim at issue in the case and each limitation of each claim at issue. The claim chart shall specifically identify for each claim which claim limitation(s) are literally absent from the Defendant(s) allegedly infringing Abbreviated New Drug Application or New Drug Application.

e) Any "Non-Infringement Contentions" disclosed under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.6(d), shall be accompanied by the production of any document or thing that the Defendant(s) intend to rely on in defense against any infringement contentions by Plaintiff(s).

f) Not more than 42 days after the disclosure of the "Non-Infringement Contentions" as required by Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.6(d), Plaintiff(s) shall provide Defendant(s) with a "Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions," for all patents referred to in Defendant(s) Paragraph IV Certification, which shall contain all disclosures required by Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1.

g) Any "Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions" disclosed under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.6(f), shall be accompanied by the production of documents required under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.2.

AMENDMENT TO CONTENTIONS

Amendments to the Infringement Contentions or the Invalidity Contentions may be made only by order of the Court upon a timely application and showing of good cause. Non-exhaustive examples of circumstances that may, absent undue prejudice to the nonmoving party, support a finding of good cause include: (a) a claim construction by the Court different from that proposed by the party seeking amendment; (b) recent discovery of material, prior art despite earlier diligent search; (c) recent discovery of nonpublic information about the Accused Instrumentality which was not discovered, despite diligent efforts, before the service of the Infringement Contentions; and (d) disclosure of an asserted claim and infringement contention by a Hatch-Waxman Act plaintiff under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.6(f) that requires response by defendant because it was not previously presented or reasonably anticipated. The duty to supplement discovery responses does not excuse the need to obtain leave of court to amend contentions.

ADVICE OF COUNSEL

Not later than 28 days after service by the Court of its Claim Construction Ruling, each party relying upon advice of counsel as part of a patent-related claim or defense for any reason shall:

a) Produce or make available for inspection and copying any written advice and documents related thereto for which the attorney-client and work product protection have been waived;

b) Provide a written summary of any oral advice and produce or make available for inspection and copying that summary and documents related thereto for which the attorney-client and work product protection have been waived; and

c) Serve a privilege log identifying any other documents, except those authored by counsel acting solely as trial counsel, relating to the subject matter of the advice which the party is withholding on the grounds of attorney-client privilege or work product protection.

A party who does not comply with the requirements of this Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.8 shall not be permitted to rely on advice of counsel for any purpose absent a stipulation of all parties or by order of the Court.

EXCHANGE OF PROPOSED TERMS FOR CONSTRUCTION

a) Not later than 14 days after service of the "Invalidity Contentions" pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.3, not later than 42 days after service upon it of the "Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions" in those actions where validity is not at issue (and Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.3 does not apply), or, in all cases in which a party files a complaint or other pleading seeking a declaratory judgment not based on validity, not later than 14 days after the Defendant serves an answer that does not assert a claim for patent infringement (and Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 3.1 does not apply), each party shall serve on each other party a list of claim terms which that party contends should be construed or found indefinite by the Court, and identify any claim term which that party contends should be governed by pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(6) or AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(f).

b) The parties shall thereafter meet and confer for the purposes of limiting the terms in dispute by narrowing or resolving differences and facilitating the ultimate preparation of a Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement. The parties shall also jointly identify the claim terms likely to be most significant to resolving the parties' dispute, including those terms for which construction may be case or claim dispositive.

EXCHANGE OF PRELIMINARY CLAIM CONSTRUCTIONS AND EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE

(a) Not later than 21 days after the exchange of the lists pursuant to Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 4.1, the parties shall simultaneously exchange proposed constructions of each term identified by either party for claim construction. Each such "Preliminary Claim Construction" shall also, for each term which any party contends is governed by pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(6) or AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(f), identify the structure(s), act(s), or material(s) corresponding to that term's function.

(b) At the same time the parties exchange their respective "Preliminary Claim Constructions," each party shall also identify all references from the specification or prosecution history that support its proposed construction and designate any supporting extrinsic evidence including, without limitation, dictionary definitions, citations to learned treatises and prior art, and testimony of percipient and expert witnesses. Extrinsic evidence shall be identified by production number or by producing a copy if not previously produced. With respect to any supporting witness, percipient or expert, the identifying party shall also provide a description of the substance of that witness' proposed testimony that includes a listing of any opinions to be rendered in connection with claim construction.

(c) The parties shall thereafter meet and confer for the purposes of narrowing the issues and finalizing preparation of a Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement in accordance with the requirements of Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 4.3.

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT

Not later than 28 days after the Exchange of Preliminary Claim Construction and Extrinsic Evidence the parties shall complete and file a Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement, which shall contain the following information:

a) The construction of those claim terms on which the parties agree;

b) Each party's proposed construction or indefiniteness position for each disputed term, together with an identification of all references from the specification or prosecution history that support that position, and an identification of any extrinsic evidence known to the party on which it intends to rely either to support its position or to oppose any other party's position, including, but not limited to, as permitted by law, dictionary definitions, citations to learned treatises and prior art, and testimony of percipient and expert witnesses;

c) An identification of the terms whose construction will be most significant to the resolution of the case up to a maximum of 10. The parties shall also identify any term among the 10 whose construction will be case or claim dispositive. If the parties cannot agree on the 10 most significant terms, the parties shall identify the ones which they do agree are most significant and then they may evenly divide the remainder with each party identifying what it believes are the remaining most significant terms. However, unless the parties stipulate or the Court otherwise orders, the total terms identified by all parties as most significant cannot exceed 10. For example, in a case involving two parties, if the parties agree upon the identification of five terms as most significant, each may only identify two additional terms as most significant; if the parties agree upon eight such terms, each party may only identify only one additional term as most significant.

d) The anticipated length of time necessary for the Claim Construction Hearing; and

e) Whether any party proposes to call one or more witnesses at the Claim Construction Hearing, the identity of each such witness, and for each witness, a summary of his or her testimony including, for any expert, each opinion to be offered related to claim construction. Unless the parties agree otherwise, any party that intends to rely on any witness who will give expert testimony to support that party's proposed constructions or indefiniteness positions shall serve the other party or parties with a claim construction expert report for that witness. Such reports shall comply with the disclosure requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B) and shall be served no later than the date on which the Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement is filed.

COMPLETION OF CLAIM CONSTRUCTION DISCOVERY

Not later than 28 days after service and filing of the Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement, the parties shall complete all discovery relating to claim construction, including any depositions with respect to claim construction of any witnesses, including experts, identified in the Preliminary Claim Construction statement (Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 4.2) or Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement (Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 4.3).

CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEFS

a) Not later than 42 days after serving and filing the Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement, the party claiming patent infringement, or the party asserting invalidity if there is no infringement issue present in the case, shall serve and file an opening brief and any evidence supporting its claim construction. The opening brief may not exceed thirty (30) pages absent prior leave of Court.

b) Not later than 14 days after service upon it of an opening brief, each opposing party shall serve and file its responsive brief and supporting evidence. Each responsive brief may not exceed thirty (30) pages absent prior leave of Court.

c) Not later than 7 days after service upon it of a responsive brief, the party claiming patent infringement, or the party asserting invalidity if there is no infringement issue present in the case, shall serve and file any reply brief and any evidence directly rebutting the supporting evidence contained in an opposing party's response. Any reply brief may not exceed fifteen (15) pages absent prior leave of Court.

d) Not later than 7 days after service of the reply brief, each party shall serve and file any surreply brief and any evidence directly rebutting the supporting evidence contained in an opposing party's reply. Any surreply brief may not exceed fifteen (15) pages absent prior leave of Court.

CLAIM CONSTRUCTION HEARING

Subject to the convenience of the Court's calendar, two weeks following submission of the surreply brief specified in Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 4.5(d), the Court shall conduct a Claim Construction Hearing, to the extent the parties or the Court believe a hearing is necessary for construction of the claims at issue.

GOOD FAITH PARTICIPATION

A failure to make a good faith effort to narrow the instances of disputed terms or otherwise participate in the meet and confer process of any of the provisions of section 4 may expose counsel to sanctions, including under 28 U.S.C. § 1927.

DISCOVERY OTHER THAN FOR EXPERT WITNESSES

The parties shall have 42 days after the Court enters its claim construction ruling to take discovery, unless the case Scheduling Order provides for a longer time.

DISCLOSURE OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT REPORTS

In the event there will be expert testimony in addition to what was presented during proceedings on claim construction, the following shall apply:

a) Not later than 28 days after the close of discovery provided for in Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 5.1, each party shall make its initial expert disclosures required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 on the issues for which each bears the burden of proof.

b) Not later than 28 days after the first round of disclosures, each party shall make any rebuttal expert witness disclosures permitted by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.

DEPOSITIONS OF EXPERTS

Depositions of expert witnesses disclosed under Dist. Idaho Loc. Patent R. 5.2 shall be completed within 28 days after the deadline for disclosing rebuttal expert witnesses.