

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-1 Dallas Civil Court Local Rules and e-Filing practices

LOCAL RULES of THE CIVIL COURTS OF DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS-- including revisions approved by the Texas Supreme Court

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DALLAS CIVIL COURT RULES

PART I- FILING, ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER

1.01. RANDOM ASSIGNMENT

All civil cases filed with the District Clerk shall be filed in the Civil District Courts in random order.

1.02. COLLATERAL ATTACK

Every proceeding seeking to attack, avoid, modify, or set aside any judgment, order or decree of a Civil Court of Dallas County shall be assigned to the Court in which such judgment, order or decree was rendered.

1.03. ANCILLARY PROCEEDINGS (revised)

Every proceeding ancillary to a civil action shall be assigned or transferred to the Court in which the suit to which the proceeding is ancillary is pending.

1.04. MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE

Every motion for consolidation or joint hearing of two or more cases under Texas Rules of Civil Procedure (“TRCP”) Rule 174(a), shall be filed in the earliest case filed with notice to the later filed Court and all parties in each case.

1.05. TRANSFER BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

The Local Administrative Judge may, upon request of a Court, transfer any case from that Court to any other Court having subject matter jurisdiction of the case. The selection of the transferee Court shall be by random or serial selection.

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1.06. RELATED CASES

Whenever any pending case is so related to another case previously filed in or disposed of by another Court of Dallas County having subject matter jurisdiction that a transfer of the later case to such other Court would facilitate orderly and efficient disposition of the litigation, the Judge of the Court in which the earlier case is or was pending may, upon notice to all affected parties and Courts, transfer the later case to such Court.

1.07. CASES SUBJECT TO TRANSFER (revised)

Without limitation, the following types of cases shall be subject to transfer under Local Rule 1.06:

a. Any case arising out of the same transaction or occurrence as an earlier case, particularly if the earlier case was dismissed by plaintiff before final judgment.

b. Any case involving a plea that a judgment in the earlier case is conclusive of any of the issues of the later case by way of res judicata or estoppel by judgment, or any pleading that requires a construction of the earlier judgment or a determination of its effect.

c. Any suit for declaratory judgment regarding the alleged duty of an insurer to provide a defense for a party to the earlier suit.

d. Any suit concerning which the duty of an insurer to defend was involved in the earlier suit.

e. Any application for approval of a transfer of structured settlement payment rights in which the original settlement pertained to a suit in a court of Dallas County, or in which a previous application involving the same transferor was filed in a court of Dallas County.

1.08. DISCLOSURE REGARDING CASES SUBJECT TO TRANSFER

The attorneys of record for the parties in any case within the categories of Local Rule 1.07 must notify the Judges of the respective Courts in which the earlier and later cases are assigned of the pendency of the later case. The attorney filing a case that is so related to another previously filed case shall disclose in the original pleading or in a separate simultaneous filing that the case is so related and identify by style, case number and Court the related case. If no such disclosure is made, the signature of the attorney filing the case on the original pleading shall be that attorney's certification that the case is not so related to another previously filed case. The attorney answering any filed case shall point out in the original defensive pleading or in a separate simultaneous filing any failure of the attorney filing the case to have made a proper and accurate disclosure. In the absence of any such plea, the signature of the attorney filing the original defensive pleading shall be that attorney's certificate either that the disclosure of the attorney filing the case was accurate, or, if no disclosure was made by the attorney filing the case, that the case is not so related to a prior filed or disposed of case.

1.09. SEVERANCE

Whenever a motion to sever is sustained, the severed claim shall be filed as a new case in

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the same Court and shall be given the next number available at the filing desk in the office of the Clerk. Unless otherwise ordered, the Court assignment otherwise designated by that number shall be disregarded. Before the severed claim is assigned a new cause number, the attorney for plaintiff in the new cause shall meet the Clerk's requirement concerning deposit for costs.

1.10. SEVERANCE OF MULTIPLE PLAINTIFFS

If a single pending case with multiple plaintiffs includes causes of action that do not arise out of a common nucleus of operative facts, the Court may on its own motion or the motion of any party order that the claims be severed in accordance with Local Rule.

1.11. TRANSFER OR APPEAL TO SPECIFIC DALLAS COURT INEFFECTIVE

Whenever a case is transferred to Dallas County by a Court of another county, or is appealed, and the order of transfer or the appeal specifies the particular Court to which the case is transferred, such specification shall be disregarded and the case shall be assigned in the manner provided in Local Rule 1.01, and shall thereafter be subject to the provisions of this Part.

1.12. PAYBACK OF TRANSFERRED CASES

Any Court receiving a case transferred by judicial order may transfer a case of comparable age and complexity to the transferor Court.

1.13. SUGGESTION OF BANKRUPTCY

Any party to a pending case shall promptly notify the Court of the filing by any other party of a petition in bankruptcy. Such notice shall be made by filing a Suggestion of Bankruptcy with the clerk of the Court and serving copies on all counsel of record. The Suggestion of Bankruptcy shall be filed as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 20 days after a party receives notice of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by any other party.

PART II - MOTIONS AND DISCOVERY

2.01. FILING WITH THE COURT IN EMERGENCY ONLY (revised)

a. Except in emergencies when the Clerk's office is not open for business, no application for immediate or temporary relief shall be presented to a Judge until it has been filed and assigned to a Court as provided in Local Rule 1.01.

b. Whenever immediate action of a Judge is required in an emergency when the Clerk's office is not open for business, the case shall nevertheless at the earliest practicable time be docketed and assigned to a Court as provided in Local Rule 1.01 and all writs and process shall be returnable to that Court. Any Judge taking such emergency action shall notify the Court in which such case is docketed at the earliest convenient and practical time.

2.02. APPLICATION FOR TRO AND OTHER EX PARTE ORDERS

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a) Counsel presenting any application for a temporary restraining order or other ex parte relief shall notify the opposing party's counsel, or the opposing party if unrepresented by counsel in the present controversy, and provide opposing counsel or party with a copy of the application and proposed order at least 2 hours before the application and proposed order are to be presented to the Court for decision, except as provided in subparagraph b) hereof.

b) Compliance with the provisions of subparagraph a) hereof is not required if a verified certificate of a party or a certificate of counsel is filed with the application,

1) That irreparable harm is imminent and there is insufficient time to notify the opposing party or counsel; or

2) That to notify the opposing party or counsel would impair or annul the court's power to grant relief because the subject matter of the application could be accomplished or property removed, secreted or destroyed, if notice were required.

c) Counsel presenting any application for a temporary restraining order shall at the time the application is presented further certify that to the best of counsel's knowledge, the case in which the application is presented is not subject to transfer under Local Rule 1.06. If the case is subject to transfer, counsel shall fully advise the Court of the circumstances, particularly as to whether there has been any previous application for the same or similar relief *or* whether the relief sought will conflict with any other previous order, and the Judge to whom the application is presented may decline to act and refer the application or the entire case to the Judge of the Court to which the earlier related case is assigned.

2.03. JUDGMENTS AND DISMISSAL ORDERS

Within 30 days after the Court has announced a verdict or judgment or the Court receives a written announcement of settlement from either party or from a mediator, counsel shall submit to the Court a proposed judgment or dismissal order, unless ordered otherwise. Failure to so furnish the Court with such a proposed judgment or dismissal order will be interpreted to mean that counsel wish the Court to enter an Order of Dismissal with prejudice with costs taxed at the Judge's discretion.

2.04. FILING OF PLEADINGS, MOTIONS, BRIEFS, ORDERS, AND OTHER PAPERS (revised)

All pleadings, motions, briefs, orders and other papers, including exhibits attached thereto, when offered for filing or entry, shall be descriptively titled. Each page of each instrument shall, in the lower margin thereof, be consecutively numbered and titled; e.g., "Plaintiffs Original Petition- Page 2." Page numbers should continue in sequential order through the last page of any attachments or exhibits (i.e. should not re-start with each succeeding document). Any reference to an attachment shall include the sequential page number where the reference can be found. Orders and Judgments shall be separate documents completely separated from all other papers. If documents not conforming to this Local Rule are offered, the Clerk before receiving them shall require the consent of a

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Judge.

2.05. SERVICE OF PAPERS FILED WITH THE COURT

Other than original petitions and any accompanying applications for temporary restraining order, any documents filed with the Court that relate to requests for expedited relief or to matters set for hearing within seven days of filing must be served upon all opposing parties in a manner that will ensure receipt of the papers by them on the same day the papers are filed with the Court or Clerk.

2.06. UNCONTESTED OR AGREED MATTERS (revised)

The Court does not require a separate motion or hearing on agreed matters, except for continuances in cases over one year old or as otherwise provided. All uncontested or agreed matters should be presented with a proposed form of order and should reflect the agreement of all parties either (a) by personal or authorized signature on the form of order, or (b) in the certificate of conference on the motion. This Rule does not apply to cases involving financial settlements to minors.

2.07. CONFERENCE REQUIREMENT (revised)

a. No counsel for a party shall file, nor shall any clerk set for hearing, any motion unless accompanied with a “Certificate of Conference” signed by counsel for movant in one of the forms set out in Rule 2.07(c).

b. Prior to the filing of a motion, counsel for the potential movant shall personally attempt to contact counsel for the potential respondent to hold or schedule a conference to resolve the disputed matters. Counsel for the potential movant shall make at least three attempts to contact counsel for the potential respondent. The attempts shall be made during regular business hours on at least two business days.

c. For the purpose of Rule 2.07(a), a “Certificate of Conference” shall mean the appropriate one of the following four paragraphs (verbatim):

(1)

“Counsel for movant and counsel for respondent have personally conducted a conference at which there was a substantive discussion of every item presented to the Court in this motion and despite best efforts the counsel have not been able to resolve those matters presented.

Certified to the Day of __, 20__ by”

, or (2)

“Counsel for movant has personally attempted to contact the counsel for respondent to resolve the matters presented as follows:

(Dates, times, methods of contact, results)

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Counsel for the movant has caused to be delivered to counsel for respondent and counsel for respondent has received a copy of the proposed motion. At least one attempt to contact the counsel for respondent followed the receipt by counsel for respondent of the proposed motion. Counsel for respondent has failed to respond or attempt to resolve the matters presented.

Certified to the Day _ of _, 20 by”

(3)

“Counsel for movant has personally attempted to contact counsel for respondent, as follows:

(Dates, times, methods of contact, results)

An emergency exists of such a nature that further delay would cause irreparable harm to the movant, as follows:

(details of emergency and harm).

Certified to the Day of _, 20 by”

, or (4) I, the undersigned attorney, hereby certify to the Court that I have conferred with opposing counsel in an effort to resolve the issues contained in this motion without the necessity of Court intervention, and opposing counsel has indicated that he does not oppose this motion.

Certified to the Day of _, 20 by”

d. Sections (a) and (b) of this Rule do not pertain to dispositive motions, motions for summary judgment, default judgments, motions to confirm arbitration awards, motions to exclude expert testimony, pleas to the jurisdiction, motions to designate responsible third parties, motions to strike designations of responsible third parties, motions for voluntary dismissal or nonsuit, post-verdict motions and motions involving service of citation.

2.08. SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED ORDERS BY COUNSEL

Counsel seeking affirmative relief shall be prepared to tender a proposed order to the court at the commencement of any hearing on any contested matter.

Should the court notify counsel of its decision at any time following the hearing on any contested matter and direct counsel to prepare one or more orders for submission to the court any such order shall be tendered to opposing counsel at least two working days before it is submitted to the court.

The opposing party must either approve the proposed order as to form or file objections in writing with the court. If an order is not approved as to form and no objections are

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filed within five days of the submission of the proposed order to the court, the proposed order is deemed approved as to form. Nothing herein prevents the court from making its own order at any time after the hearing in accordance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

2.09. BRIEFS, RESPONSES AND REPLIES (revised)

Except in case of emergency, briefs, responses and replies relating to a motion (other than for summary judgment) set for hearing must be served and filed with the Clerk of the Court no later than three working days before the scheduled hearing. Briefs in support of a motion for summary judgment must be filed and served with that motion; briefs in opposition to a motion for summary judgment must be filed and served at or before the time the response is due; reply briefs in support of a motion for summary judgment must be filed and served no less than three days before the hearing. Briefs not filed and served in accordance with this paragraph likely will not be considered. Any brief that is ten or more pages long must begin with a summary of argument.

2.10. DEFAULT PROVE-UPS

Upon request by the Court, default prove-ups may be made through affidavits and without hearing.

2.11. NOTICE OF HEARING (new)

A party who sets for hearing any motion or other matter must serve written notice of such setting on all parties, with a copy to the Clerk of the Court, within one business day of receipt of such setting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to shorten any notice requirement in the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure or other rule or statute.

2.12. EFFECT OF MOTION TO QUASH DEPOSITION

a. For purposes of this rule, the date of delivery of a notice of deposition or motion to quash a notice of deposition is the date of actual delivery to counsel or a party, unless received after 5:00 p.m. in which case the date of delivery is deemed to be the next day on which the courthouse is open. Delivery by mail is presumed to be the third business day following mailing.

b. The filing of a motion to quash a deposition with the district clerk and service on opposing counsel or parties in accordance with Local Rule 2.05, if done no later than the third day the courthouse is open after delivery of the notice of deposition, is effective to stay the deposition subject to determination of the motion to quash. The filing of a motion to quash does not otherwise stay a deposition.

c. The parties may, by Rule 11 agreement, agree to proceed with a partial deposition while still reserving part or all of the objections made in the motion to quash.

PART III- TRIALS

3.01. REQUESTS TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE

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a. Unless otherwise permitted by Court policy, no request to pass, postpone or reset any trial shall be granted unless counsel for all parties consent, or unless all parties not joining in such request or their counsel have been notified and have had opportunity to object; provided, however, that failure to make an announcement under Local Rule 3.02 shall constitute that party's consent to pass, postpone, reset or dismiss for want of prosecution any case set for trial the following week.

b. After a case has been on file for one year, it shall not be reset for a party except upon written motion for continuance, personally approved by the client in writing, and granted by the Court. Except as provided by statute, no party is entitled of right to a "pass" of any trial setting.

3.02. ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TRIAL

a. In all cases set for trial in a particular week, counsel are required to make announcements to the Court Administrator on the preceding Thursday and in any event, no later than 10:30 A.M. on the preceding Friday concerning their readiness for trial. Such announcement shall include confirmation of compliance with Local Rule 2.08, if such compliance is required in the case. Any unqualified announcement of "ready" or "ready subject to" another Court engagement may be made to the Court Administrator in person or by telephone.

b. If Plaintiff does not make an announcement by 10:30 A.M. on Friday preceding the week in which the case is set for trial, the Court may dismiss the case for want of prosecution.

c. If one or more Defendants do not make an announcement by 10:30 A.M. on Friday preceding the week in which the case is set for trial, the Court may deem said Defendant(s) to be ready and may proceed with the taking of testimony, with or without the presence of said Defendant or Defendants or their respective counsel.

d. Counsel shall notify all parties of their announcement.

e. An announcement of "ready" shall be taken as continuing throughout the week in which the case is set for trial except to the extent that such announcement is qualified when it is made or later by prompt advice to the Clerk.

f. Whenever a non-jury case is set for trial at a time other than Monday, counsel are required to appear and make their announcements at the day and hour specified in the notice of setting without further notification.

3.03. CONFLICTING ENGAGEMENTS OF COUNSEL

a. Where counsel has more than one trial setting in a case on call in the Courts of Dallas County in the same week, the Court in which the case is first reached for trial shall have priority. If cases are reached in more than one Court at the same time and day, any case specially set case has priority; if no case is specially set, the older case shall have priority.

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b. Where counsel for either party has a conflicting trial setting in another county, the Court may, in its discretion, defer to the out of county court and hold the case until the trial in the other county is completed.

c. Where counsel has a conflicting engagement in any Court of the United States or in any Appellate Court, the case in Dallas County may be held until such engagement has been completed.

3.04. CARRYOVER CASES

If a case is not tried within the week, the Court may with prior written notice carry the case from week to week. Counsel are required to answer concerning their readiness for trial in these cases in the normal manner for the subsequent week.

3.05. COUNSEL TO BE AVAILABLE

Unless released by the Court, during the week a case is set for trial counsel are required to be available upon a telephone call from the Court Administrator. Telephone notice to counsel's office or such other telephone number as counsel may provide to the Court Administrator will be deemed actual notice that a case is called for trial. Counsel shall promptly advise the Court Administrator of any matter that arises during the week that affects counsel's readiness or availability for trial. If counsel is engaged during the week in trial in another Court, whether in Dallas County or elsewhere, counsel shall advise the Court Administrator upon completion of such other trial.

PART IV - ATTORNEYS

4.01. ATTORNEY CONTACT INFORMATION (revised)

Every pleading of a party shall include the information required by Tex. R. Civ. P. 57. Attorneys are required to notify the District Clerk of any change in address, email address, telephone, or fax number. Any notice or communication directed to the attorney at the address, telephone, or fax number indicated in the records of the District Clerk will be deemed received.

4.02. WITHDRAWAL OF COUNSEL

No attorney of record shall be permitted to withdraw from any case without presenting a motion and obtaining from the Court an order granting leave to withdraw. When withdrawal is made at the request of or on agreement of client such motion shall be accompanied by the client's written consent to such withdrawal or a certificate by another lawyer that he has been employed to represent the client in the case. In the event the client has not consented, a copy of such motion shall be mailed by certified and regular first class mail to the client at his last known address, with a letter advising that the motion will be presented to the Court on or after a certain hour not less than ten days after mailing the letter, and that any objection to such withdrawal should be made to the Court in writing before such time. A copy of such letter shall be attached to the motion. A copy of the motion shall be served upon all counsel of record. Unless allowed in the discretion of the Court, no such motion shall be presented within 30 days of the trial date or at such

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time as to require delay of the trial. After leave is granted, the withdrawing attorney shall send the client a letter by regular mail with a copy of the order of the withdrawal, stating any settings for trial or other hearings and any pending discovery deadlines, and advising him to secure other counsel, and shall forward a copy of such letter to all counsel of record and to the Clerk of the Court in which the case is pending. The requirements of this Local Rule are supplemental to, and not in place of, the requirements of TRCP Rule 10.

4.03. APPEARANCE OF ATTORNEYS NOT LICENSED IN TEXAS

A request by an attorney not licensed to practice law in the State of Texas to appear in a pending case must comply with the requirements of Rule XIX of the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar.

4.04. VACATION LETTERS

Any attorney may reserve up to three weeks in any calendar year for vacations by sending a “vacation letter” for each case (with appropriate cause number and style) to the Court Coordinator and opposing counsel, reserving weeks in which no hearings, depositions, or trials are set as of the date of the letter. Once a letter is on file, no hearings, depositions, or trials may be set during the reserved weeks except upon notice and hearing.

4.05. SELF-REPRESENTED/PRO SE LITIGANTS (revised)

All requirements of these rules applicable to attorneys or counsel apply with equal force to self-represented litigants. Self-represented litigants are required to provide address, email, and telephone listings at which they can be reached by Court personnel and opposing counsel. Failure to accept delivery or to pick up mail addressed to the address provided by a self-represented litigant will be considered constructive receipt of the mailed or delivered document and may be established by a postal service receipt for certified or registered mail or comparable proof of delivery. Wherever “counsel” is used it includes a party not represented by an attorney.

4.06. GUARDIAN AD LITEM

When it is necessary or appropriate for the Court to appoint a guardian ad litem for minor or incompetent parties or an attorney ad litem for absent parties, independent counsel, not suggested by any of the parties or their counsel, will be appointed.

4.07. LOCAL RULES AND DECORUM (revised)

All counsel and any self-represented person appearing in the civil courts of Dallas County shall by entering an appearance acknowledge that he or she has read and is familiar with these Local Rules, the Rules of Decorum set forth in Appendix 2, and The Texas Lawyers Creed set forth in Appendix 3.

Every attorney permitted to practice in these courts shall familiarize oneself with and comply with the standards of professional conduct required of members of the State Bar of Texas and contained in the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct, V.T.C.A. Government Code, Title 2, Subtitle G-Appendix and the decisions of any court

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applicable thereto, which are hereby adopted as standards of professional conduct of these courts.

Counsel, witnesses under their control, and parties should exercise good taste and common sense in matters concerning dress, personal appearance, and behavior when appearing in court or when interacting with court personnel. All lawyers should become familiar with their duties and obligations as defined and classified generally in the Lawyers Creed, Disciplinary Rules, common law decisions, the statutes, and the usages, customs, and practices of the bar.

4.08. PRO BONO MATTERS

The civil courts of Dallas County encourage attorneys to represent deserving clients on a pro bono basis. An attorney representing a pro bono client on a matter, set for hearing on a docket for which multiple other cases are also set, may inform the appropriate court staff of his or her pro bono representation. The court will then attempt to accommodate that attorney by moving the matter towards the beginning of the docket, subject to the other scheduling needs of the court.

PART V- COUNTY COURT AT LAW MODIFICATIONS

5.01. CLERK OF THE COURTS

In all matters before the County Courts at Law wherever “District Clerk” is used, “County Clerk” is substituted.

5.02. RANDOM ASSIGNMENT

Except as required in Local Rule 6.03, all civil cases filed with the County Clerk shall be filed in the County Courts at Law in random order.

5.03. EMINENT DOMAIN CASES

The County Clerk shall assign eminent domain cases to the County Courts at Law sequentially, pursuant to statute.

5.04. COUNSEL TO APPEAR AT TRIAL

Notwithstanding Rule 3.05, in all cases in the County Courts at Law, all parties and counsel are expected to be present at all trial settings, unless advised otherwise by the Court Administrator or the Judge. Failure to so timely appear may result in the rendering of a default judgment or in dismissal or in other action required by justice and equity.

PART VI- FAMILY, JUVENILE, CRIMINAL, & PROBATE COURTS

6.01. RULES FOR OTHER COURTS

“Civil District Courts” as used herein shall mean the 14th, 44th, 68th, 95th, 101st, 116th, 134th, 160th, 162nd, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 298th District Courts and any district courts created hereafter for Dallas County which are designated to give preference to the trying of civil cases.

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“County Courts at Law” as used herein shall mean the County Court at Law No. 1, County Court at Law No. 2, County Court at Law No. 3, County Court at Law No. 4, County Court at Law No. 5, and any County Courts at Law created hereafter for Dallas County.

The Dallas Civil Court Rules set forth herein govern and affect the conduct of the Civil District Courts and the County Courts at Law only. Nothing in these Local Rules shall repeal, modify, or affect any currently existing or subsequently adopted rules of the FAMILY, JUVENILE, CRIMINAL, or PROBATE COURTS of Dallas County.

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1-2 County Court at Law No. 1

Hon. D'Metria Benson

County Court at Law No. 1

Hon. D'Metria Benson



Date Licensed: **November 2, 1984**

Year Elected/Appointed: **2006**

Previous legal experience/area of practice before becoming a judge & with whom:
Administrative Law, Municipal Prosecution, Municipal Law, Environmental Law, Health law, Code Enforcement, Zoning, Governmental/Inter-governmental Contract Law, Trial Practice, Private practice focused on Labor & Employment and included some Personal Injury and Probate Law.

Clerk's Name and Phone No.: **Tasha Hicks-Young; 214-653-7556**

Court Coordinator's Name and Phone No.: **Seth Little; 214-653-6581**

Bailiff's Name and Phone No.: **Shyrica Wesley; 214-653-6581**

Court Reporter's Name and Phone No.: **Alejandra Ortiz; 214-653-7496**

SCHEDULING ORDERS/COURT'S SETTINGS

Does the Court use a specific scheduling order? What specific dates are included in the scheduling order and are there specific time periods used (e.g. mediation set at 6 months from filing, trial date set at 10 months from filing). Is the scheduling order used in all cases or just in level 3 cases?

Level I debt collection cases are set for trial within 270 days pursuant to expedited case rules. Case with counsel are given the chance to select their mediator, but cases with pro se parties are assigned to a low-cost mediation service.

Any other level case is sent a request for a scheduling order. The Court lets parties draft their own scheduling order with deadlines that adhere to the discovery level and the parties' schedules, however once signed the parties are held to the deadlines within that order. A specific form is not used by the Court; instead attorneys/individuals are directed to draft their own as long as they follow the guidelines published on the Court's website. The guidelines state that the scheduling order must include:

- 1. Original signatures from all counsel. Electronic/copied/faxed signatures are okay, but stamped signatures are not acceptable.**
- 2. A proposed trial date. Trial dates should be set according to the level of the case (6-8 months level one, 9-12 months level two, 12-15 months level three). Jury trials are held Monday-Wednesday. A short, non-jury docket takes place on Thursday, there are no trials on Friday. If your case will take several days, even if it is a bench trial, pick a Monday or Tuesday and let the coordinator know the case will need multiple days.**

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Hon. D'Metria Benson

3. Name a specific, Court-approved mediator. Current mediator list can be found at the Dallas County website: <https://www.dallascounty.org/Assets/uploads/docs/courts/court-court-at-law/law1/Court1-MediatorList-20241009.pdf> is not optional and must take place at least 45 days before trial. Motions for summary judgment will not be set or considered until mediation has taken place. Once a mediator is selected by the parties, they may not change mediators later on without Court permission. If no mediator is selected, the Court will appoint one they may not object to later.
4. Include any discovery or deposition dates.
5. All deadlines must be date specific (not x days before trial or “according to TRCP”).

Does the Court have any settings such as DWOP, mediation, trial dates, others that are set and noticed automatically upon filing suit or some other triggering date?

When a new lawsuit is filed, a dismissal letter is automatically sent. This gives the plaintiff roughly 120 days to get the defendant served and for either the defendant to answer or take default judgment against them.

After a defendant has answered, a request is mailed to all parties giving them 30 days to provide an agreed scheduling order or mediator designation so trial can be set.

Once the plaintiff or mediator notifies the Court that a case has settled, it is placed on a 30 day disposition docket to provide time for a final order or judgment to be filed.

EMERGENCY RELIEF/CONTACTING THE COURT

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court in a true emergency? What if the emergency occurs after hours?

Contact either the court coordinator or the court clerks. If the emergency is after hours, leave a voice message with the court coordinator and he will contact you the next morning during business hours.

Can the court be contacted by e-mail or fax? If so, what is the number or address?

Contact by e-mail and fax is limited, it is best to call by telephone.

DISCOVERY

Describe your expectations or specific requirements of parties bringing discovery disputes before the Court. How does the Court handle discovery disputes that arise during a deposition? Can the attorneys contact the Court directly? If the Court is not available can the attorneys contact the master and, if so, who? Does the Court refer all discovery disputes to the master initially?

No response.

PLEADINGS & MOTIONS

Describe any specific requirements of the Court regarding filing pleadings or motions with the Court? Is there any specific time or other requirement for filing responsive or reply motions prior to the hearing (other than summary judgment motions)? How soon before a hearing should all responses be filed for the Court to have the opportunity to review the response?

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-2 County Court at Law No. 1

Hon. D'Metria Benson

Any motion or pleading not on the list of pleadings which are automatically submitted for review will require a hearing and therefore require a certificate of conference and a blank fiat/notice of hearing so the court clerk can set the document for oral hearing.

How do you like briefs to be organized?

Courtesy copies should be provided one week in advance of the hearing date for any motions greater than ten pages in length. These should be filed in a binder, marked with dividers/tabs as necessary and include any responses, replies, sur replies or specific case law.

Does the court accept filings by fax or e-mail? If available, is this filing limited to the District Clerk or can fax filings be made directly with the Court's clerk?

All Dallas County filings are now done by e-filing. The Court cannot accept filings by fax, e-mail or in person.

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court or court staff regarding the status of motions (e.g. rulings on motions taken under advisement)?

Parties may check the Dallas County Courts Portal website for status of any case file or docket. Any signed orders will be posted there within 24 hours of signature. Copies of dispositive orders will be mailed to all parties. Parties may also call occasionally to check status if they wish.

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS/HEARING DOCKET

Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to hearings, scheduling hearings, days of the week set aside for hearings, certain types of hearing on certain days or at certain times of the day (e.g. default judgment, discovery disputes, special exceptions, sanctions, severance/consolidation, summary judgment, others).

The Court hears motions every day. The Monday-Thursday motion docket is from 9:00-9:30 am while the Friday motion docket lasts from 9:00 am - 12:00 noon and is reserved for more time-extensive motions. Motions for summary judgment, new trials or anything requiring 15 minutes or more are only set on Fridays. The motion docket is usually booked at least one month in advance.

Default prove-ups are scheduled for Friday afternoons at 2:30 pm. You cannot call and ask to be set on this docket, as all default motions are reviewed by submission first. Please submit your default paperwork and our office will contact you and set you for a prove-up if necessary.

All motions should include certificates of conference with opposing counsel or clients where appropriate. Any motion that may need an oral hearing should include a blank fiat or notice setting hearing for our clerks to fill out.

When and how should motions be set for submission or oral hearing? (i.e., does the Court automatically set hearings and notify the parties or should the movant contact the coordinator to set the hearing?)

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-2 County Court at Law No. 1

Hon. D'Metria Benson

Motions are not “set” for submission; motions for substitute service, withdraw of counsel, default judgment or dismissal/nonsuit are automatically submitted for review. For contested motions, the party who files the motion is responsible for scheduling an oral hearing with our clerk. A hearing will not be set unless a motion is on file and there is a blank fiat/notice of hearing to use. Check with the court clerk’s office if they can set your motion for you.

Does the Court automatically allow oral hearings if requested? What procedures should be followed to obtain an expedited hearing?

Oral hearings are not automatically given; they must be based off a filed pleading with the opposing side given proper notice. Expedited hearings are not usually granted unless there is dire need and require the Judge’s permission to overbook our docket to accommodate. Contact the court clerk if your request is a true emergency.

Do you allow telephone conferences for the resolution of motions? If so, who arranges them and when and how are they scheduled?

Telephone conferences usually are not an option.

What is your preference on cases attached to briefs or motions? Do you prefer pertinent provisions of the cases to be highlighted?

Yes.

How are attorneys or parties notified of rulings on motions not made during the hearing?

They are either contacted by phone once the ruling is made or copies of the rulings are mailed to their office. They should also check the online docket.

MASTERS & VISITING JUDGES

Describe the Court’s policy on the use of masters, visiting judges, visiting judges and masters the Court uses, for what purposes or types of matters, and the Court’s policy on the parties objecting to the use of masters or visiting judges.

The county courts do not use masters. A visiting judge may be used if a sitting judge becomes ill or is otherwise away from the bench. If this is scheduled in advance, the trial or hearing notice will state that a visiting judge will be presiding that day and parties are expected to object well before that day.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

What is the Court’s policy on appointing mediators and setting mediation deadlines? What is the Court’s policy on referring cases to alternative dispute resolution? Under what circumstances do you order mediation, when is it ordered, and how is the mediator chosen? Is the Court amicable to the parties agreeing on and using a mediator other than the one appointed by the Court? Is a motion to substitute mediators required before the Court will allow the use of an alternate mediator or may the parties simply agree on and use another mediator? What if the Court has already appointed a mediator?

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

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Hon. D'Metria Benson

Mediators and deadlines are set by Court order for each case. For debt collection cases this is automatic, for all other cases the parties themselves are given the choice as to which mediator they wish to use when they draft and agree to the scheduling order. If the parties do not select a mediator, the Court selects one for them. All cases are expected to attempt mediation in good faith with the mediator assigned to them. If the parties wish to use another mediator, they must file an agreed motion to change mediator and provide good reason for the change. Simply agreeing to use another mediator will be seen as a violation of Court order. Motions to substitute mediators are not looked upon favorably.

TRIALS

What is the Court's procedure for setting a trial? How are cases that are not reached reset? Do you grant special trial settings, and, if so, under what circumstances (e.g. lengthy trials, witnesses or parties with handicaps or serious health conditions, out of town parties or witnesses). How should they be requested?

Trials are set by the date requested in the parties' agreed scheduling order. The coordinator will usually be able to use the exact date requested, sometimes the date may be adjusted for another day the same week or the week before/after if the parties requested a jury trial during a non-jury week/holiday. All cases set for a day are expected to appear for docket call at 9:00 am; if they are not selected for trial that day they will be reset. This may be later that week or the next available trial docket. Special settings are designated by the Judge for older cases that need priority settings or for other cases that may have lengthy trials or special requirements. These concerns should be addressed to the coordinator/Judge as far in advance as possible.

When and in what form do you want proposed jury charges or findings of fact and conclusions of law presented (e.g., prior to trial, first day of trial, charge conference)?

Depending on the case, these may be filed the week prior to trial, at the pre-trial conference (if scheduled) or the day before trial. For complex cases or cases with complex issues, these matters should be filed sufficiently in advance of trial to allow hearing at a pretrial conference. Courtesy copies should be brought to court on a flash drive.

What is your procedure for continuing trials? How early or late will you grant/deny a request and how early do you want the request made? Is a first motion for continuance usually granted if requested at a reasonable time prior to trial? Are agreed motions for continuance usually granted?

All motions for continuance, whether agreed or opposed, will be considered by the Judge. First motions for continuance are not automatically granted. Parties are expected to have followed the agreed scheduling orders they signed when trial was first set. If a continuance is necessary, a motion should be filed as soon as possible before trial along with a proposed scheduling order (from all parties if possible). The scheduling order should state deadlines for whatever remains to be completed before trial, as well as a new proposed trial date where all parties would be available.

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-2 County Court at Law No. 1

Hon. D'Metria Benson

Trial Motions

When should parties present motions for continuance, motions to exclude, motions in limine, Robinson/Daubert motions, or any other specific trial motion? What is the Court's policy on hearing such motions? Do you have any particular rules governing pre-trial exhibits, motions, or orders (i.e. witness lists, draft jury charges, etc.)? Is a form available? When is it presented?

No response.

Voir Dire

Describe the Court's specific policies on conducting voir dire. Does the Court conduct any portion of the voir dire and, if so, describe what the Court does. What is the Court's policy on setting time limits on voir dire? Does the Court have specific time limits for certain types of cases and, if so, what are they? (e.g., MISTI cases) What are the Court's procedures for striking jurors (peremptory, for cause – i.e. during voir dire outside the presence of the panel, en masse after completion of voir dire, other matters)?

Generally the Court allows the attorneys to conduct voir dire. However, if the circumstances require, the Court will conduct all or part of the examination as necessary. The Court generally sets time limits on voir dire that are appropriate to the case type and complexity. Jury strikes are made outside of the presence of the panel after the completion of voir dire. If necessary, individuals may be brought into the court to address specific or sensitive issues.

Opening

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding opening statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits, if any, for common cases.

The Court generally sets time limits on opening statements that are appropriate to the case type and complexity.

Direct Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination. For example - do you require attorneys to stand, sit, use a podium, or use microphones?

Attorneys conduct witness examinations from a seated position and stand for objections or when addressing the Court.

Cross Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination.

Attorneys conduct witness examinations from a seated position and stand for objections or when addressing the Court.

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-2 County Court at Law No. 1

Hon. D'Metria Benson

Closing

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding closing statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits for common cases.

The Court generally sets time limits on closing statements that are appropriate to the case type and complexity.

Audio/Visual Equipment

Does the Court provide its own blackboard, easel, Elmo, overhead projector, video equipment, or other presentation equipment? What arrangements must be made to use them? What arrangements can be made to become familiar with them or prepare them before trial?

The Court has available for attorney use of an overhead projector, document camera and DVD. There are also cables to connect laptops or tablets to the projector for presentations. Call the court coordinator if you have questions.

TRIAL DOCKET

What is the Court's procedure for notifying parties of assignment to trial? Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to its trial docket, scheduling trials, continuances, days of the week set aside for trials versus hearings. Does the Court set aside certain days, weeks, or months for certain types of cases (e.g. MISTI cases, complex commercial litigation, others).

Please reference the answers to the earlier questions regarding scheduling orders, motion settings and continuances. Once a trial date is assigned based from the parties' scheduling order, the coordinator mails trial notices to all parties of record. The parties are expected to follow the scheduling order and attend mediation. If the case still proceeds to trial, the parties will announce on Thursday & Friday the week prior to their trial setting. The coordinator will ask if they are ready, how many witnesses they are bringing and how long they expect to need for trial. For cases that may require three or more days of trial, large parties or translator requirements, advance notice is greatly appreciated so we can accommodate everyone. If parties mention these types of needs when initially scheduling their cases, the Court may be able to provide special settings or adapt trial schedules as necessary.

OTHER

What are the Court's procedures and criteria for court appointments of ad litem?

Ad litem are appointed by the Court.

Anything the Court would like attorneys practicing before it to know that is not covered above. For example: Do you have any special rules governing courtroom decorum? (e.g., addressing the court, opposing counsel or witnesses, requirement that counsel use only podium, approach the witness, talking or passing notes at the counsel table, beverages allowed at the counsel table).

Please remember to silence all mobile devices while in the courtroom and/or court is in session. However, having your mobile device is useful if you need to call your office or check your calendar when resetting motions or trials.

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-3 County Court at Law No. 2

Hon. Melissa J. Bellan

County Court at Law No. 2

Hon. Melissa J. Bellan

Date Licensed: **November 2003**

Year Elected/Appointed: **May 1, 2018**

Previous legal experience/area of practice before becoming a judge and with whom:

Clerk's Name and Phone No.: **Philip Soto; 214-653-7366**

Court Coordinator's Name and Phone No.: **Montessa Bussey; 214-653-7365**

Bailiff's Name and Phone No.: **Tim Ervin; 214-653-7771**

Court Reporter's Name and Phone No.: **Robin Washington; 214-653-7497**

SCHEDULING ORDERS/COURT'S SETTINGS

Does the Court use a specific scheduling order? What specific dates are included in the scheduling order and are there specific time periods used (e.g., mediation set at 6 months from filing, trial date set at 10 months from filing). Is the scheduling order used in all cases or just in level 3 cases?

The court does not use a scheduling order at this time.

Does the Court have any settings such as DWOP, mediation, trial dates, others that are set and noticed automatically upon filing suit or some other triggering date?

The court sets a dismissal hearing upon filing suit in 90 days. Once the defendant files an answer, a trial date is scheduled and notice sent along with a mediation order.

EMERGENCY RELIEF/CONTACTING THE COURT

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court in a true emergency? What if the emergency occurs after hours?

Can the court be contacted by e-mail or fax? If so, what is the number or address?

DISCOVERY

Describe your expectations or specific requirements of parties bringing discovery disputes before the Court. How does the Court handle discovery disputes that arise during a deposition? Can the attorneys contact the Court directly? If the Court is not available can the attorneys contact the master and, if so, who? Does the Court refer all discovery disputes to the master initially?

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-3 County Court at Law No. 2

Hon. Melissa J. Bellan

PLEADINGS & MOTIONS

Describe any specific requirements of the Court regarding filing pleadings or motions with the Court? Is there any specific time or other requirement for filing responsive or reply motions prior to the hearing (other than summary judgment motions)? How soon before a hearing should all responses be filed for the Court to have the opportunity to review the response?

How do you like briefs to be organized?

Does the court accept filings by fax or e-mail? If available, is this filing limited to the District Clerk or can fax filings be made directly with the Court's clerk?

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court or court staff regarding the status of motions (e.g., rulings on motions taken under advisement)?

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS/HEARING DOCKET

Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to hearings, scheduling hearings, days of the week set aside for hearings, certain types of hearing on certain days or at certain times of the day (e.g., default judgment, discovery disputes, special exceptions, sanctions, severance/consolidation, summary judgment, others)?

When and how should motions be set for submission or oral hearing? (i.e., does the Court automatically set hearings and notify the parties or should the movant contact the coordinator to set the hearing?)

Does the Court automatically allow oral hearings if requested? What procedures should be followed to obtain an expedited hearing?

Do you allow telephone conferences for the resolution of motions? If so, who arranges them and when and how are they scheduled?

What is your preference on cases attached to briefs or motions? Do you prefer pertinent provisions of the cases to be highlighted?

How are attorneys or parties notified of rulings on motions not made during the hearing?

MASTERS & VISITING JUDGES

Describe the Court's policy on the use of masters, visiting judges, visiting judges and masters the Court uses, for what purposes or types of matters, and the Court's policy on the parties objecting to the use of masters or visiting judges.

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-3 County Court at Law No. 2

Hon. Melissa J. Bellan

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

What is the Court's policy on appointing mediators and setting mediation deadlines? What is the Court's policy on referring cases to alternative dispute resolution? Under what circumstances do you order mediation, when is it ordered, and how is the mediator chosen? Is the Court amicable to the parties agreeing on and using a mediator other than the one appointed by the Court? Is a motion to substitute mediators required before the Court will allow the use of an alternate mediator or may the parties simply agree on and use another mediator? What if the Court has already appointed a mediator?

TRIALS

What is the Court's procedure for setting a trial? How are cases that are not reached reset? Do you grant special trial settings, and, if so, under what circumstances (e.g., lengthy trials, witnesses or parties with handicaps or serious health conditions, out of town parties or witnesses). How should they be requested?

When and in what form do you want proposed jury charges or findings of fact and conclusions of law presented (e.g., prior to trial, first day of trial, charge conference)?

What is your procedure for continuing trials? How early or late will you grant/deny a request and how early do you want the request made? Is a first motion for continuance usually granted if requested at a reasonable time prior to trial? Are agreed motions for continuance usually granted?

Trial Motions

When should parties present motions for continuance, motions to exclude, motions in limine, Robinson/Daubert motions, or any other specific trial motion? What is the Court's policy on hearing such motions? Do you have any particular rules governing pretrial exhibits, motions, or orders (i.e., witness lists, draft jury charges, etc.)? Is a form available? When is it presented?

Voir Dire

Describe the Court's specific policies on conducting voir dire. Does the Court conduct any portion of the voir dire and, if so, describe what the Court does. What is the Court's policy on setting time limits on voir dire? Does the Court have specific time limits for certain types of cases and, if so, what are they? (e.g., MISTI cases) What are the Court's procedures for striking jurors (peremptory, for cause – i.e., during voir dire outside the presence of the panel, en masse after completion of voir dire, other matters)?

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-3 County Court at Law No. 2

Hon. Melissa J. Bellan

Opening

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding opening statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits, if any, for common cases.

Direct Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination. For example – do you require attorneys to stand, sit, use a podium, or use microphones?

Cross Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination.

Closing

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding closing statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits for common cases.

Audio/Visual Equipment

Does the Court provide its own blackboard, easel, Elmo, overhead projector, video equipment, or other presentation equipment? What arrangements must be made to use them? What arrangements can be made to become familiar with them or prepare them before trial?

TRIAL DOCKET

What is the Court's procedure for notifying parties of assignment to trial? Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to its trial docket, scheduling trials, continuances, days of the week set aside for trials versus hearings. Does the Court set aside certain days, weeks, or months for certain types of cases (e.g., MISTI cases, complex commercial litigation, others).

OTHER

What are the Court's procedures and criteria for court appointments of ad litem?

Anything the Court would like attorneys practicing before it to know that is not covered above. For example: Do you have any special rules governing courtroom decorum? (e.g., addressing the court, opposing counsel or witnesses, requirement that counsel use only podium, approach the witness, talking or passing notes at the counsel table, beverages allowed at the counsel table).

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-4 County Court at Law No. 3

Hon. Sally L. Montgomery

County Court at Law No. 3

Hon. Sally L. Montgomery



Date Licensed: **1980**

Year Elected/Appointed: **2003**

Previous legal experience/area of practice before becoming a judge and with whom:

Visiting District Judge '01-'02, 95th District Court '97-'00, Law Offices of Sally L. Montgomery '82 -'96, Dalton, Moore, Forde, Joiner & Stollenwerck, P.C. '80 -'81; Trial and mediation of civil and family cases and energy and corporate law.

Clerk's Name and Phone No.: **Sonyetta Freeman; 214-653-7595**

Court Coordinator's Name and Phone No.: **Leslie Richardson; 214-653-6394**

Bailiff's Name and Phone No.: **Vaudelio Zuniga; 214-653-7595**

Court Reporter's Name and Phone No.: **Trashuna Salaam; 214-653-7831**

SCHEDULING ORDERS/COURT'S SETTINGS

Does the Court use a specific scheduling order? What specific dates are included in the scheduling order and are there specific time periods used (e.g., mediation set at 6 months from filing, trial date set at 10 months from filing). Is the scheduling order used in all cases or just in level 3 cases?

Yes, we use a scheduling order in all cases. We use Specific time periods in conjunction with incorporating the discovery period established by the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 190.2 for Level 1 and 190.3 for Level 2 cases. The time periods established by the Scheduling Orders affect the time of filing of *Daubert* Motions, Motions to Compel, amended pleadings, and addition of parties. The Scheduling Orders also set up time periods affecting the management of trials, which time periods include deadlines for the exchange of lists of exhibits, including demonstrative aids and affidavits, exhibits, deadlines for designation of deposition testimony and filing of motions in limine, conferences to establish any stipulations as to facts, exhibits, and motions in limine, and the filing of an estimate of the length of trial. There is a different Scheduling Order required in Level III cases. The Scheduling Order for Level III cases includes the above deadlines and conferences for Level I and II cases as well as other deadlines and agreements concerning discovery. A form order is available upon request.

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Does the Court have any settings such as DWOP, mediation, trial dates, others that are set and noticed automatically upon filing suit or some other triggering date?

Only as to DWOP.

EMERGENCY RELIEF/CONTACTING THE COURT

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court in a true emergency? What if the emergency occurs after hours?

After hours not applicable. Contact the Court Administrator in a true emergency.

Can the court be contacted by e-mail or fax? If so, what is the number or address?

Yes, but it is only given out as needed to attorneys in process of conducting a trial.

DISCOVERY

Describe your expectations or specific requirements of parties bringing discovery disputes before the Court. How does the Court handle discovery disputes that arise during a deposition? Can the attorneys contact the Court directly? If the Court is not available can the attorneys contact the master and, if so, who? Does the Court refer all discovery disputes to the master initially?

In case of discovery disputes just call the Court. The County Courts-at-Law have no master. As far as discovery disputes and going to the master: as earlier stated, we have no master.

PLEADINGS & MOTIONS

Describe any specific requirements of the Court regarding filing pleadings or motions with the Court? Is there any specific time or other requirement for filing responsive or reply motions prior to the hearing (other than summary judgment motions)? How soon before a hearing should all responses be filed for the Court to have the opportunity to review the response?

No requirements, unless the motion involves a special appearance, or motion for new trial. Then the filing should be filed at least the morning before the hearing at the desk of the clerk assigned to the court.

How do you like briefs to be organized?

Your most favorable issues should be briefed first. Subheadings are encouraged. If deposition testimony is required, attach only the relevant parts of the deposition. The language needing to be emphasized should be quoted in the body of the brief. If you are relying heavily on a case, the case should be provided to the Court with the relevant provisions highlighted. Opposing Counsel should receive a copy reflecting the highlighted provisions.

Does the court accept filings by fax or e-mail? If available, is this filing limited to the County Clerk or can fax filings be made directly with the Court's clerk?

The court rarely accepts filing by fax, as e-filing is now required by the Texas Supreme Court. Copies of Summary Judgment Motions, Responses and Replies contained in one

1 DALLAS COUNTY COURTS AT LAW — CIVIL

1-4 County Court at Law No. 3

Hon. Sally L. Montgomery

binder and presented jointly by the parties should be delivered to my Court Coordinator the morning of the day before a scheduled hearing. An extra copy of any last minute e-mail filing should be brought to the Court at the time of hearing. Exceptions for fax filing are made in unusual circumstances if approval of the coordinator has been obtained.

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court or court staff regarding the status of motions (e.g., rulings on motions taken under advisement)?

Call the Clerk regarding the status of motions. For an expedited hearing, file the motion and talk to the Clerk regarding an appropriate time for a hearing. Should this be inadequate to meet your needs, contact the Court Coordinator who will discuss the hearing with you and if necessary request the Court Coordinator talk with the Judge to find out if any other solution may be available. If I am not in trial I can hear emergency matters by telephone conference immediately. The Coordinator will call you with rulings on motions which have been taken under advisement or you can find them on www.JudgeSallyMontgomery.com. However, if you feel the need to check on the status of pending motions, the Coordinator is aware of the status of cases under advisement.

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS/HEARING DOCKET

Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to hearings, scheduling hearings, days of the week set aside for hearings, certain types of hearing on certain days or at certain times of the day (e.g., default judgment, discovery disputes, special exceptions, sanctions, severance/consolidation, summary judgment, others).

Motions must contain a certificate of conference, including Motions to Designate a Third Party. If the motion is opposed, attach a fiat, an extra copy of the motion and a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the Clerk to return. The movant is to notify opposing counsel for the date and time set for the hearing. Agreed orders should be signed by all counsel or the certificate of conference must state that the other side agrees. Orders reflecting rulings should indicate the other side's approval as to form or request the Court to hold number of days (a minimum of 5 days) in order for the other side to have time to notify the Court of any objections.

a. Discovery motions: **No response.**

b. Motions for summary judgment: **Exhibits attached as evidence should be tabbed. Both counsel should see that a book with the Motion, Response and any Reply as well as both sides cases be delivered to the Court Coordinator the morning of the day before the scheduled hearing. Cases submitted with briefs should be underlined and submitted to not only the Court, but also opposing counsel.**

c. Motions to dismiss/nonsuit (D.W.O.P.): **Orders should be simultaneously presented with the motions and reflect within the title of the order if the order is either a partial or final order.**

d. Motions in limine (i.e., when presented — day of voir dire or before): **At the Court's option either the day prior to the trial date or the day of voir dire. Attorneys must confer and reach agreements where possible prior to case being called to trial.**

e. Other motions (special exceptions, sanctions, severance/consolidation, default judgment, etc.):

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Hon. Sally L. Montgomery

Default judgment need only be heard if damages are unliquidated. No hearing is necessary if damages are liquidated. I require an affidavit of attorneys' fees, Certificate Of Last Known Address for the defendant(s), and an affidavit of an individual defendant's non-military status to be filed at the time of the filing of the motion for default judgment. Also included in the file must be an affidavit of amount due, including interest rate calculations and a copy of the underlying note or credit card account where applicable.

Generally, prior to a hearing on a Motion for Temporary Injunction, mediation is required.

When and how should motions be set for submission or oral hearing? (i.e., does the Court automatically set hearings and notify the parties or should the movant contact the coordinator to set the hearing?)

When a motion is filed if it has a fiat or notice of hearing attached, the Clerks automatically set the case for a hearing. They send it back to whomever submitted it and then they are required to notice all parties involved. If counsel is from out-of-town, telephone conferences will be allowed when requested. If only the Movant appears, a copy of the notice to the other party must be shown to the Court. If the hearing is to be conducted by telephone conference, as a precaution against the Respondent not appearing, a copy of the notice should be filed in the case jacket prior to the hearing.

Does the Court automatically allow oral hearings if requested?

Yes, except for prove-ups of Default Judgment involving only liquidated damages, which Motions for Default Judgments are only taken by submission.

What procedures should be followed to obtain an expedited hearing?

Call the Clerk or the Court Coordinator for an expedited hearing.

Do you allow telephone conferences for the resolution of motions? If so, who arranges them and when and how are they scheduled?

If a case is on the Motion docket, Court Call is required. However, telephone conferences are allowed for Motions for Continuance and for the resolution of the wording of an Order after a hearing when the parties cannot agree.

What is your preference on cases attached to briefs or motions? Do you prefer pertinent provisions of the cases to be highlighted?

Yes, I prefer pertinent provisions of the cases to be highlighted.

How are attorneys or parties notified of rulings on motions not made during the hearing?

The Court Coordinator calls them or they can check the Court's website: www.JudgeSallyMontgomery.com.

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1-4 County Court at Law No. 3

Hon. Sally L. Montgomery

MASTERS & VISITING JUDGES

Describe the Court's policy on the use of masters, visiting judges, visiting judges and masters the Court uses, for what purposes or types of matters, and the Court's policy on the parties objecting to the use of masters or visiting judges.

There are no masters or visiting judges allowed in our budget.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

What is the Court's policy on appointing mediators and setting mediation deadlines? What is the Court's policy on referring cases to alternative dispute resolution? Under what circumstances do you order mediation, when is it ordered, and how is the mediator chosen? Is the Court amicable to the parties agreeing on and using a mediator other than the one appointed by the Court? Is a motion to substitute mediators required before the Court will allow the use of an alternate mediator or may the parties simply agree on and use another mediator? What if the Court has already appointed a mediator?

Every case that is set for trial is automatically sent to mediation. The Court Coordinator assigns a mediator on a random basis unless the parties submit a Motion Requesting A Mediator to whom they have already agreed. If a mediator has already been appointed and the parties want to agree to another mediator, a Motion To Substitute Mediator is required within 30 days after appointment of the first mediator. Approval is automatic. If the Motion to Substitute Mediator is filed after 30 days, a hearing will be required.

TRIALS

What is the Court's procedure for setting a trial? How are cases that are not reached reset? Do you grant special trial settings, and, if so, under what circumstances (e.g., lengthy trials, witnesses or parties with handicaps or serious health conditions, out of town parties or witnesses). How should they be requested?

Whenever an answer is filed, the Court sets the case for trial. Yes, we will grant special trial settings. They are to be requested through the Court Coordinator.

When and in what form do you want proposed jury charges or findings of fact and conclusions of law presented (e.g., prior to trial, first day of trial, charge conference)?

Jury charges proposed to the Court should be filed prior to trial. Findings of fact and conclusions of law are provided to the Court by the winning party of a bench trial after requested by the unsuccessful party.

What is your procedure for continuing trials? How early or late will you grant/deny a request and how early do you want the request made? Is a first motion for continuance usually granted if requested at a reasonable time prior to trial? Are agreed motions for continuance usually granted?

Cases on file for less than one year may be reset by having a written motion and order for continuance. The Motion should include the reason for the continuance and a time frame agreed upon for the reset. Cases on file for more than a year, even if agreed to, require a formal motion

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for continuance with signatures of all parties and all attorneys with a form order granting same. An agreed scheduling order with signatures must be submitted contemporaneously or else the deadlines will not be extended. Opposed motions must contain a Certificate Of Conference with opposing counsel stating that the motion is opposed and a fiat for the Clerk to set a hearing. If the hearing cannot be set prior to the trial date, it will be heard by telephone conference arranged through the Court Coordinator upon request.

Trial Motions

When should parties present motions for continuance, motions to exclude, motions in limine, Robinson/Daubert motions, or any other specific trial motion? What is the Court's policy on hearing such motions? Do you have any particular rules governing pre-trial exhibits, motions, or orders (i.e. witness lists, draft jury charges, etc.)? Is a form available? When is it presented?

Please see the responses above.

Voir Dire

Describe the Court's specific policies on conducting voir dire. Does the Court conduct any portion of the voir dire and, if so, describe what the Court does. What is the Court's policy on setting time limits on voir dire? Does the Court have specific time limits for certain types of cases and, if so, what are they? (e.g., MISTI cases) What are the Court's procedures for striking jurors (peremptory, for cause)? (i.e., during voir dire outside the presence of the panel, en masse after completion of voir dire, other matters)?

Time for voir dire will vary depending on the complexity and sensitivity of the case. Jury questionnaires are always allowed upon the submission of the questionnaires to the Court for pre-approval.

Opening

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding opening statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits, if any, for common cases.

The Court does have specific time limits on opening statements depending on the complexity of the case.

Direct Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination. For example – do you require attorneys to stand, sit, use a podium, or use microphones?

I require the attorneys to use a podium and use microphones.

Cross Examination

Describe any specific policies on cross examination.

Use podium. Depositions are only referred to for the purpose of recall or impeachment. The proper predicate must be used, and then the page and line references announced, prior to the attorney being allowed to approach the witness. The witness then gets to read the specified

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portion of the deposition before being required to answer follow-up questions. **BE CAREFUL IF THE PURPOSE OF THE DEPOSITION IS FOR IMPEACHMENT TO HAVE ASKED THE SAME OR VERY SIMILAR QUESTION BEFORE ATTEMPTING IMPEACHMENT.**

Closing

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding closing statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits for common cases.

Time for closing will vary depending on the complexity and sensitivity of the case.

Audio/Visual Equipment

Does the Court provide its own blackboard, easel, Elmo, overhead projector, video equipment, or other presentation equipment? What arrangements must be made to use them? What arrangements can be made to become familiar with them or prepare them before trial?

Yes, we provide the above mentioned equipment. You cannot change internal settings.

TRIAL DOCKET

What is the Court's procedure for notifying parties of assignment to trial? Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to its trial docket, scheduling trials, continuances, days of the week set aside for trials versus hearings. Does the Court set aside certain days, weeks, or months for certain types of cases (e.g., MISTI cases, complex commercial litigation, others).

We send notices out of trial settings by regular mail. Starting in June 2014, we will have a Motions docket on Mondays, jury cases set on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, non-jury cases and appeals from Justice Court set on Thursday's and eviction cases appealed from Justice of the Peace Court set on Fridays. However, if you are set non-jury on a Thursday and you pay the jury fee your date does not change unless we are unable to get jurors.

OTHER

What are the Court's procedures and criteria for court appointments of ad litem?

I interview the potential ad litem.

Anything the Court would like attorneys practicing before it to know that is not covered above. For example: Do you have any special rules governing courtroom decorum? (e.g., addressing the court, opposing counsel or witnesses, requirement that counsel use only podium, approach the witness, talking or passing notes at the counsel table, beverages allowed at the counsel table, attire.)

For additional information on Court procedures and administration, please review the Procedure section on my website https://www.dallascounty.org/government/courts/county_court_at_law/law3/. My dockets are also currently posted on this website.

The Court requires that opposing counsel refers to each other as opposing counsel to the jury instead of by name unless there are multiple parties.

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Hon. Dianne K. Jones

Date Licensed: **December 1989**

Year Elected/Appointed: **November 8, 2022**

Previous legal experience/area of practice before becoming a judge and with whom:

December 2021-November 2022 – Meaders & Alfaro, In House Counsel Chubb, Dallas, Texas.

Civil litigation: automobile, premises, and products liability.

October 2018-October 2022 – Law Office of Lisa Chastain & Associates, In House Counsel Allstate, Dallas, Texas. Civil litigation: automobile and dog bite cases.

January 2007-October 2018 – Jones, McVay Law Firm, PLLC, Dallas, Texas and Charlotte, North Carolina. Owner/Manager; Trial Attorney: state and federal criminal law, appeals, family law and personal injury.

September 1999-December 2006 – Judge of County Criminal Court #11, Dallas County, Texas; Presided over misdemeanor family violence cases.

October 1994-September 1999 – Assistant United States Attorney for Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. Federal criminal prosecutor.

January 1993-October 1994 – Assistant Federal Public Defender for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. Federal criminal defense attorney.

December 1989-January 1993 – Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, Texas; State criminal prosecutor.

I have tried hundreds of civil and criminal bench and jury trials to verdict.

Clerk's Office and Phone No.: **214-653-7466**

Court Coordinator's Name and Phone No.: **Cathy Moran; 214-653-7345**

Bailiff's Name and Phone No.: **Rickey Wilson; 972-978-0641**

Court Reporter's Name and Phone No.: **Vearneas Faggett; 214-653-7468**

SCHEDULING ORDERS/COURT'S SETTINGS

Does the Court use a specific scheduling order? What specific dates are included in the scheduling order and are there specific time periods used (e.g., mediation set at 6 months from filing, trial date set at 10 months from filing). Is the scheduling order used in all cases or just in level 3 cases?

The Court has a scheduling order in all cases. The parties must prepare and submit the order (with actual dates) for approval after they receive the trial notice and a proposed mediator.

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Does the Court have any settings such as DWOP, mediation, trial dates, others that are set and noticed automatically upon filing suit or some other triggering date?

The Court immediately sets cases on the DWOP docket to ensure movement on the case.

The Court will provide trial dates and a proposed mediator as soon as an answer has been filed. The parties may file a motion to substitute the proposed mediator within 60 days of the appointment. Any motion to substitute the mediator after 60 days will only be considered for good cause.

All Motions for Summary Judgment will automatically be set for hearing **by submission** on the first available date **no earlier than thirty (30) days** after the motion is filed.

EMERGENCY RELIEF/CONTACTING THE COURT

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court in a true emergency? What if the emergency occurs after hours?

Unfortunately, there is no after-hours emergency contact number. The parties can email the Court Coordinator Cathy Moran indicating what the emergency is and leave a voice message on her phone. The Court will follow up with the parties as soon as practical and will accommodate any true emergency.

Can the court be contacted by e-mail or fax? If so, what is the number or address?

Yes, please contact the Court Coordinator Cathy Moran (214) 653-7345; cmoran@dallascounty.org. or ccl4a@dallascounty.org to submit documents requested by the court for pretrial (i.e. proposed jury charge in word version) and/or caselaw. Cancel hearings at CCL4zoomhearings@dallascounty.org

DISCOVERY

Describe your expectations or specific requirements of parties bringing discovery disputes before the Court. How does the Court handle discovery disputes that arise during a deposition? Can the attorneys contact the Court directly? If the Court is not available can the attorneys contact the master and, if so, who? Does the Court refer all discovery disputes to the master initially?

Effective March 1, 2025, the Clerk's office will no longer schedule hearings on motions. Please use the link below to schedule your hearing. County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form. Please visit the county's website at https://www.dallascounty.org/government/courts/county_court_at_law/law4/. Click on the Link for County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form.

If a dispute arises during the deposition, please contact the Court Coordinator. If you are unable to reach the Court, please put your objections on the record and the matter will be addressed on a later date.

PLEADINGS & MOTIONS

Describe any specific requirements of the Court regarding filing pleadings or motions with the Court? Is there any specific time or other requirement for filing responsive or reply motions prior

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to the hearing (other than summary judgment motions)? How soon before a hearing should all responses be filed for the Court to have the opportunity to review the response?

Please file all responsive pleadings 3 days before the hearing. Unfortunately, documents remain in the efile queue for a while and may not be accessible to the Court prior to the hearing if they are filed at the last minute. Additionally, on large cases the Court would like to receive all pleadings and responses 7 days prior to the hearing if possible (3 days at the latest).

How do you like briefs to be organized?

Briefs should be prepared in accordance with the Rules of Appellate Procedure. Motions and other filings should be organized by subject matter.

Does the court accept filings by fax or e-mail? If available, is this filing limited to the District Clerk or can fax filings be made directly with the Court's clerk?

No, all filings must be made through the Dallas, County Clerk's efile system.

What is your preferred procedure for contacting the court or court staff regarding the status of motions (e.g., rulings on motions taken under advisement)?

The parties should first contact the Clerk's office for the status of signed orders at (214) 654-7466. Once the Clerks confirm they have placed the order in the Judge's queue, please contact the Court Coordinator if the Judge has not signed the order. Please note, the is traditionally a 5–7-day delay from the courts accepting the file and placing the order in the Judge's queue. Also, the motion hearings must be scheduled through this link County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form. Please visit the county's website at https://www.dallascounty.org/government/courts/county_court_at_law/law4/. Click on the Link for County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form.

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS/HEARING DOCKET

Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to hearings, scheduling hearings, days of the week set aside for hearings, certain types of hearing on certain days or at certain times of the day (e.g., default judgment, discovery disputes, special exceptions, sanctions, severance/consolidation, summary judgment, others).

The Court's docket is as follows:

Hearings days and times:

Mondays	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Motion Docket
Tuesday and Wednesday:	Jury Trial Docket
Thursday	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. non-Jury Trials
Thursday	1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Motion Docket
Fridays	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Status Conferences, Pre-trial and Motion Docket
Friday	1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Pre-trial and Submission

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When and how should motions be set for submission or oral hearing? (i.e., does the Court automatically set hearings and notify the parties or should the movant contact the coordinator to set the hearing?)

The Court Coordinator automatically sets the case for Trial and Motion for Summary Judgment hearings. All other requests for submission or oral hearings must be scheduled through the County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form. Please visit the county's website at https://www.dallascounty.org/government/courts/county_court_at_law/law4/. Click on the Link for County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form. Additionally, once the parties are notified of the Motion for Summary Judgment submission date, they have 3 days to request the matter be rescheduled as an Oral hearing.

Does the Court automatically allow oral hearings if requested? What procedures should be followed to obtain an expedited hearing?

Yes. The parties must request a hearing through the County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form. Please visit the county's website at https://www.dallascounty.org/government/courts/county_court_at_law/law4/. Click on the Link for County Court at Law No. 4 Hearing Request Form.

Do you allow telephone conferences for the resolution of motions? If so, who arranges them and when and how are they scheduled?

No, the Court prefers to address any disputes in person or via zoom. Once the Court gives you a date you can send out your notice of hearing with the court's zoom link. Please visit Dallas County Court at Law #4 at [DallasCounty.org](https://www.dallascounty.org) to locate the zoom link.

What is your preference on cases attached to briefs or motions? Do you prefer pertinent provisions of the cases to be highlighted?

If the parties attach a case to their brief, the Court prefers the pertinent provisions of the case to be highlighted.

How are attorneys or parties notified of rulings on motions not made during the hearing?

You can contact the Clerk's office at 214-653-7466 to find out if a ruling has been made or go to the [DallasCounty.org](https://www.dallascounty.org) online portal. The Court traditionally tries to issue all rulings within a week of the hearing.

MASTERS & VISITING JUDGES

Describe the Court's policy on the use of masters, visiting judges, visiting judges and masters the Court uses, for what purposes or types of matters, and the Court's policy on the parties objecting to the use of masters or visiting judges.

This Court does not have masters. If the Court chooses to use a visiting judge, the parties have a right to object pursuant to the Rules. Please note this Court sends a request for a visiting judge to the presiding local administrative judge and is provided with a visiting judge. Traditionally, the Court does not control who that judge will be.

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ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

What is the Court's policy on appointing mediators and setting mediation deadlines? What is the Court's policy on referring cases to alternative dispute resolution? Under what circumstances do you order mediation, when is it ordered, and how is the mediator chosen? Is the Court amicable to the parties agreeing on and using a mediator other than the one appointed by the Court? Is a motion to substitute mediators required before the Court will allow the use of an alternate mediator or may the parties simply agree on and use another mediator? What if the Court has already appointed a mediator?

When an answer is first filed, the Court will provide trial dates and a proposed mediator. The parties may file a motion to substitute the proposed mediator within 60 days of the appointment. Any motion to substitute the mediator after 60 days will only be considered for good cause. All cases must be mediated, however, if the parties are denying liability and the parties believe mediation will be a waste of time and resources, the parties should file an objection to mediation and set it for a hearing if it is not agreed upon. If it is agreed upon, no hearing is required.

TRIALS

What is the Court's procedure for setting a trial? How are cases that are not reached reset? Do you grant special trial settings, and, if so, under what circumstances (e.g., lengthy trials, witnesses or parties with handicaps or serious health conditions, out of town parties or witnesses). How should they be requested?

The Court Coordinator traditionally sets cases for trial as soon as an answer has been filed. Level 1; 6-7 months; Level 2; 9-10 months; Level 3; 1 year. The Court grants special trial settings in limited circumstances such as trials that will last for more than 3-4 days, out-of-town witnesses or experts, health conditions, etc. You would need to contact the Court Coordinator for a special setting.

When and in what form do you want proposed jury charges or findings of fact and conclusions of law presented (e.g., prior to trial, first day of trial, charge conference)?

The Parties must efile all documents, however the Court would like to receive a word version of the documents prior to trial. Those documents should be sent to Vearneas.Faggett@dallascounty.org.

What is your procedure for continuing trials? How early or late will you grant/deny a request and how early do you want the request made? Is a first motion for continuance usually granted if requested at a reasonable time prior to trial? Are agreed motions for continuance usually granted?

A motion to reschedule the trial should be filed as soon as practical. Parties should make every effort to file the motion and set it for a hearing in time to have it ruled upon prior to the trial announcement date, which is the Thursday, the week before the trial. Traditionally the first motion to reschedule the trial will be granted if reasonable and supported by a verified affidavit or is an agreed motion. However, the Court may deny the agreed motion to reschedule the trial when the case filing number is more than 3 years old. (Please note the court's docket is very full; the court coordinator is setting the hearing dates approximately 2 months out from the date of the filing.)

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Trial Motions

When should parties present motions for continuance, motions to exclude, motions in limine, Robinson/Daubert motions, or any other specific trial motion? What is the Court's policy on hearing such motions? Do you have any particular rules governing pretrial exhibits, motions, or orders (i.e., witness lists, draft jury charges, etc.)? Is a form available? When is it presented?

A motion to reschedule the trial should be filed as soon as practical. Parties should make every effort to file the motion in time to have it ruled on prior to the trial announcement date, which is the Thursday, the week before the trial.

Robinson/Daubert motions must be heard at least 30 days before trial.

Traditional pretrial motions (i.e., motions in limine) will be heard on the day of trial. The Court would like for the parties to meet to try to resolve all matters and present the Court with the issues they are unable to resolve prior to the commencement of the trial.

Voir Dire

Describe the Court's specific policies on conducting voir dire. Does the Court conduct any portion of the voir dire and, if so, describe what the Court does. What is the Court's policy on setting time limits on voir dire? Does the Court have specific time limits for certain types of cases and, if so, what are they? (e.g., MISTI cases) What are the Court's procedures for striking jurors (peremptory, for cause – i.e., during voir dire outside the presence of the panel, en masse after completion of voir dire, other matters)?

The Court makes sure the jurors are qualified to serve but does not conduct voir dire. The Court meets with the parties and determines the length of the voir dire based upon the anticipated length of the trial and the issues in the jury charge. Once the attorneys have spoken with the members of the jury panel, the Court will inquire of the parties if they have anyone, they want to speak to outside of the presence of the jury panel and if they have any challenges for cause. Anyone the parties anticipate challenging for cause or want to speak to outside of the presence of the jury panel will be notified to wait in the hall while the remaining panel members will be permitted to take a break. Once all parties are in the hallway, the Court will allow the attorneys to address their challenges for cause and then speak to the remaining individuals they would like to speak with further.

Opening

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding opening statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits, if any, for common cases.

The Court will meet with the parties to determine how much time they are requesting for opening statement. Then the Court will decide based upon the anticipated length of the trial and the jury charge. The typical timeline is 20-30 minutes for a one-day trial.

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Direct Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination. For example – do you require attorneys to stand, sit, use a podium, or use microphones?

The parties may be seated during direct examination. They are required to use the microphone whenever they are speaking. This will assist the Court Reporter in obtaining an accurate record of the proceedings.

Cross Examination

Describe any specific policies on direct examination.

The parties may be seated during cross examination. They are required to use the microphone whenever they are speaking. This will assist the Court Reporter in obtaining an accurate record of the proceedings.

Closing

Describe any specific requirements the Court has regarding closing statements. Does the Court impose specific time limits? What are they? Do they vary by type of case? Give examples of typical time limits for common cases.

The Court will meet with the parties to determine how much time they are requesting for closing argument. Then the Court will decide based upon the anticipated length of the trial and the jury charge.

Audio/Visual Equipment

Does the Court provide its own blackboard, easel, Elmo, overhead projector, video equipment, or other presentation equipment? What arrangements must be made to use them? What arrangements can be made to become familiar with them or prepare them before trial?

The Court currently has an Elmo, overhead projector, and video equipment. Please contact the Court's Bailiff Rickey Wilson (972) 978-0641; Rickey.Wilson@dallascounty.org for assistance with the use of this equipment.

TRIAL DOCKET

What is the Court's procedure for notifying parties of assignment to trial? Describe any specific policies of the Court relating to its trial docket, scheduling trials, continuances, days of the week set aside for trials versus hearings. Does the Court set aside certain days, weeks, or months for certain types of cases (e.g., MISTI cases, complex commercial litigation, others).

The Court traditionally calls its oldest case on the docket to trial. The Court also places the second and third oldest cases on standby. On the day of trial, once it is confirmed a case is going to trial and has not settled or an emergency has not arisen, the Court Coordinator will notify the standby parties they have been released, and their case will be reset. If for any reason the standby case is called to trial, the lawyers will need to appear in court within 1 hour. The litigants will be given 2 hours to appear.

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Mondays	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Motion Docket
Tuesday and Wednesday:	Jury Trial Docket
Thursday	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. non-Jury Trials
Thursday	1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Motion Docket
Fridays	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Status Conferences, Pre-trial and Motion Docket
Friday	1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Pre-trial and Submission

OTHER

What are the Court's procedures and criteria for court appointments of ad litem?

The Court has compiled an ad litem list. Should the parties request an ad litem, the court will appoint a qualified person to serve in this capacity. The court requires an ad litem in all cases where a minor settlement is involved. If the settlement is a de minimis amount or the minor is about to turn 18 years of age, the parties can file an agreed motion not to require an ad litem. The motion should include the settlement amount, details of the injuries and if the funds will be deposited in the registry of the court or the reason the funds should not be invested for the benefit of the minor child.

Traditionally the Court will require the settlement proceeds to be deposited into the registry of the court or in some other investment vehicle.

Anything the Court would like attorneys practicing before it to know that is not covered above. For example: Do you have any special rules governing courtroom decorum? (e.g., addressing the court, opposing counsel or witnesses, requirement that counsel use only podium, approach the witness, talking or passing notes at the counsel table, beverages allowed at the counsel table).

This Court directs the parties to the Lawyers Creed and requires them to act appropriately in the courtroom towards one another, the litigants, and the Court. Beverages are allowed in the courtroom if they are in containers with covers that cannot be easily removed if the container drops on the floor.

Should the parties believe they need a panel larger than 65 jurors, they must notify the court immediately as central jury requires 8 weeks notice to obtain a larger panel. Additionally, should the parties want daily copies in their trial, they must notify the court reporter Vearneas Faggett at Vearneas.Faggett@dallascounty.org 30 days in advance of the trial.