

S E R V E D
August 11, 2014
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

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DOCKET NO. 14-06

**SANTA FE DISCOUNT CRUISE PARKING, INC., d/b/a EZ CRUISE PARKING;
LIGHTHOUSE PARKING INC.; and
SYLVIA ROBLEDO d/b/a 81st DOLPHIN PARKING**

v.

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE GALVESTON WHARVES; and
THE GALVESTON PORT FACILITIES CORPORATION**

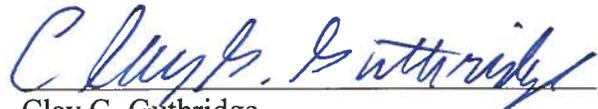
AUGUST 11, 2014, DISCOVERY SCHEDULE

On August 8, 2014, the parties filed the joint status report with a proposed discovery schedule as required by the Initial Order. The parties report that they have exchanged initial disclosures. The proposed schedule is accepted without changes and entered as an order.

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| September 8, 2014 | Respondents each must respond to Complainants' First Request for Production, and provide Complainants copies of documents referenced in their Initial Disclosures |
| September 8, 2014 | Parties may commence with depositions of fact witnesses |
| October 31, 2014 | Complainants must designate affirmative expert witnesses and produce expert reports for same |
| November 14, 2014 | Deadline for Parties to serve written discovery requests. The Parties are ordered to respond to discovery requests within 30 days of service |
| December 1, 2014 | Respondents must designate affirmative expert witnesses and produce expert reports for same |

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| December 18, 2014 | Parties must designate rebuttal expert witnesses and produce expert reports for same. Deadline for Parties to complete discovery. Parties may depose rebuttal experts prior to January 9, 2015 |
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The parties are ordered to file joint status reports on September 26, 2014, November 19, 2014, and December 18, 2014. The November 19, 2014, status report should address the following matters: (1) The parties must propose a schedule for submission of proposed findings of fact, appendices with documentary evidence supporting the proposed findings, and briefs; (2) If a party or parties believe that an oral hearing is necessary, the parties should identify with particularity the issues that cannot be resolved without a hearing and/or the nature of the matters in issue that require a hearing. If the parties believe that an oral hearing is necessary, they must propose a location for the hearing. The presiding judge will determine the necessity of an oral hearing and place of the hearing.


Clay G. Guthridge
Administrative Law Judge